ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, May 5, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (unabridged by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect insertions in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their wishes. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscriptions rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALJOE.—On Friday, May 2, 1930, to Doris Sidwell, wife of Robert H. Aljoe, 26, Palace-road, S.W.2—a son.

ARTHUR.—On May 2, 1930, at Noy's End, Brockham, Betchworth, Surrey, to Marjorie, wife of Dr. J. H. Arthur—a son.

BURFORD.—On April 29, 1930, at a nursing home, to Winifred Margaret (*née* Pulman), wife of Cecil H. Burford, of Raynes Park—a son.

CASSAL.—On May 2, 1930, at Carshalton, to Gladys Monica (Gladys Puttick), wife of C. V. Cassal—a daughter.

COWIE.—On May 1, 1930, at Rangoon, to Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Cowie—a daughter.

CRACROFT.—On May 3, 1930, at Stildon, East Grinstead, to the wife of J. H. Cracroft—a son.

FAWCETT.—On May 1, 1930, at Crossways, Tivoli-circus, Cheltenham, to Annette, wife of George H. R. Fawcett—a son.

JONES.—On May 2, 1930, to Drs. Catherine and Ernest Jones, 42, York-terrace, N.W.1—a daughter.

JORDAN.—On May 2, 1930, to Yvonne, wife of Philip John Jordan, D.S.O., F.R.C.S.—a son.

MALLET.—On April 30, 1930, to Mary, wife of William Ivo Mallet—a daughter.

MURRAY.—On May 3, 1930, May Victoria, wife of J. Ainslie Murray, 27, Nevern-place, S.W.5—a son.

NASH.—On May 3, 1930, at 1, Lansdowne-road, Bedford, to Elsie (*née* Martin), wife of F. W. Gifford Nash—a son.

SMITH.—On May 2, 1930, at 17, Bloomfield-road, Highgate, to Edith, the wife of Reginald T. Smith—a daughter.

TRUSTRAM EVE.—On May 2, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, Margueriete (*née* Nanton), the wife of A. Malcolm Trustram Eve, of 23, Ormonde-gate, S.W.3—twin boys.

TWYMAN.—On May 3, 1930, at 102B, Leigham Court-road, S.W.16, to Doris (*née* Edelsten) and Aubrey Twyman—a son.

URWICK.—On May 2, 1930, in London, to Joan (*nee* Bedford), wife of Lyndall Urwick, of Les Mayes, Geneva—a son.

MARRIAGES

ATKINSON : DE CASTANEDA.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, John Littledale Atkinson, younger son of Sir John N. Atkinson, K.C.S.I., and Lady Atkinson, to Evelyn Hay, widow of Senor Don Miguel de Castaneda, Spanish Diplomatic Service, daughter of Mrs. A. H. Cook.

BESSIRE : SCHUPBACH.—On April 26, 1930, at the French Protestant Church, London, Paul Bernard to Antoinette Schupbach, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Schupbach, London.

BROADBENT : BOURNE.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Martin's Church, Westminster, Sussex, by the Rev. C. H. Totty, assisted by the Rev. B. J. Popham, George Richmond Broadbent, only son of the late Samuel George L. Broadbent and Mrs. Broadbent, of Alexandria, to Marjorie West Bourne, eldest daughter of the late James Matthew Bourne, A.M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Bourne, of Northeafe, Ditchling, Sussex.

BROOKE : DARLEY.—On April 30, 1930, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, S.W., by the Rev. Eric Hamilton-Lieutenant-Colonel John Acton Brooke to Miss Dorothy Darley.

CHARLESWORTH : LANGRAN.—On April 30, 1930, at the Roman Catholic Church, Axminster, by the Very Rev. Canon Gandy, John Carapoc, second son of the late W. Charlesworth and of Mrs. Charlesworth, Pound, Hawkchurch, to Eileen, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Langran, The Lawn, Axminster.

ELLIOTT : SIMPSON.—On May 3, 1930, at the Parish Church, Ealing, Philip Russell Hallen Elliott, son of the late Mr. H. G. H. Elliott and Mrs. Elliott, to Hilda Wyatt Simpson, daughter of the late Mr. C. J. W. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson.

FLEUTI : HAMILTON.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Columba's, Pont-street, by the Rev. Dr. Barton Aberigh-Mackay, assisted by the Rev. J. N. Gibbs, D.D., Pierre Fleuti, Diesbachstrasse, Berne, to Margaret, daughter of the late Z. M. Hamilton, Belmont, Shetland, and Mrs. Hamilton, Mounts, Ealing, Essex.

LEGGE : LEAKE.—On May 2, 1930, at St. Edmund's, Hunstanton, Norfolk, Joseph, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Legge, of Willenhall, Staffs, to Valerie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leake, of Hunstanton.

LESLIE : STUART.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Patrick's Church, Clerndon, by the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe (Right Rev. J. I. Peacock, D.D.), assisted by Canon Rev. W. H. Bradley, Rector of Coleraine, Rev. J. T. Armstrong, Rector of Ballymoney, and Rev. Edward O'Brien, Rector of Macosquin, Seymour A. S. Leslie, only son of Senator and Mrs. Leslie, of Leslie Hill, Raphoe, to Eleanor Mary Stuart, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Coolgumbla, N.S.W., Australia.

McKIE : HOLBERTON.—On April 29, 1930, at St. Michael and All Angels', Summertown, Oxford, by the Rev. E. R. Morgan, Dr. Gordon Mackenzie McKie, of 34, Manor-road, Teddington, to Mary Bruce, second daughter of the late Mrs. E. R. Holberton, of 86, Lonsdale-road, Oxford.

PEREIRA : BOWIE.—On April 30, 1930, at Sharon, Mass., U.S.A., Horace Felix de Courcy, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. de C. Pereira, of 41, Viesarge-road, E. Sheen, to Beatrice Marie, daughter of Mrs. Bowie, of Boston and Sharon, and the late Mr. Edward Bowie.

DEATHS

BADCOCK.—On May 4, 1930, at 29, West-hill, S.W.18, Mary, wife of Dr. E. R. Badcock.

BADHAM.—On May 3, 1930, at 1, Downs-court, Meads, Eastbourne, Ada Maria, widow of Major R. Leslie Badham, in her 85th year. Very dearly loved. No mourning, by her own request.

BARKER.—On May 3, 1930, at 5, Albany-terrace, N.W.1, Norah Barker. Funeral service Golders Green Crematorium, to-morrow (Tuesday), 12.15. Friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

BLAIR.—On May 2, 1930, at 71, Mortlake-road, Kew Gardens, Leonie Duncan, infant daughter of Professor and Mrs. D. M. Blair.

BLENKINSOP.—On May 3, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Annie Maud, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Blenkinsop, 3rd Dragoon Guards. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 p.m. No flowers.

BOSANQUET.—On April 19, 1930, at Fruitland Park, Florida, U.S.A., Louis Percival Bosanquet, son of the late Percival Bosanquet, of Pomfield, Hertfordshire.

BUCHANAN.—On May 2, 1930, at 23, Loughtongrove, Sydenham, S.E.26, Agnes Grace Buchanan, widow of Charles Newton Buchanan. Service at St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 o'clock.

COWAN.—On May 2, 1930, Charles Gordon Cowan, of Boldrewood, Lenham, Kent, youngest son of the late John Cowan, Stonehigh, Greenock, N.B.

CROOK.—On May 2, 1930, Jane, widow of Major Lewis Thomas Crook, in her 92rd year. Funeral Wednesday noon Bandon Hill, Weddon, Surrey.

CURTIS.—On Saturday, May 3, 1930, at a nursing home at Cheam, Surrey, James Curtis, late of Sutton and Bromley, the dearly loved husband of Frances Hannenton Curtis, passed peacefully away after a short illness, aged 78. Funeral, 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), at Shirley Church, near Croydon. No flowers, by request, except from near relatives. All communications to Nelson Curtis, "Sandridge," Mulgrave-road, Sutton.

CUTLER.—On May 3, 1930, at 80, Onslow-gardens, S.W.7, after a short illness, Horace Arthur Cutler, M.D., B.Ch., the loved husband of Maud Cutler, aged 54. Funeral at Crematorium, Golders Green, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3 p.m.

D'ARCY.—On May 3, 1930, at Camberley, Louisa Alicia, widow of Hyacinth D'Arcy, of New Forest, Co. Galway. Irish papers, please copy.

DAVIES.—On May 2, 1930, at 355, Newport-road, Cardiff, George Evan Davies, the beloved husband of Ruth Davies. Funeral, St. Mellon's Church, to-day (Monday).

DEAN.—On May 3, 1930, at Ipswich, Gilbert Dean Dean, of Wellesley House, Southwold, Suffolk, and Enfield, aged 52. Funeral, Ipswich New Cemetery on Wednesday at 2.45.

DURAND.—On May 3, 1930, at Folkestone, Muriel Durand, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry and Lady Durand, aged 62 years. Service at Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Monday), at 12.30 p.m. R.I.P. (Foreign papers please copy).

DYMOND.—On May 2, 1930, at Boundary-road, Birkenhead, Josephine, the beloved wife of G. C. Dymond.

FERGUSON.—On May 2, 1930, Lewis Buchanan Ferguson, Barrister-at-Law, of 5, Hampstead-way, N.W.11, only son of the late John Forbes Ferguson, of Marchfield, Dumbarton, Glasgow.

FRASER.—On May 2, 1930, at Dene House, Lockerbie, Marlborough, Frank Augustus Fraser, in his 81st year.

GOULD.—On May 3, 1930, at Inglewood, St. James road, Sutton, Surrey (formerly of Woodford), Anne Sarah Gould. Funeral Chingford Mount, 11 a.m. Wednesday, May 7.

GRAHAM.—On April 29, 1930, suddenly, at Irthington, Cumberland, Robert Gibbons Graham, J.P., late of Beaulands Park, near Carlisle, aged 80 years.

GRANT-IVES.—On May 3, 1930, at Bradden House, Towcester, Charles Eustace Grant-Ives, Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, aged 78 years. Funeral at Bradden 2.30 to-morrow (Tuesday).

GREEN.—On Sunday, May 4, 1930, George Dymoke, eldest son of Charles Dymoke Green, of Dursley, St. Albans. Funeral arrangements later.

GREENSHIELDS.—On April 27, 1930, in Buenos Aires, after a short illness, Archibald James Greenshields.

HODGSON.—On May 2, 1930, at Steep Down, Steyning, Alice Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Gerald Rowland Hodgson, aged 75. R.I.P. Funeral at Steyning Church tomorrow (Tuesday) at 2.30 p.m.

DEATHS (continued)

INGRAM.—On May 2, 1930, after a long illness, patiently borne, Amy Harriet, wife of Capt. George Edward Ingram (Indian Army). Funeral Golders Green Crematorium, Wednesday, May 7, at noon. Friends, kindly accept this, the only intimation. (Indian papers, please copy.)

JENKINS.—On April 30, 1930, at Cairo, of pneumonia, Glodrydd Lawrence Richard Jenkins, 2nd Lieutenant, Welsh Guards, of Clibronnau, Cardigan, son of the late Sir Lawrence Jenkins and of Lady Jenkins, aged 22.

KNOWLES.—On May 1,1930, at Beddgelert, Stuart, the beloved husband of May Knowles, and fifth son of William and Laetitia Knowles. Funeral at Langley, Bucks, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30. Wreaths Slough Station.

LAWES.—On April 29, 1930, at Purley, Linda Mary, widow of Vincent A. Lawes, of Providence, R.I., U.S.A. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, Peak's Hill, Purley, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12.30 p.m.

LONGBOTTOM.—On May 1, 1930, at his residence, Harrals, Lodge, Totteridge-lane, Totteridge, London, N.20 (late of Alderley Edge, Cheshire), Sir Benjamin Longbottom, M.I.E.E. (Member of the Council, M.I.Mech.E., Joint Managing Director of Laurence, Scott and Electromotors, Ltd., of Norwich and Manchester, Vice-President of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, President of the Engineers' Club, Manchester, the dearly beloved husband of Lady Alice May Longbottom, in his 54th year. Interment at Birstall Parish Church, near Leeds, to-day (Monday) at 2.45 p.m. It is requested that all flowers be sent to Cambridge House, Birstall, near Leeds. Inquiries to J. Wales Smith, Commercial-street, Leeds. Telephone 24006.

LUCEY.—On May 3, 1930, at The Heights, Haslemere, Surrey, Eleanor Anne, widow of Dr. Cubitt Lucey, in her 85th year. Funeral, Haslemere Church, to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30.

MORRIS.—On May 3, 1930, Fanni Ellen, wife of the late Ivan Arthur Morris. Private funeral Golders Green Crematorium. No flowers, by request.

MULLINS.—On May 1, 1930, at "Arnside," Woodcote Valley-road, Purley, Surrey, Ellinor, widow of Lovel Lord Mullins, in her 81st year. Cremation West Norwood Crematorium to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 noon.

MURRAY.—On April 27, 1930, at Verona, from heart failure, Lt.-Colonel Stewart Lygon Murray, late The Gordon Highlanders, eldest son of Sir Herbert Harley Murray, and husband of Harriet S. Murray, of Rookery House, Sutton Veny, Wilts.

NAINTRÉ (LUIGI).—On May 1, 1930, at 36, Portland-court, W.1, Luigi Naintré, aged 57 years. Requiem Mass at Corpus Christi Catholic Church, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10 a.m. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery, Kensal Green, 11.15. Flowers may be sent to Maple and Company, Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

NICHOLSON.—On May 3, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Maria Louisa, widow of Robert Nicholson, of Queensland, Australia, aged 68. (Australian papers, please copy.) Funeral arrangements later.

ORR.—On May 2, 1930, at The Manse, Brechin, the Rev. Robert Workman Orr, senior Minister of St. Ninian's Church, in his 93rd year. Funeral to New Cemetery, Brechin, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 o'clock. Service in the church at 2.15. No flowers.

PHELIPS.—On May 4, 1930, at 57, Drayton-gardens, S.W., Constance Louisa, the widow of William Robert Phelips, of Montacute, Somerset. Funeral arrangements will be announced later. No flowers, by her special request.

QUITMANN.—On April 30, 1930, at 71, Lawrie-Park-road, Sydenham, S.E.26, after a short illness, Ernst Quitmann, aged 76 years. Interment at Ladywell Cemetery to-day (Monday) at 2.45 p.m.

ROBINSON.—On April 29, 1930, at Singapore, Captain Harold Percy Robinson, R.N.R., beloved husband of Pauline Robinson, and second son of the late Captain J. C. Robinson. (By cable. Letters to 27, Murray-road, Northwood.)

SARGEAUNT.—On May 4,1930, Aileen Marguerite, beloved younger daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. A. F. Sargeaunt, Royal Engineers, and of Mrs. Sargeaunt, Burney Heights, Headley, Bordon, Hants, aged 21. Funeral Headley to-morrow (Tuesday), 2.30.

SCHWABACHER.—On May 3, 1930, suddenly, at Munich, Mabel, widow of Leopold Schwabacher, 50, Minster-road, N.W.2, aged 77. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, Jews' Cemetery, Willesden. Flowers, by request, at the Cemetery.

TOPHAM.—On May 2, 1930, Robert A. H. Topham, of 123A, Sandgate-road, Folkestone, beloved husband of Mercy Topham. Funeral at Hamsteead Cemetery, 12.30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). No flowers, by request.

TRAVERS.—On May 3, 1930, Ethel Mary, youngest daughter of the late Philip Edward Cuna. Interment at Old Highgate Cemetery on Wednesday, May 7.

TYLER.—On May 1, 1930, at Ewell Park, Surrey, Isabel Katharine Tyler, formerly Matron of the Northern Hospital at Manchester, in her 84th year. Funeral at Ewell Parish Church to-day (Monday), at 11.30 a.m.

WOOD.—On May 2, 1930, after an operation, Isabella Wood, of 12, Bath-road, Felixstowe.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

LLEWELLYN-JONES.—In proud and ever-loving memory of Lieut. Vivian Bayford Llewellyn-Jones, R.A.F., attached 1st Welch Regt., wounded at Hill 60, killed near Ypres May 4, 1915.

STATHAM.—In proud and loving memory of our sons, Noel and Arthur, who were both killed in leading their platoons into action in Mesopotamia and France, Feb. 3 and May 3, 1917, aged 24 and 19.

SYRETT.—In proud and ever-loving memory of our dear brother, Alfred Montague Syrett (Monty), Lieut. 1st Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers, killed in action at Bullecourt May 4, 1917.

BAYLISS.—In everlasting and affectionate remembrance of Rawlinson Tennant Bayliss, who died May 4, 1926.

In life true friend, he gave with hope his smile, with love his heart, to each for her care-wrought stile.—B.

CHARLTON.—In ever-living and loving memory of Alice Granville Charlton, who died May 4, 1929.

DEAN.—In loving memory of our dear father, Frank Dean, C.C., who passed away May 5, 1922.

FOWLER.—In ever-present and loving memory of my beloved husband, Robert Henry Fowler, who passed away May 4, 1919.

GEORGE-SMITH.—In loving memory of my dear husband, who passed away May 4, 1929. So missed.—"Persis."

HARRIS.—In loving memory of Stanley Shute Harris, of St. Ronans, Worthing, and of Farnham, May 4, 1926.

"They shall be Mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up My jewels."

HUBBLE.—In loving memory of my brother Henry, son of the late William Lee Hubble, of Allington and Maidstone, died May 5, 1921.—From Fanny.

NICOLL.—In loving memory of William Robertson Nicoll, C.H., K.L., D.D., LL.D., who died at Hampstead, May 4, 1923.

PULHAM.—In loving memory of my dear Mother, who died May 5, 1916. Until we meet again.—Ada.

PULLEN.—In ever-loving memory of my dear mother, Eliza Pullen, widow of James Pullen, late of 182, Kennington Park-road, who passed away May 5, 1906. Dearly loved by her only daughter Ada.

WOODMAN.—In ever-loving and never-failing memory of my darling Dad, who passed away May 4, 1923.—"Pippa."

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PERSONAL

JACK dear, hope well. Le Cheval adorable, received letters.—Sylvia.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 22s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 5s. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£3 REWARD.—LOST between Cricklewood, Oxford-street, and Highbury, DIAMOND CLUSTER BAR BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

WOULD KIND PERSON HELP GRADUATE to finish research work? £30 needed.—Write Box E.492, The Times, E.C.4.

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SEAFORD.—Finest Unfurnished FLAT South Coast, with central heating and constant hot water; rent £80 per annum absolutely inclusive.—Further particulars Flats and Chambers Column, page 27.

WILL those in favour of immediate and practical steps in order to ABOLISH VIVISECTION COMMUNICATE with Box A.897, The Times, E.C.4?

THE LECTURES on CURRENT EVENTS by C. E. Theodosius, M.A., will be resumed at the Basil Hotel, Basil-street, Knightsbridge, commencing May 8th, at 11.30 a.m. Admission 2s. a lecture or 25s. for the course of six.

PUBLIC SCHOOL and EX-BUSINESS MAN urgently requires post with PRIVATE SECRETARY or any similar employment; desires part time; correspondence, accounts, income-tax returns prepared, worry saved; reasonable remuneration required.—Write Box G.984, The Times, W.1. Regent-street, W.1.

GOLF at ORPINGTON.—For particulars see Country and Seaside Houses, page 27.

N.S.P.C.C. is helping to change tears to joy, thought for children less fortunate than yours. Gifts gratefully acknowledged by Secretary, 1, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

MRS. WADDINGTON wishes to LET FURNISHED BRAMPTON HILL, HUNTINGDON, ideal summer Cottage; beautiful bathing pool; coarse fishing; London within an hour. Rent £6 6s. weekly and rich.—Apply Newmarket and Cambridge; 13 bed, three reception, two bath; electric light and power; telephone; tennis; garage; station one mile.

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MAPLE and Co., Ltd.—If you require FURNITURE of EFFECTS PACKED and SHIPPED ABROAD apply to MAPLE and Co., Ltd., TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.1. for particulars regarding packing, freight, Custom House formalities and insurance; also rates for Continental and American removals.

MUCH Black with touches of White is seen in the very successful new Showrooms of FENWICK of BOND-STREET. Beautiful Gowns at 5½ gns.; especially Rodier's Floquelin in a dress and short coat ensemble at 6½ gns.—excellent in black flecked white.

A NUMBER of Public School Men are Wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at Home and Abroad. Write, or call, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

PERSONAL (continued)

"FEAR the Lord, and serve Him in sincerity and in truth."—Josh. xxiv. 14.

IF PALLADIUM CAR No. X.T.7093 is NOT REMOVED before June 3, 1930, it will be sold to defray expenses.

WIMBLEDON.—TWO "B" BOOKS for DISPOSAL, centre court.—Write Box G.1535, The Times, E.C.4.

WIMBLEDON. TENNIS.—WANTED SEATS for whole or part meeting.—Write Box N.737, The Times, E.C.4.

MAJOR REDWAY Coaches for Promotion and Staff College.—87, Bishop's mansions, S.W.6. Putney 7315.

KENYA, N. Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar.—Pupils possessed of the necessary capital can be given introductions to farmers in East Africa.—Eastern African Govt. Information Office, Royal Mail Buildings, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

STAMMERERS consult Mr. A. C. Schnelle, 119, Bedford Court-mansions, W.C.1. Established 1905.

A MANNEQUIN CAREER.—LADIES are trained at The London MANNEQUIN School to fill exclusive positions.—295, OXFORD-STREET, W.1. (Mayfair 2477.)

WOMAN GRADUATE, literary and secretarial qualifications, wishes to hear of WORK in the East.—Write B.A., Box E.256, The Times, E.C.4.

ROYAL AIR FORCE short-service Officer; five years active list; no pension or other income, and unable to obtain any employment; Public School boy. Will anyone assist?—Write Box S.392, The Times, E.C.4.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1, URGENTLY NEEDS YOUR HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

BYCULLA, Southsea.—SCHOOL for GIRLS of good family; age 8 to 16.—Apply for prospectus.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York-road, Lambeth, S.E.1. Col. R. J. S. Simpson, C.B., C.M.G., Chairman.—Over 1,000 women are attended annually in their own homes, and nearly 2,000 in their own homes. DONATIONS, ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, and LEGACIES are urgently needed for the upkeep of this important work, which is essential to the nation's future.

LADY who SUFFERS from HEADACHES, which neither aspirin nor drugs can relieve, would be very grateful if anyone of similar experience would COMMUNICATE any beneficial results they have obtained anywhere or anywhere. No "quack" or advertised remedies wanted.—Write Box S.563, The Times, E.C.4.

SALMON FISHING.—Offer equal share £250; paid £900; 13 pools. Lots of fish now showing. Sir W., Courtfield, Rosa-de-Wye. Tele., Lydbrook 15.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE, late 1929; dark blue, seven passenger, perfect order; owner will sell for £750 cash or terms to responsible party.—Write Box G.1510, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, SOUTH KEN. looking Hampstead Golf Course, 25 minutes Charing Cross; six bed, three sitting rooms; garage; central heating.—Write Box S.657, The Times, E.C.4.

HOME SCHOOL on Surrey Hills.—Miss Evelyn Hope (Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford) receives a few CHILDREN (5 to 12); trained nurse; six acres garden, wood land; entire charge if desired.—Ice House Wood, Oxted.

LE TOUQUET, outskirts forest.—Attractive VILLA; two sitting, five beds, &c.; company's water, electric light; garage; garden, good lawn; for eight weeks, August-September, 7gns. weekly.—Colonel Day, Trepied, Etaples, France.

CHELSEA, BROMPTON, VICTORIA.—Sunny Unfurnished FLAT WANTED: five-six rooms, kitchen, bath; lift, constant hot water; rent £200-£230, no premium.—Write Box 7337, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED for four months, FURNISHED HOUSE, Godstone or East Grinstead District; tennis court; five bed rooms; moderate rent; careful tenants.—Write Box 38, Smith's, Kensington, W.8.

GENEALOGY, HERALDRY. Experienced Private Advertiser traces Descents; researches undertaken; wills abstracted; parish registers examined; verifies Arms and Crests; paintings on vellum, wood, &c.—R. Hargreaves Mansfield, 90, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

WANTED to RENT, for September in or Oxford or S.W. Berks area, lady's manor, FURNISHED COTTAGE or SMALL HOUSE in pretty country; four or five bed rooms; maids and linen left.—Write Box E.474, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG LADY, good horsewoman, confident driver, desires suitable POSITION.—Write Box G.1337, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR DISPOSAL.—Up to 5,000 PHEASANTS' EGGS; 90 per cent. guaranteed at 10s. per 100 delivered.—Write Box S.700, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNITURE.—Absolutely new, genuine Boudoir Set modern French hard woods with all decorations, &c., complete; very, very unusual sacrifice; going abroad.—O. Harrison, Springfield, Grove, Kingshill, High Wycombe, Bucks.

HARLECH.—Unfurnished, 200 per annum, three years; furnished five guineas weekly, one year or longer; delightful HOUSE adjoining links; hall, reception, eight bed rooms, bath; electricity; close station, shops, sea; garden.—The Limes, West Molesey. Telephone, Molesey 1541.

CARAVAN, sleep four, to be LET any period May-Sept.; 3gns. weekly; car, not less 19 h.p., required.—Write "A.," 8, Bedford-road, W.4.

GUEST HOUSE, £4,500; lovely West-country town; superior business; suit gentlefolk; nice living; considerable house; will bear most searching investigation.—Write Box A.877, The Times, E.C.4.

BASIL-STREET.—£150 per annum.—Service Flat; bed room, sitting room, dining room, bath; new decorations; suitable for two; small premium to include new carpets and curtains. Sloane 2785.—Box 785, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

£1 SENDS ONE EAST-END CHILD from the dirt and squalor of Dockland to the SEA for TWO WEEKS. Good food, fresh air work prevents.—Address Rev. W. Noel Lambert, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Poplar, E.14.

PLEASANT SUNNY ROOM to be LET in Ladies' Club, Furnished or unfurnished. 21s. weekly.—Hoskyns-Abrahall, 127, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.

WELL FURNISHED OLD FARMHOUSE, 50 minutes from King's Cross; six bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room; electric light; two garages; lovely garden, tennis court; 6 guineas weekly for summer months.—Write Box N.732, The Times, E.C.4.

A NEW COLLECTION of SPORTS and COUNTRY CLOTHES and the latest Models in Fadeless Silk Washing Frocks have arrived at "The Blue Room," Harvey Nichols, Grafton-street.

TITLED AUSTRIAN has entrusted us with realisation of jewels comprising

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES.
May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 28 days; from 50 guineas.
May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas.
June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.
Six other Cruises to ICELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN; and the MEDITERRANEAN.
For all information apply P. & O. Cruises (F. H. Grovenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	—	May 9
‡Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 14
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 20
†Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 28
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadle	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hinnett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rampura ..	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,500	Harrison	—	May 9
‡‡Mongolia ..	16,000	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Malwa ..	11,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Moldavia ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡‡Mooltan ..	21,000	Furlong	Aug. 8	Aug. 14

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Nankin (cargo)	7,000	Tickell	May 9	—
Padua (cargo)	7,736	—	June 6	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	June 20	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
Kalyan ..	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Kaisuliana ..	16,600	Cadle	June 13	June 20
Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallalue	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hinnett	July 11	July 18

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
*WARFIELD ..	9,060	—	—	May 10
*MALWA ..	11,000	May 24	May 27	June 7
*A STREAMER ..	—	June 14	June 11	June 21
DOMALA ..	8,441	July 5	July 2	July 12

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
*MORVADA ..	8,192	—	May 10	May 17
*MALWA ..	11,000	—	May 24	June 1
*MANTOLA ..	9,046	May 28	June 7	June 14
*MASHOBRA ..	9,324	June 11	June 21	June 28

* Calls Tangier. † Calls Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND
EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Midsbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	—	May 9	May 17
MAYTANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA ..	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'bro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris; Société Générale; P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Cot. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Ave. de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers only.
P. & O., Bancroft, Nash and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middleton) to Bombay and Karachi; Queensland Line, 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-rooms Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
MOTORUA ..	12,000	June 6
*TEVIOTA ..	13,000	June 19
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
TUAPEKHU ..	9,000	Aug. 1

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.
Apply the N.Z.S.A. Co. Ltd., Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents, 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tel., Avenue 3220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND,
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From ‡ San Francisco.
AORANGI ..	May 23	—
MAKURA ..	—	June 11
NIAGARA ..	June 25	—
TAHITI ..	—	July 9

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Raratonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing London.	Sailing Flym'th.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	9 May	10 May
BALLARAT ..	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT ..	13,000	4 July	5 July
†BENDIGO ..	13,000	11 July	—

† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for —

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 22
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	July 4	July 10

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA
BY THE
ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	15,000	Sept. 6	Sept. 12	Sept. 14
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Manchester ..	10,000	May 30	Calcutta
City of Cairo ..	7,906	June 5	Calcutta
City of Venice ..	8,339	June 19	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	7,844	July 3	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Sparta ..	5,415	May 10; C. Town, Algoa Bay.
City of Alexandria ..	6,712	June 7; E. London, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: 7, Water-st. .. Cent. 2940
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire ..	12,000		May 10
Cheshire ..	15,000	May 16	May 24
Yorkshire ..	12,500	May 29	June 7
Leicestershire ..	12,000	June 13	June 21

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1; Tele., Regent 8060, 8067.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
HARUNA MARU	16,550	May 17	May 24	May 28
KANO MARU	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 9
KATORI MARU	10,000	June 14	June 21	June 25

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West-End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - MAY 10
*CARMANIA .. May 10 AQUITANIA .. May 17
Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
*SAMARIA - - - MAY 10
‡CARINTHIA .. May 17 *LACONIA .. May 24
‡ Calls Boston.
* Via Belfast, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
AURANIA - - - MAY 9
ASCANIA .. May 17 ALAUNIA .. May 24
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
*ANDANIA - - - MAY 9
‡ATHENIA .. May 17 ANTONIA .. May 23
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
* Calls Belfast prior to Glasgow.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK, via CHERBOURG.

Majestic ..	Wed., May 7	Olympic ..	Wed., May 21
Homeric ..	Wed., May 14	Majestic ..	Wed., May 28

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

Arabic ..	Sat., May 10	Cedric ..	Sat., May 24
(2) Baltic ..	Sat., May 17	†(2) Adriatic ..	Sat., May 31

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Albertic ..	Fri., May 9	Doric ..	Fri., May 30
Laurentic ..	Fri., May 16	Albertic ..	Fri., June 6

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Calgaric .. Sat., May 17
(Via Queenstown.)

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Westernland ..		..	May 10
(6) Belgenland ..		..	May 17

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., May 10
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., May 24
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka ..	21,998 tons	.. June 7
*Minnewaska ..	21,716 tons	.. May 24, June 21

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnehaha, 17,381 tons .. .. May 17 | June 14
* Cherbourg also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND-CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
FROM
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	May 7	May 13
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	May 10	May 18
PARIS" (c) ..	May 14	May 20
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	May 17	May 23

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE TO HOUSTON, Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. for any PERIOD.
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. .. June 16
The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

CALEDONIA ..	May 16	*CASTALIA ..	July 4
*CIRCASSIA ..	May 30	*CERASUS ..	Aug. 29

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All the cabins and rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALIFORNIA ..	May 10	CAMERONIA ..	May 22
CALEDONIA ..	May 16	TRANSYLVANIA	June 6

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.	A.M.L.
From Southampton Weekly.	From London Weekly.
Frequent Cabins. From £20 10s.	One class only £20 10s.
£38 Return (Tourist Cabin).	With bath £25 10s.
Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 5820).	
George Washington .. May 6	LEVIATHAN .. May 13
President Roosevelt .. May 15	America .. May 22

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL THE WORLD.
£257 10s. 0d. First Class, £152 5s. 0d. Special Class. Fortnightly Sailings. Stop-over Privileges at all Ports.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES
AND
AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
Complete Voyage—112 Golden Days of Travel or Voyage can be completed any time within two years.
For full particulars and accommodation apply to T. H. Duff and Co. (General Agents), 28, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3 (Tele., Monument 0221), or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
(HAPAG).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 DAYS.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

Hamburg ..	May 10
Albert Ballin ..	May 17
New York ..	May 24
Deutschland ..	May 31

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, May 8, May 15.
Apply to WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

CLAN LINE.

CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, ALGOA BAY, AND EAST LONDON.			
	Newport.	Glasgow.	Birkenh'd
CLAN MACWHIRTER ..	—	May 29	June 4
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND BEIRA.			
	Newport.	Glasgow.	Birkenh'd
CLAN MACFADYEN ..	May 5	—	May 14
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND MAURITIUS.			
	Newport.	Glasgow.	Birkenh'd
CLAN MACALISTER ..	May 15	May 29	May 28
BOMBAY AND PERSIAN GULF.			
	Glasgow.	M'chester.	Birkenh'd
CLAN MACINTOSH ..	—	—	May 10
Cochin and Tuticorin direct.			
COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND CHITTAGONG.			
	Glasgow.	M'chester.	Birkenh'd.
CLAN MURRAY ..	May 15	—	May 22
MARMAGOA, COCHIN, TUTICORIN AND CHITTAGONG.			
	G'ow.	B'head.	L'don.
CLAN LINDSAY ..	May 9	May 12	May 20

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S.S. "CRYNSSEN" ..	..	June 7
S.S. "STUYVESANT" ..	..	June 21

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "COTICA" ..	..	May 10
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" ..	..	May 31
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" ..	..	June 21

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VERA CRUZ ..	RIO BRAVO ..	May 28th
TAMPICO ..	RIO PANUCO ..	July 16th
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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton	From Liverpool.
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	May 9	—
†DESEADO ..	11,477		May 10
*ARLANZA ..	14,920	May 23	
DESNA ..	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
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THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	May 15
ORCOMA (calls Azores) ..	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda) ..	9,298	June 12
ORDUNA ..	15,507	July 3

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

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GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA,
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TO MEDITERRANEAN.
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(1) S.S. NESTOR ..	Liverpool	4th JULY
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SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*KENILWORTH CASTLE ..	—	May 9
†DUNLUCE CASTLE ..	May 15	—
†WINCHESTER CASTLE ..	—	May 16
‡LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	May 22	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
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"YOMA" ..	9th May	17th May
"MOMBASSOORA" ..	23rd May	31st May

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S.S. STATENDAM .. 30,000 tons.
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*LEERDAM .. May 24 *MAASDAM .. June 21
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ROTTERDAM LLOYD.
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M.S. Simalur ..	..	..	12,000 June 13

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"ALMEDA STAR"		22 MAY
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"AVILA STAR"		10 JULY

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MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.		
ET. GRANDIER ..	May 9 and May 23	R. GASSOS
PIRÆUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.		
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EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND BEYROUT.		
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FAILURES in EXAMS. CAN BECOME SUCCESSES. Consult J. W. GARDINER, M.A. (Oxon), 254, Lauderdale-mansions, W.9. Abercorn 1646.

FELIXSTOWE LADIES' COLLEGE,
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FELIXSTOWE.
An EXAMINATION will be held on July 3 and 4 for awards for Six Entrance Scholarships and Two Music Scholarships (varying from £60-£20).
Candidates should be between 12 and 15 years of age. Girls over 15 may compete, but a higher standard of work is expected.
Full particulars on application to the Headmistress. Last day for returning forms May 31st.

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE, SUFFOLK.
An examination for Entrance Scholarships will be held at the College on July 3rd and 4th.—Full details from the Headmaster.

GENTLEMAN requires Parisian holding B. ès L. or other good qualification to give FRENCH CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS evenings. State terms.—Write Box E.416, The Times, E.C.4.

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CHARITIES AND APPEALS

E. R.

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PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
PRESIDENT: H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are much NEEDED. Contributions may be sent to the Bankers, The Bank of England, any London Bank, or to the Hon. Secretaries.
HELPS, 149 HOSPITALS.
FOURTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1930.
H.R.H. The Princess Victoria ... £5
£625.—Rothschild, N. M., and Sons. £100.—Midland Bank, Ltd.; Reckitt Charity, Trustees of the St. James. £52 10s.—Kestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. £50.—Chadwyck-Healey, H. F. £30.—Payne, Mrs. A. L. £20.—Bruce, Hon. Herbert W. £10 6s. 5d.—Franklin-Adams, R. T. £10.—Crewe, Marquess of; Tuely, Mrs. £7 1s. 9d.—Sun Insurance Office, Ltd., Staff (March). £6 5s.—Westminster, Duke of. £5 5s.—Shaw, Miss F. G. £5.—Blaine, Miss I. M.; Blaine, Miss G. £3 3s.—North, F. £2 2s.—Rider, W. Pett. £2.—Herbert, Mrs. F. A.; "T. S. and A. M. A." £1 2s. 6d.—Campbell, Miss H. K. £1 1s.—Benjamin, Mrs. F. D.; Gardiner, Dr. J. N.; Horner, Mrs. A. F.; Pike, Miss K. L.; Roberts, Dr. Adeline. Under £1 — £1 15s. 6d.
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LEGACIES.—£925.—Exors. of the late David Reuben Sassoon. £85.—Exors. of the late Miss Margaret Beatrice Hudson.
7, Walbrook, E.C.4, 1st May, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for THREE POSITIONS of DISTRICT RANK as the Inspectorate in the Education Officer's Department.
(1) INSPECTOR of ART.
(2) INSPECTOR of MUSIC.
(3) INSPECTOR of INFANT METHODS.
Salary £700 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £800, and thence by annual increments of £50 to £1,000 a year.
Duties—
(1) Inspector of Art.—To inspect and advise on the teaching of art and artistic crafts in schools of art and in schools, colleges, and educational institutions.
(2) Inspector of Music.—To inspect and advise on the teaching of music in schools, colleges, and educational institutions.
(3) Inspector of Infant Methods.—To inspect infants' schools and to advise generally upon the teaching of infants.
Apply to the Education Officer (C.1), The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (stamped addressed foolscap envelope essential), for form of application, which must be returned not later than 12th May, 1930.
Candidates are requested to specify clearly for which position the form is required.
In the case of women candidates marriage terminates contract of service.
Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of LONDON.
The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of HEADMISTRESS of the County Secondary School, Clarendon, Southwark Park-road, S.E.16. This is a day school for girls between the ages of 10 and 19 years, with permanent accommodation for 360 pupils. The number of girls is at present about 380. Salary, the Council's scale for schools 201-400 girls, namely, £620, rising by annual increments of £40 to £700 a year. Married women are ineligible, except in special circumstances.
Forms of application may be obtained from the Education Officer H.2/1, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. A stamped addressed envelope must accompany the application for the form. Applications must be returned to the Education Officer not later than May 30, 1930.
Canvassing disqualifies.
MONTAGU H. COX.
Clerk of the London County Council.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a VACANT POST of JUNIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER in an Admiralty Establishment at Portsmouth.
Candidates should possess an Honours Degree in Physics or Electrical Engineering or its equivalent and should preferably have had research experience in Photometry and illumination problems, or on carbon arcs.
The Admiralty Scientific Pool includes a number of grades, the lowest of which is the Junior Scientific Officer grade, the scale of salary of which is £175, rising by annual increments of £15 to £235 a year, with Civil Service Bonus in addition. Entry will be made at the bottom of the scale, the bonus on which is at present £91.
Candidates must be natural born British subjects, and application should be made to the Secretary of the Admiralty (C.E.S. Branch), Whitehall, S.W.1, not later than 23rd May. No application form is required.

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR in FRENCH, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. WANTED, September, 1930. Salary $3,000 or upwards, according to qualifications; travelling allowance.—Applications, endorsed "University," with testimonials, to be sent to Canadian Trade Commissioner, Century Buildings, Liverpool, before May 15th.

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICES.
MAURITIUS.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANIST at a Sugar Research Station which has been established in Mauritius. Duties will involve the study of problems connected with the growth and metabolism of the sugar-cane and of physiological question relating to the breeding of new varieties of sugar-cane. Salary according to age and experience up to Rs.10,000 per annum (£750 per annum), subject to deduction of 4 per cent. towards the pensions of widows and orphans of Government servants. Free unfurnished quarters and free first-class passage provided, pensionable, subject to three years' probation. A candidate with a good Honours Degree in Botany (or, alternatively, in Chemistry) and qualifications in Bio-Chemistry) is required. A candidate without special post-graduate experience in plant-physiology will, if selected, be required to undergo a preliminary course of training, during which he will receive a subsistence allowance.
Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained, on application in writing, from the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. Completed applications should reach the Private Secretary not later than the 23rd of May.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.
EGYPTIAN MINISTRY of EDUCATION.
APPLICATIONS are invited for ASSISTANT MASTERSHIPS for teaching Commercial Subjects in the Intermediate Schools of Commerce.
Applicants must possess a Commercial University degree (preferably with honours) and some experience of teaching.
The salary offered is £E.450 a year for applicants with at least two years' experience, and £E.415 for applicants with less than two years' previous experience.
The appointment is for a period of four years and renewable at the end of that time.
Full particulars and form of application may be obtained from The Director, Egyptian Education Office, 39, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.
EGYPTIAN MINISTRY of EDUCATION.
APPLICATIONS are invited for ASSISTANT MASTERSHIPS for Teaching English in Egyptian Government Secondary Schools and Intermediate Schools of Commerce.
Applicants must either possess a Degree (preferably with Honours) from a University, and (preferably) have had some teaching experience in Secondary Schools, or possess a Teacher's Certificate from the Board of Education and have had at least two years' experience as teachers.
The salary offered is £E.405 a year for Assistant Masters with a University Degree but no previous teaching experience or less than two years' experience, or with a Board of Education Teaching Certificate and between two and five years' teaching experience, and £E.450 a year for those with a University Degree who have at least two years' previous experience or the Board of Education Teaching Certificate and at least five years' teaching experience.
The appointments are on contract for five years and renewable at the end of that time.
Full particulars and form of application may be obtained from The Director, Egyptian Education Office, 39, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.
EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY of LAW.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of PROFESSOR of PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.
The salary offered is L.E.1,140 a year (approximately £1,168), and the appointment will be on contract for three years' renewable.
Duties will begin on October 1st, 1930, and courses are to be given in English or French.
A transfer allowance equal to one month's salary will be paid on arrival at Cairo if successful applicant is resident in Europe.
Should the candidate appointed be already an Egyptian Government Official he will not be entitled to receive the allowance mentioned, except with the approval of the Finance Committee and Council of Ministers.
Applications, with details of qualifications and copies of publications, should be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Fouad I University, Cairo, and posted so as to be received before May 20th, 1930.
Information of administrative conditions of the appointment may be had from the Director, Egyptian Education Office, 39, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1.

RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER advises on BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS and TUTORS.—N. W. ROSS, M.A., 45, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE of CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on the Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

THE GREGG SCHOOLS.

HAMPSTEAD.—165, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Head Office).
CLAPHAM COMMON.—3, Cedars-road, S.W.4.
CROYDON.—Scarbrook Green House, 181, London-road.
EALING.—36, Uxbridge-road, W.5.
FINSBURY PARK.—4, Beaulieu-villas, Seven Sisters-road, N.4.
ILFORD.—22, Cranbrook-road.
NORBURY.—1266, London-road, S.W.16.

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS AND SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS.

All students placed in good posts as soon as proficient.

Special Short Courses for University Graduates and Senior Students.

SPANISH.—PRIVATE LESSONS by experienced native lady teacher; diplomée (Madrid University).—Write Box 8747, The Times, E.C.4.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S. "WORCESTER," off Greenhithe, Kent.
Capt. Supt., M.-Commr. G. C. Steele, V.C., R.N.
For the training of youths as officers in the Mercantile Marine. Two years' training counts as one year's sea service for qualified cadets. Commissions granted by the Admiralty in the R.N. and R.N.R. Scholarships. Age limit 15 to 16. Moderate terms.—Prospectus from Secretary, T.N.T.C., 72, Mark-lane, London, E.C.3.

THE Remington Cash Register Sales Co., Ltd., is an Associate of the Remington Arms Co., founded in 1816, which has been manufacturing an improved type of cash register for the past seven years. Due to the rapid extension of our business, our company has openings for Salesmen who can later develop into branch sales managers. To men with ambition, initiative and proven sales records we can offer an unusual opportunity. Expense allowance during training period, with drawing account on commission basis afterwards. Only men desire is to place a few suitable men in London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, Glasgow, and Manchester, and we invite applications for this special purpose. Applicants must be able to meet the requirements of a Guarantee Society.—Please reply by letter, stating in detail age, education, positions held, average earnings, &c., to Remington Cash Register Sales Co., Ltd., Attention A.M.S., 21, Eagle-street, London, W.C.

TOUR Conductors; Continental experience and languages essential.—Write F. B. T., Box 00846, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TWO Men required, one with selling or retail, the other with production experience; both over 30; public school or University preferred; to take junior executive positions in large food firm; accountancy experience helpful but not essential; we require men undaunted by hard work, with personality and brains; ladder of success stands in front of each job if each man can within a highly organized and scientific business win respect for himself and his work; minimum salary £300; more to right men; age, experience, qualifications, references.—Write Box E.490, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Secretary for London district country club, with quarters; immediate.—Write, stating salary required, experience, age, married or single, with copies testimonials, to Box A.876, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH (not over 15) wanted by a large firm of chartered accountants.—Address by letter in own handwriting, stating age, salary required, and where educated, to D. S., care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin-friars, E.C.2.

A WAKE to the possibilities of yourself as a Russell-mine, factory, and workshop, without previous experience, have made good through the Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship, and are now earning £250, £400, £500, and in some cases £1,000 a year. Train yourself to sell and you will get what you want. The course is postal, and when qualified we undertake to introduce you to salaried vacancies. Great British firms are regularly being supplied with particulars of Russell-trained men.—Send to-day for "Your Future—How to Make it Secure." Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

A Better position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 0), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1906.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.

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AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

JUNIOR Typist wanted; must be quick, neat, and accurate.—Apply by letter only, stating age, speed, and salary required, to Manager, Regent Institute, Regent House, Palace-gate, W.8.

TYPIST for Literary work, two hours daily, afternoon or evening; N.W.1 district.—Write Box S.660, The Times, E.C.4.

AN excellent Secretarial Training for Educated Ladies; moderate fee to proficiency and a position, good prospects; speed classes.—Apply Bedford-square Secretarial College, 8, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

ATTRACTIVE posts as Private Secretaries can be obtained by qualified women. You can be trained through our Private Secretary's Postal Course. An Appointments Bureau is available for students. If you are a qualified shorthand-typist send to-day for "The Personal Secretary," free and post free, and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, London, W.C.2.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

ROYAL AIR FORCE.
SHORT SERVICE COMMISSIONS IN THE GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH (FLYING).
The Air Ministry invite APPLICATIONS for the above-named APPOINTMENTS from well-educated candidates of good physique who are between the ages of 18 and 23. Appointments are made by selection.
Application forms and full details of the conditions of service can be obtained from the Secretary (S.7.Q.), Air Ministry, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON.
APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF LIBRARIAN.
The Council of the above Borough invite APPLICATIONS from persons having municipal experience for the APPOINTMENT of CHIEF LIBRARIAN at a commencing inclusive salary of £600 per annum rising to £800 per annum by annual increments of £50.
Candidates must not be more than 40 years of age and must be Fellows of the Library Association. The condition with regard to age will not apply to any member of the Council's existing staff who may wish to become a candidate for the appointment.
The gentleman appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office and not to engage in any other duty or employment. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Kensington Borough Council (Superannuation) Act, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
Preference will be given to candidates possessing the necessary qualifications who served with H.M. Forces overseas during the Great War.
Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned to whom they must be returned with copies of three recent testimonials, and endorsed "Chief Librarian," not later than 12 noon on Tuesday, the 3rd June, 1930.
Prints of applications should not be sent in the first instance, but the selected candidates may send copies of their applications for distribution amongst the members of the Council.
Canvassing in any form will disqualify.
HORACE RAPSON, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Kensington, W.8. May, 1930.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON.
Council invites APPLICATIONS for the following APPOINTMENTS.
1. ASSISTANT LECTURER in HISTORY.
2. ASSISTANT LECTURER (Male) in the Department of Zoology and Geology.
Particulars of the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar.
Last date for receiving applications, 26th May, 1930.
GEORGE GRANT, Registrar.
2nd May, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will arise.
APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post. 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 30 2s., 50 2s. 6d., quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11A, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.
A First-class British Life Office has one or two vacancies for full-time Inspectors in the London area. Applications are invited from gentlemen who possess selling capacity, and ambition to become Branch Managers. Salary and commission.—Write Box E.499, The Times, E.C.4.
A Well-known chocolate and confectionery manufacturing firm invites Applications for a position of wide scope necessitating experience and ability in marketing and general administration.—Write Box 8.648, The Times, E.C.4, stating age.
A Number of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call Business Careers Association, Ltd., 159, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
CHIEF Architect and Surveyor required; must be capable of controlling department and experienced in altering and adapting premises for multiple shop companies; permanency and good prospects; state, in strict confidence, age, experience, full particulars of previous engagements, and salary desired.—Secretary, Timothy Whites (1928), Ltd., Portsmouth.
CLERK (male), 19-20, required for large office; must be well educated and thoroughly capable; must write a really good hand; commencing salary £78 per annum. Write, stating age and where educated, and giving particulars of experience to Box A.892, The Times, E.C.4.
DRAPERY Assistant wanted by a large general store in the Far East; age about 24 to 26; passage paid; agreement for three years; good remuneration to suitable man; applicants must have good general experience in high-class retail houses; a knowledge of gowns and millinery an advantage.—Write, giving full details of experience, copies of references, age, height, &c., to "Jael" at Horncastle's, 80, Cheapside, E.C.2.
GENTLEMEN'S Outfitting Assistant wanted by a large general house in the Far East; age about 24 to 26; passage paid; agreement three years; good remuneration to suitable man. Applicants must have good experience in high-class retail houses; a knowledge of footwear and tailoring an advantage.—Write, giving full details of experience, copies of references, age, height, &c., to "Jael" at Horncastle's, 80,

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

THE INCREASE IN ATTENDANCES

FIRST OF THE CLASSICS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Another very important week's racing will be begun to-morrow afternoon with the First Spring Newmarket Meeting. The Two Thousand Guineas, the first of the season's Classics, will be decided on Wednesday afternoon. The One Thousand Guineas will be run on Friday afternoon, the last day of the meeting. On Saturday afternoon the Victoria Cup, an important seven-furlong handicap, will be run at Hurst Park. The electrically-worked totalisator, which was such a success at the Craven Meeting, will be operating at Newmarket again this week. No official announcement has yet been made as to whether there will be an electrically-worked totalisator in operation at Hurst Park at the week-end. I had hoped that such would be the case, but in the absence of any announcement to the contrary I suppose that only a hand-worked machine will be functioning.

Before commenting on this week's important race for the Two Thousand Guineas—and a more complicated or difficult race can scarcely be imagined—some remarks on last week's racing seem necessary. It is true that the weather throughout the week was most pleasant, but there have been fine weeks in the spring before and they have not attracted the large attendances that were so noticeable at Epsom and Sandown Park last week. Except just after the War I do not recall such crowds for an Epsom Spring Meeting, while the attendances on all three days of the Sandown Park Second Spring Meeting were quite amazing. The Executive had ordered for the Thursday, the first day of that meeting, 2,000 more programmes than had been ordered for the corresponding day last year, but they were all sold out before racing was begun. There did not appear to be any smaller an attendance on Friday, while there was again a very large crowd on Saturday when the racing was conducted under National Hunt Rules, and when a wet morning might well have kept many intending visitors away. It would not be fair to say that last week's attendances were due directly to the totalisator, for there was a hand-worked totalisator in the Paddock only at Sandown Park, while at Epsom there was a small hand-worked machine in the Paddock and another close to the members' luncheon rooms. It seems reasonable to deduce from last week's racing a very much increased and still increasing interest in racing. There is certain to be a very large attendance at Newmarket this week, especially on Wednesday, when the new totalisator will be highly tested. Mechanically, I am convinced, it will emerge from this test most satisfactorily.

It was suggested a long time ago in these Notes that a part at least of the principal and minor rings should be cleared of bookmakers, for the comfort of visitors. The Newbury Executive were, I think, the first to take such action, causing the front row of bookmakers operating across the rings to stand farther down the ring. This change was much appreciated by visitors. Newmarket have gone even farther and have caused the bookmakers to stand on the rails surrounding the rings. Sandown Park last week created a separate betting ring by railing off a portion of the rings and making the bookmakers stand along these rails, as is done at Ascot and Doncaster. Whichever of the three systems is adopted in the end does not matter, although personally I am in favour of the Ascot, Sandown, and Doncaster methods, so long as one of them is used by all Executives. The extra room and the increased freedom of visitors is undoubtedly much appreciated. Attention should also be called to the much-improved catering arrangements for the poorer visitors to Sandown Park. There was a time quite recently when the refreshment arrangements in the minor ring and for the visitors out on the course were far from satisfactory. Mr. Ridley, who has for so many years managed the catering at Sandown Park, has changed the arrangements in the minor ring until they are much better than those in existence in many principal rings, while his latest innovation has been to build a really good tea garden out on the course. This tea garden was in use during last week and appeared to be much appreciated. It is only by such attention to the needs of visitors that the present increased interest in racing can be maintained and its reviving popularity made to grow.

AN OPEN RACE

There were 254 subscribers for the Two Thousand Guineas. Since the entries were made forfeit has been declared for 220, leaving 34 in the race. With entrance fees, forfeits, and added money the race will be worth to the owner of the winner nearly £10,000. In most years one approaches this race with some definite idea as to who the owner will be who will take this prize, but such is not the case this year. I do not even know what will be favourite. The very dry going of last summer made it impossible to train a number of the best-bred two-year-olds, in some cases at all and in others at all seriously. This season's racing has already shown that last year's form, as it related to the best of the two-year-olds, was of very little, if any, value. I will take, in connexion with this matter, the colts who were placed at the top of last autumn's Free Handicap. Diolite, who was actually at the top of that handicap, has not run this season, but those who saw him do a gallop at Birmingham after racing was over were not very favourably impressed with him. Those people, however—and they were many—who regarded him as the best of his age a year ago, should not be discouraged by that fact. I never regarded him as so good as many other people did, and accordingly I shall not expect him to win this week. If his gallop at Birmingham had been different I might have had to change my mind. Challenger, unfortunately, is not in the race, but Press Gang, from the same stable, is, and it is impossible to see, after his running in the Nonsuch Stakes last week at Epsom, how he can win this race. He was then beaten by many lengths by Rustom Pasha, Paradine, and Stingo. It is true that a race will bring a three-year-old on by many pounds, but it is not possible to see how, in a week, he can be improved by so many pounds as to have any chance against Rustom Pasha, who is also engaged in this week's great race.

Rustom Pasha, Paradine, and Stingo bring me to Caerleon, for Paradine and Stingo ran against Caerleon at Aintree in the first week of the season in the Union Jack Stakes, run over a mile. Caerleon, receiving 5lb. from Paradine and 16lb. from Stingo, won by a length and a half from the former, with the latter another length and a half away third. Now it is obvious that on that actual form Caerleon can have no chance at all against Rustom Pasha this week, but it must be remembered that that race took place six weeks ago and that even then Caerleon was regarded as a Classic colt, so that he would be far from fit. Less than a fortnight after that race Rustom Pasha ran against Stingo and finished a long way behind him. On these two races with Stingo there is nothing to choose between Rustom Pasha and Caerleon, and as there is no reason why these two colts should not have made the same improvement since the season was begun it would be safest to assume that they are at the present time about the same animal. Caerleon's only other appearance on the racecourse this season was at Newmarket a fortnight ago when he was beaten by Seer and Silver Flare, and the running of the latter in this race is important as he was also in the race at Aintree to which reference has been made. At the changed weights Caerleon and Silver Flare ran true to form, and as it is not likely that neither has improved since the March race it is safe to assume that each has made normal improvement since the season was begun, which tends to confirm me in my view that Caerleon has just as good a chance through Stingo as Rustom Pasha. He should, at the weights, on their running at Aintree and at Newmarket beat Silver Flare.

THE CHANCE OF SEER

Seer was receiving 10lb. when he beat Caerleon at Newmarket by nearly a length, and this week they meet at level weights. If one were to accept just the recorded result of that Newmarket race one would have to assume that Caerleon would beat Seer this week. I recall, however, that in that race Seer was left a number of lengths at the start. In my opinion he was left as many lengths as would be represented by 10lb., which means that if he had got off with Caerleon he would have beaten him at level weights. His able trainer was at that time of the opinion that his horses, and especially Seer, were far from ready. It should, however, be remembered that several other horses from his stable who, in his opinion, were not fit, won races during that week, so it may well be, as has happened before, that the horses were not so backward as was thought. Even then Seer, with Caerleon and Rustom Pasha, must be left for further consideration.

Blenheim was one of the best of last season's colts. He has run only once this season, when he was beaten out of a place in the Greenham Plate won by Christopher Robin, to whom, however, he was giving 13lb., and my view is that he was not beaten by more than that amount. Further, if he has made such exceptional improvement since Newbury as his stable companion, Rustom Pasha, did between Lingfield and Epsom, then he has a good chance this week. If he has made only normal improvement he has just as good a chance as Christopher Robin, whose chance is, I believe, considered to be just a little better than that of his stable companion, Strongbow. Using Dundrave, beaten by three lengths by Strongbow at Newbury, and Rock Star, beaten a little bit more by Christopher Robin at the same place, and then turning to a race at Sandown Park last Thursday, in which Dundrave and Rock Star took part, it is seen that Strongbow and Christopher Robin are about the same animal. That Sandown Park race is interesting for another reason, for the horse that was beaten by a neck by Dundrave and finished a neck in front of Rock Star was Dick Swiveller. Now Dick Swiveller's previous performance was at Newmarket, when he was much more than three lengths behind Writ at level weights, so that it would seem, if these arguments are in any way sound, that if Writ had been in the race this week he would have had a much better chance than either Strongbow or Christopher Robin, and apparently, therefore, better than Blenheim.

Writ belongs to Lord Astor, who will be represented in the race by Trews. It seems, therefore, not unreasonable to assume that Trews has a better chance than Writ, and, therefore, it may well be than either of the Clarehaven colts or Blenheim. Trews has himself been in only one race this season, when he finished third to Bargany and his stable companion, Sea Rover. According to the market on the race he was not fancied. On that actual running he will beat his stable companion, Sea Rover, but he will not beat Bargany. Against that it is interesting to note that Writ covered the Rowley Mile in much better time than Bargany, so that if Trews is better than Writ and was not at his best when he ran in that race, he may well beat Bargany this week. It is interesting to note that on last year's form Writ is as good as Strongbow, so that there is not much, if anything, wrong with most of this argument, if Trews is better than Writ; and surely, as he is the selected of the pair, I am justified in assuming that he is. Trews, then, is a runner whom I shall leave in my final list with Caerleon, Seer, and Rustom Pasha, and I shall leave him in at the expense of the other Manton colts in the race.

I do not see why, on Newbury form—and I have in his case no other to go on—Charger should beat Strongbow this week. Meistersinger does not seem to me on known form good enough to win such a race as this. Peacock will saddle both Redeswood and Pal o' Mine. The former, on this season's form, is rather better over a mile at weight for age than Stranathro and that hardly seems good enough to win a Two Thousand Guineas. Pal o' Mine, after he had won at Aintree, seemed to me just the sort of colt who might win a Two Thousand Guineas. He has won a race since at Newcastle, but he beat nothing of any account on that occasion, and further did not please all critics by the style in which he did it. On Aintree form he is four lengths and 4lb. better than Edelweiss. On Kempton Park form Edelweiss is about the same amount behind Goodwood Park, who, on Sandown Park form, is no better than The Masher, who, in turn, is not so good as Ut Majeur, who, even at the changed weights, is not so good on Newmarket form as Writ, who, as has been pointed out, gives way in this race to Trews.

There are others in the race and in such a year as this it may be that one of them will win, but I cannot advance any reason for anticipating his success. There are, as I have pointed out, reasons why, in my opinion, success may come the way of Seer, Rustom Pasha, Caerleon, or Trews, and accordingly one of them will be my final choice on Wednesday, but which one it will be I do not, at the moment, know for certain. I think that it will be Trews or Seer.

AN INTERNATIONAL EVENT

Mr. C. J. FitzGerald, who is very interested in racing in the United States of America, arrived here last week and was at the Sandown Park Meeting. He is trying to interest owners in a race to be run at Arlington Park, in Chicago, at the end of July. This will be a race for three-year-olds and over at weight for age. The distance will be a mile and a half. In addition to the entrance fees there will be $100,000 added money for the winner, $15,000 for the second, $10,000 for the third, and $5,000 for the fourth. The Arlington Executive will allow $2,500 for the expenses for each horse sent from this country. The entries for this race will close to Mr. FitzGerald at the Berkeley Hotel in London on May 17.

In addition to this race there will be the Classics Stakes for three-year-olds, to be run at the same meeting in the middle of July. This race will also be run over a mile and a half and there will be $75,000 added money. The weights for this race will be 9st. with no penalties but with allowances for maidens. Three-year-olds will be allowed to start in both events. Nominations for this Classics Stakes close to the chairman of the Arlington Park Executive on May 28. The chairman of the Arlington Executive is Mr. J. Hertz, whose wife owns Reigh Count, who won the Coronation Cup here last year and was also second in the Ascot Gold Cup won by Inversbin.

SANDOWN PARK RESULTS

2.0 (2.2).—The KINGSTON HANDICAP HURDLE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

BURNING BUSH, b g. by Golden Myth—Elona (Mr. G. Henderson), 4 yrs. 10st. 10lb. W. Speck 1
MONARCHY, ch h. by Monarch—Eden Nook (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), 5 yrs. 10st. 4lb. ..W. Stott 2
BALLYMURPHY, b g. by Jackdaw—Drummin (Mr. J. G. Thompson), 6 yrs. 10st. 8lb. ..J. Cooke 3
Golden Bay (Mr. J. Mayo), 6 yrs. 12st. 6lb. E. Vinall 0
The Wheedler (Sir M. McAlpine), 5 yrs. 12st. 5lb. R. Butchers 0
Roquefort II. (Count Fal de Saint-Phalle). 10st. 6lb. ..Mr. Scratchley 0
Dunshaughlin (Mr. A. Law), 5 yrs. 10st. 9lb. W. Speck 0
Fomorian (Miss V. Ellis), 5 yrs. 10st. 8lb. G. Goswell 0
Dark Eagle (Mr. F. Pollitzer), 4 yrs. 10st. 5lb. C. Wenham 0
Meander (Mr. M. Stephens), 4 yrs. 10st. 4lb. W. Davies 0
Lady Bickley (Mr. W. C. Edwards), 6 yrs. 10st. 4lb. R. Everett 0
Weasel (Sir F. Towle), 4 yrs. 10st. 3lb. ..S. Ingham 0
Evening Sun (Mr. F. D. Pirie), 6 yrs. 10st. 1lb. F. Grantham 0

(Winner trained by P. Woodland, at Cholderton)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst The Wheedler, 9 to 2 Weasel, 13 to 2 Golden Bay, 8 to 1 Burning Bush, 10 to 1 each Roquefort II., Fomorian, and Ballymurphy, 100 to 7 Monarchy, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 23s. 6d.; places, 7s., 8s., 7s. 6d. Total win pool, 7,977 units; total place pool, 7,266 units.

Won by two lengths; a head separated second and third. Golden Bay was fourth and Lady Bickley last.

2.30 (2.34).—The PAVILION SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 25 yards.

BORJOM, b h. by Black Jester—Titanite (Mr. G. A. Butchers), 6 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..W. Speck 1
ALWAYS BLUE, br g. by Devizes—Dark Blue (Mr. C. S. Holtom), 5 yrs. 12st. 2lb. ..G. Hardy 2
MAGIC BARD, ch g. by Poet Laureate—Golden Fairy (Mr. A. Lee), aged, 12st. ..J. Browne 3
Kisser (Sir H. de Trafford), aged, 12st. 8lb. T. Cullinan 0
Fine Yarn (Sir P. G. Lawson), aged, 12st. 5lb. Owner 0
Kinawley (Mr. T. Hartigan), aged, 11st. 13lb. F. Rees 0
Nursemaid (Mr. T. Fitton), 5 yrs. 11st. ..A. Robson 0
Lucky Charlie (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs. 10st. R. Everett 0
Grenhurst (Mr. R. Leigh), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..Owner 0
Indian Ace (Mr. G. Blaker), 6 yrs. 10st. 4lb. E. Knight 0
Blakesley (Mrs. S. A. Jones), aged, 10st. 2lb. F. Gurney 0

(Winner trained by Butchers, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 agst Borjom, 4 to 1 Kisser, 5 to 1 Kinawley, 6 to 1 Always Blue, 7 to 1 Magic Bard, 10 to 1 Lucky Charlie, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 3d.; places, 3s. 3d., 5s., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,068 units; total place pool, 6,280 units.

Won by a short head; four lengths separated second and third. Lucky Charlie was fourth and Fine Yarn last.

The winner was sold to Mr. C. S. Holtom for 95 guineas.

3.0 (3.3).—The GRAND INTERNATIONAL HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. Three miles, five furlongs, and about 25 yards.

GATE BOOK, gr g. by Rock—Flood Gate (Marquis de San-Miguel), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..T. Morgan 1
DONEGAL, b g. by General Gough—Jewess (Mr. A. Bendon), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..W. Speck 2
SLIEVE GRIEN, br g. by By George—Bradbery (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), aged, 10st. 11lb. C. Wenham 3
Early Surprise (Major C. H. Stevens) aged, 11st. R. Everett 0
Peggie's Pride (Mr. H. B. Brandt), aged, 10st. 11lb. T. McCarthy 0
Smoke Cloud (Mr. C. Winn), aged, 10st. 2lb. (car. 10st. 3lb.) ..T. Cullinan 0
Mixed Double (Mr. G. Gilbey), aged, 9st. C. Mallon 0
Delarue (Mr. J. B. Snow), aged, 9st. 7lb. D. Morgan 0
Maroon Gun (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), aged, 9st. 7lb. A. Adams 0

(Winner trained by F. Barrett, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Donegal, 9 to 2 Gate Book, 7 to 1 Peggie's Pride, 100 to 12 each Early Surprise and Delarue, 10 to 1 Smoke Cloud, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 11s. 3d.; places, 4s. 3d., 3s. 6d., 7s. Total win pool, 9,113 units; total place pool, 7,155 units.

Won by two lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Delarue was fourth and Smoke Cloud last.

3.35 (3.36).—The ST. JAMES'S SELLING HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

MONTPELIER, br g. by Zria—Lady Mar (Mr. G. Bates), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..W. Stott 1
PARADEISOS, b g. by Fairway—Red Sunflower (Mr. J. A. Clement), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..K. Piggott 2
IRISH LORD, b g. by Irish Battle—Lady M.C. (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..W. Speck 3
Detritus (Mr J. Allen), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..G. Pellerin 0
Alan Malone (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. W. Speck 0
Ormuad (Mr. P. E. Beaumont), aged, 11st. 7lb. G. Goswell 0
Alliteration (Mrs. C. Evans), aged, 11st. 7lb. D. Butchers 0
Llandreamer (Mr. T. Fitton), aged, 11st. 7lb. S. Ingham 0
Grandene (Mr. G. H. Rixby), 6 yrs. 11st. 7lb. T. Cullinan 0
Great Care (Captain A. S. Wilson), aged, 11st. 7lb. F. Grantham 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley, Croydon)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Montpelier, 100 to 30 Irish Lord, 5 to 1 each Ormuad, Alan Malone, Paradeisos, and Alliteration, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6d.; places, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 9,133 units; total place pool, 7,590 units.

Won by a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Grandene was fourth and Detritus last.

The winner was bought in for 120 guineas.

4.5 (4.5).—The GREAT SANDOWN HANDICAP HURDLE of 400 sovs. Two miles.

THE BROWN TALISMAN, br g. by Torelore—Simonetta (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs. 11st. 4lb. R. Everett 1
ROI DE SABA, gr c. by Roi Herode—Sabia (Sir P. Newson), 4 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..W. Speck 2
RESIDUE, ch g. by Rochester—Reema (Mr. E. Warner), 6 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..G. Pellerin 3
Kinnaird (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 12st. 7lb. W. Stott 0
Sampan (Mr. H. Marsh), 5 yrs. 11st. 3lb. Owner 0
Prospice (Mr. S. Wootton), aged, 11st. 3lb. Ingham 0
Forbra (Mr. H. G. Hunt), 5 yrs. 11st. 2lb. Owner 0
Ivory (Mr. S. Sanford), 4 yrs. 11st. ..T. Leader 0
Big Black Boy (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..W. Payne 0
Prince Cherry (Captain R. Norman), 6 yrs. 10st. 9lb. G. Gorwell 0
Berodach (Mr. R. J. Froome), 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. A. Smyth 0

(Winner trained by Blair, at Guildford)

STARTING PRICES.—12 to 8 agst Residue, 3 to 1 Ivory, 8 to 1 each The Brown Talisman, Prospice, and Roi de Saba, 10 to 1 Big Black Boy, 100 to 8 Kinnaird, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 15s. 3d.; places, 4s., 4s. 9d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,313 units; total place pool, 7,013 units.

Won by a length; half a length separated second and third. Prince Cherry was fourth and Sampan last.

4.35 (4.38).—The CRITERION (AMATEUR RIDERS') HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles and a half; about 75 yards.

DESERT CHIEF, ch g. by Call o' Arms—Bird-sister Dora (Captain Davy), aged, 11st. 12lb. Owner 1
CROSS GATE, b g. by Red Gate—Crossbar's Pride (Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Hill-Dillon), aged, 11st. ..Major Gossage 2
VICTOR NOIR, b g. by Black Jester—Fosse (Mr. Hodgins), aged, 10st. 8lb. ..Major H. Miss 3
Coelcommon (Major Evans), aged, 11st. 5lb. Mr. L. Whitfield 0
Ibstock (Mr. Goode), aged, 11st. 5lb. Owner 0
Shadow (Mr. A. W. Groom), aged, 11st. 2lb. Lord Fingall 0
Dum Dum (Mr. G. Roddick), aged, 10st. 6lb. (car. 11st. 11lb.) Owner 0
Fiery Foot (Mr. F. Bartholomew), 6 yrs. 10st. 8lb. Mr. G. Langlands 0
Variety Star (Mr. F. Usher), 5 yrs. 10st. 2lb. Mr. H. Smyth, jun. 0
Hikari (Major R. L. McCreery), 6 yrs. 10st. 5lb. Mr. Thackray 0

(Winner trained by T. Leader, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Cross Gate, 9 to 2 Coelcommon, 10 to 1 Variety Star, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 20s. 9d.; places, 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 7s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,440 units; total place pool, 5,301 units.

Won by two lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Coelcommon was fourth and Dum Dum last.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

SANDOWN PARK

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

2.0.—Burning Bush, Win 116s. 6d.; Place 25s. 3d.; Monarchy, Place 6s. 3d.; Ballymurphy, Place 6s. 3d.

2.30.—Borjom, Win 8s. 3d.; Place 3s. 3d. Always Blue, Places 6s. 3d.; Magic Bard, Place 9s. 3d.

3.0.—Gate Book, Win 20s.; Place 6s. 6d.; Donegal, Place 15s. 6d.; Slieve Grien, Place 6s. 6d.

3.35.—Montpelier, Win 9s.; Place 2s. 9d.; Paradeisos, Place 3s. 3d.; Irish Lord, Place 3s. 3d.

4.5.—The Brown Talisman, Win 24s.; Place 6s. 6d.; Roi de Saba, Place 5s. 6d.; Residue, Place 3s.

4.35.—Desert Chief, Win 12s.; Place 3s. 6d.; Cross Gate, Place 6s. 3d.; Victor Noir, Place 3s. 6d.

STOCKTON

2.0.—Rhyolite, Win 2s.; Place 2s.; Gala Prince, Win 13s. 6d.; Place 4s. 6d.; Golden Gauntlet, Place 4s. 3d.

2.30.—Eheu Fugaces, Win 22s. 6d.; Place 4s. 9d.; Tuffan, Place 3s.; Hindustan, Place 5s. 3d.

3.0.—Good Mint, Win 32s. 6d.; Place 11s. 9d.; Pickle, Place 11s. 9d.

3.30.—Goosander, Win 4s. 9d.; Place 2s. 3d.; Young Ben, Place 5s.; Lee Puller, Place 14s. 6d.

4.0.—Diadem, Win 9s. 9d.; Place 2s. 3d.; Sans Doute, Place 3s. 3d.; Atherton, Place 5s. 3d.

4.30.—Pommamie, Win 19s. 9d.; Place 7s. 9d.; Maugre, Place 23s. 6d.; Joan Haste, Place 14s. 6d.

African Double.—3.0, Good Mint, and 4.30, Pommamie, unbacked.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

CHESTER VASE.—Blue Train by 10 p.m. on Friday.
CORONATION CUP (EPSOM), GOLD CUP (ASCOT), ALEXANDRA STAKES (ASCOT), AND JUBILEE HANDICAP (SANDOWN PARK).—Strephon 11, at 9 a.m. on Saturday.
HAMBLETON HANDICAP (THIRSK).—Oratorium.
SHERWOOD STEEPLECHASE (SOUTHWELL), DOBSON HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE (WOORE HUNT), AND LONSTON HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE (UTTOXETER).—Newbald.
MILDENHALL STAKES (NEWMARKET).—Jacobite.
MARCH STAKES (NEWMARKET).—Motiwala.
GONE AWAY OPEN HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE (LINGFIELD PARK), AND CANTERBURY HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE (WYE).—Roman Doctor.
ALL ENGAGMENTS.—Amenable filly.

STOCKTON RESULTS

2.0 (2.3).—The BISHOPTON SELLING PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile.

RHYOLITE, ch g. by Rock Flint—Barina (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), aged, 9st. ..G. Richards +
GALA PRINCE, ch c. by Prince Galahad—Deer Play (Mr. G. R. Sadler), 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. E. Forsyth +
GOLDEN GAUNTLET, b c. by Black Gauntlet—Vaba (Mr. I. Davis), 4 yrs, 9st. ..S. Wragg 3
Prefect (Mr. J. W. Deuchar), aged, 8st. 9lb. H. Grant 0
Catanian (Miss F. B. Hogg), 6 yrs, 9st. ..C. Ray 0
Indian Eagle (Colonel W. F. Story), 3 yrs, 7st. 8lb. J. Caldwell 0
Belle Mount (Mr. F. Armstrong), 3 yrs, 7st. (car. 7st. 11lb.) ..A. Foy 0
Oh Crikey (Mr. J. T. C. Burns), 3 yrs, 7st. A. Roberts 0
Desormais (Mrs. G. Fosdick), 3 yrs, 7st. ..J. Simpson 0
Carpathia (Mr. J. L. Dugdale), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. W. Nevett 0

(Rhyolite trained by E. Hartigan, at Weyhill; and Gala Prince by G. Sadler, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—5 to 2 agst Rhyolite, 11 to 4 Catanian, 3 to 1 Golden Gauntlet, 7 to 1 Gala Prince, 100 to 8 each Desormais and Indian Eagle, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

A dead heat; three lengths separated Golden Gauntlet from the dead-heaters. Desormais was fourth and Oh Crikey last.

The stakes were divided.

Rhyolite was bought in for 60 guineas and Gala Prince for 95 guineas.

2.30 (2.31).—The WOLVISTON WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs.

EHEU FUGACES, br h. by Santair—Time Flies (Sir J. B. Jardine), 5 yrs, 8st. ..C. Adley 1
TUFFAN, bl h. by Valens—Lily Willy (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 5 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..G. Baines 2
HINDUSTAN, b c. by Rochester—Sundia (Lord Zetland), 4 yrs, 9st. 8lb. ..R. James 3
Grey Hill (Mr. H. Whitwell), 6 yrs, 9st. 10lb. McQuigan 0
Radio (Mr. W. de Selincourt), 5 yrs, 9st. ..C. Ray 0
Heronsles (Mr. W. R. Smith), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. J. Taylor 0
Argos Lad (Sir E. Hanmer), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb. W. Nevett 0
Golden Glow (Mr. M. Albrecht), 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. Jameson 0
Happy Gazelle (Mr. T. H. Motler), 6 yrs, 8st. 5lb. J. Beasley 0

(Winner trained by Leach, sen., at Newmarket)

BETTING.—5 to 2 agst Tuffan, 5 to 1 each Radio and Glen Gowan, 11 to 2 Golden Glow, 6 to 1 Hindustan, 8 to 1 Eheu Fugaces, 10 to 1 Happy Gazelle, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a head; a short head separated second and third. Radio was fourth and Grey Hill last.

3.0 (3.1).—The STOCKTON SPRING HANDICAP, a plate of 400 sovs. One mile and a half.

GOOD MINT, b f. by Chivalrous—Wild Mint (Mr. F. B. Barling), 4 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..J. Simpson 1
PICKLE, b c. by Captain Cuttle—Mrs. Yorick (Sir H. Blackett), 4 yrs, 7st. ..A. Richardson 2
SEPT, b f. by Syndrian—Princess Agnes (Mr. L. Jones), 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (car. 6st. 12lb.) T. Lowrey 3
Doura (Mr. J. Wallace), 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. (car. 8st.) H. Wragg 0
Gloucester Hussar (Lord Lonsdale), 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb. G. Richards 0
Pauli (Lord Wolverton), 4 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..T. Weston 0
Sir Picton (Mr. R. P. Botterill), aged, 7st. 9lb. E. Fox 0

(Winner trained by Barling, at Newmarket)

BETTING.—Evens Pauli, 4 to 1 each agst Doura and Gloucester Hussar, 10 to 1 Good Mint, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by a head; a similar distance separated second and third. Doura was fourth and Sir Picton last.

3.30 (3.39).—The CARLTON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

GOOSANDER, b g. by Somme Kiss—Goosie (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 8st. 5lb. ..P. Beasley 1
YOUNG BEN, b c. by Junior—Ben Vane (Mr. S. McGregor), 8st. 9lb. ..C. Ray 2
LEG PULLER, b c. by Legatee—Madame de Stael (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 8st. 9lb. J. Caldwell 3
Mastersinger (Sir E. Hanmer), 8st. 9lb. ..W. Nevett 0
Byronia (Mr. J. T. C. Burn), 8st. 6lb. ..Jameson 0
Queen of Love I., by Diomedes (Mr. H. Leader), 8st. 6lb. (car. 8st. 7lb.) ..Leach 0
Bleu Tarn (Lord Lonsdale), 8st. 6lb. ..C. Brown 0
Lava (Mr. W. J. Peck), 8st. 6lb. ..J. Thwaites 0

(Winner trained by Leach, jun., at Newmarket)

BETTING.—5 to 4 agst Goosander, 2 to 1 Queen of Love filly, 5 to 1 Mastersinger, 8 to 1 Young Ben, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a short head; three lengths separated second and third. Mastersinger was fourth and Byronia last.

The winner was bought in for 350 guineas.

4.0 (4.1).—The FAIRFIELD PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

DISARMAMENT, b c, by Buresford—Shimmer (Mr. H. F. Clayton), 9st. 3lb. ..J. Caldwell 1
SANS DOUTE, br c, by Sansovino—Double Quick (Captain Riley Lord), 8st. 12lb. G. Richards 2
ATHERTON, ch b, by Athlone—Straffan (Sir T. Hulse), 8st. 9lb. ..J. Taylor 3
Tivoli Boy (Mr. P. Flinn), 8st. 12lb. ..L. Jones 0
Semi Royal (Mr. A. McKay), 8st. 12lb. S. North 0
Scatterum (Mr. M. Albrecht), 8st. 9lb. ..Jameson 0
Estelle f, by Transcendent (Sir W. Cooke), 8st. 9lb. W. Nevett 0
Lady of the Snows (Mr. J. G. Thompson), 8st. 9lb. L. Read 0
Fanciful (Captain A. S. Wilson), 8st. 9lb. J. Thwaites 0
Fullolite (Lord Zetland), 8st. 9lb. ..R. James 0

(Winner trained by Elsey, at Malton)

BETTING.—5 to 2 agst Atherton, 5 to 2 each Disarmament and Sans Doute, 10 to 1 Estelle filly, 100 to 7 Fullolite, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a neck; two lengths separated second and third. Fullolite was fourth and Scatterum last.

4.30 (4.30).—The ROSEBERY MAIDEN PLATE of 300 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile.

POMMAME, b g. by Pommern—Maid of Erin (Mr. Benson), 9st. 2lb. ..H. Wragg 1
MAUGRE, b f. by Grand Guignol—Mandragora (Mr. S. W. Beer), 8st. 9lb. ..J. Leach 2
JOAN HASTE, ch f. by Bachelor's Double—Saint Joan (Lord Zetland), 8st. 9lb. ..J. James 3
Pomarellan (Mr P. Jackson), 9st. 2lb. ..S. Wragg 0
Polo (Mr. W. Riley Smith), 9st. 2lb. ..J. Taylor 0
Secret Paper (Lieut.-Col. C. Barnett), 9st. 2lb. H. Leach 0
Salamis (Lord Derby), 8st. 12lb. ..T. Weston 0
Upperecurt (Miss M. Marks), 8st. 12lb. C. Brown 0
High Brambles (Miss E. B. Whipp), 8st. 12lb. E. Forsyth 0
Abitibi (Lord Beaverbrook), 8st. 9lb. ..R. Crisp 0
Dawpool (Mr. J. T. C. Burn), 8st. 9lb. ..P. Beasley 0
Knotweed (Sir W. Cooke), 8st. 9lb. ..W. Nevett 0
Tinkers Well (Mr. J. L. Dugdale), 8st. 9lb. ..J. Simpson 0

(Winner trained by Elsey, at Malton)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Abitibi, 4 to 1 Pommame, 5 to 1 Secret Paper, 6 to 1 Pomarellan, 13 to 2 Polo, 10 to 1 Maugre, 100 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a neck; three lengths separated second and third. Abitibi was fourth and Dawpool last.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES

HENHAM HARRIERS

The Henham Harriers Point-to-Point Races were held at Flixton, near Bungay, over a good course, all of which was under grass. The weather was excellent and there was a good attendance. Miss Wentworth Reeve had the misfortune to lose her aged chestnut gelding, Undefeated, after he had run second to Shepherd's Pie in the Ladies' Race. The horse, which had won 19 times out of 27 starts, and had only been unplaced once, broke down completely and had to be destroyed. Brigadier-General T. Hare was the judge and the results were:—

MEMBERS' AND FARMERS' RACE.—Miss Celia Steward's PRINCESS III. (Mr. L. Parry), 1; Mr. J. Whitehead's CHADINA (Owner), 2. Two ran. Won by a distance.

NOMINATION OPEN RACE.—Mr. G. W. Williams's (Eridge) JACK XIV. (Owner), 1; Captain W. G. Carr's (West Norfolk) VIEW LABEL (Owner), 2; Mr. C. F. Tonge's (Belvoir), SILVER FIRE (Mr. Frink), 3. Sixteen ran. Won by 20 lengths; three lengths separated second and third.

ADJACENT HUNTS LADIES' RACE.—Mrs. A. Heald's SHEPHERD'S PIE (Owner), 1; Miss Wentworth Fitzherbert's UNDEFEATED (Owner), 2; Mrs. D. Kaye's BRACKLEY (Miss Brooke), 3. Sixteen ran. Won by a head; three lengths separated second and third.

ADJACENT HUNTS' LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE.—Captain R. D. Steward's (Norwich Staghounds) ROBSON (Mr. L. Parry), 1; Messrs. A. and R. Cobham's (Easton Harriers) LEICESTER (Mr. A. L. Sainsbury), 2. Three ran; only two finished. Won by a distance.

ADJACENT HUNTS HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.—Mr. R. H. Harris's (West Norfolk) GOLDEN BROOM (Owner), 1; Mr. J. W. Ramsden's (West Norfolk) SANDY MAC (Mr. J. H. Dalzell), 2; Mrs. R. L. Fison's (Essex and Suffolk) BLACK MAGIC (Mr. H. Spalding), 3. Six ran. Won by 20 lengths; a bad third.

SALE OF BLOODSTOCK IN IRELAND

There was a large attendance at Messrs. R. J. Goff's annual Punchestown sale of bloodstock and hunters, held at Sewell's Repository, Lower Mount-street, Dublin.

The principal attraction was the draft of seven horses in training, the property of the late Mr. H. J. Tully, six of which changed hands for a total of 3,170 guineas, the individual prices being 1,750 guineas for Thorny Way (1925), a brown gelding (by Thistleton—Lady Gasbag) that won four races on the flat and two hurdle races last year (Mr. Percy); 625 guineas for Star Eireann (1923), a bay mare (by African Star—Patria) that won 11 flat races and five over hurdles in 1929 (Mr. Percy); 260 guineas for Hose Blanc (1926), a chestnut mare (by Thistleton—Patria) that won a two-mile

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE SEASON ENDED

The end of the football season has brought the following results in the various divisions of the Football League:—

FIRST DIVISION.—Championship.—Sheffield Wednesday. Relegation to Second Division.—Barnsley and Everton.

SECOND DIVISION.—Promotion to First Division.—Blackpool and Chelsea. Relegation to Third Division.—Hull City and Notts County.

THIRD DIVISION.—Promotion to Second Division.—Port Vale and Plymouth Argyle. Clubs to seek Reinstatement.—Gillingham, Merthyr Town, Halifax Town, and Barrow.

All of the championships had been decided before Saturday except in the Second Division, where it was a question whether Chelsea could catch up Blackpool. Chelsea failed to win, but as Oldham Athletic also were beaten Chelsea have still a lead of two points, and will thus accompany Blackpool into the First Division next season. Chelsea entered the First Division in 1907, but fell out in 1910 to return in 1912. After the War they got their place again and held it for five years, and then fell back to the Second Division. They have always hovered about the top of the Second Division, and have usually held the top place for the greater part of the season and then failed towards the end. This season they started badly and have only come on latterly and got within striking distance of Oldham Athletic and Blackpool at Easter. Blackpool have never been in the First Division before. There will thus once more be three London teams in the First Division, and Chelsea will no doubt be welcomed there, as they have always been a popular side and able to attract large crowds.

The strange thing about the First Division results on Saturday is that all the clubs who occupied the lowest positions won their matches, several by large scores, so that Burnley and Everton, who were at the foot at the beginning of the day, remained there at the end. It is sad that Everton should fall. Not only have they made a spirited attempt to save themselves by winning their last three games, but they are one of three clubs which have held places in the First Division of the League since its start, the other two being Aston Villa and Blackburn Rovers. It is a pity that a team with such a reputation and good name should have to descend to the Second Division, from which it is no easy matter to get back. Burnley have been in difficulties all the season. They have fallen off greatly in recent years. They were for a time one of the finest teams in the country, but the loss of some of their best players has brought on evil days. Everton were threatened with the same fate three years ago, but the provision of fresh recruits to the side saved them, and in the following year they won the championship. Last year, however, they were once more near the foot, for their triumph was short-lived, and now, with practically the same side, they have failed altogether. The lack of proper cooperation and team work has been their undoing.

Notts County, another old League club, fall to the Third Division for the first time. They will probably play in the Southern Section next season, while Hull City, who seem to have exhausted themselves in their efforts to get on in the F.A. Cup competition, will probably take the place of Port Vale in the Northern. Port Vale have spent but one year in the Third Division, but they have had to struggle hard in recent weeks to win promotion back. Plymouth Argyle have had promotion within their grasp in nearly every recent year, only to see it elude them by a narrow margin in the end. There will be general pleasure that they have succeeded at last.

Sheffield Wednesday, the League champions, are in many ways the team of the year, and have won the first place with a lead of 10 points. They have a wonderfully well-balanced side, and they have been fortunate to fare well in escaping injuries. They got four men into the English side to play Scotland, and they richly deserved the honour. Of other notable teams of the year The Arsenal, who won the F.A. Cup, had a fine start in the League, but injuries and staleness hampered them for many months. Then, with the recovery of James, the high-priced player they secured last summer, they began to make amends, and were playing finely at the end of the season. Derby County have played steadily. Manchester City had brilliant moments, but fell off greatly in the last months. Aston Villa and Blackburn Rovers, finding themselves unable to win the highest honours, have been developing younger players with a view to the future. Chelsea have a sound team, much the same as last season, and whether they will require fresh blood to aid them in the struggle in the highest division is a question that will now exercise the minds of those in charge of the side.

THE AMATEUR CLUBS

All the outstanding matches in the various amateur leagues were played on Saturday afternoon, and now all the players, with the exception of a few who still have to play in one or two Charity Cup competitions, will be able to enjoy a well-deserved rest after the most strenuous week of the season. Nunhead won the Isthmian League for the second time in succession, this time with five points to spare from Dulwich Hamlet. Kingstonian finished in the third place, and Ilford, the Amateur Cup winners, were fourth. At the bottom of the table Clapton, by beating Tufnell Park by two goals to one, climbed from the last place, and Tufnell Park, London Caledonians, and Leytonstone were left at the bottom with 19 points each. London Caledonians have just the best goal average and Tufnell Park the worst.

The Athenian League provided what was probably the biggest surprise of the season, for Walthamstow Avenue, who had competed in the Spartan League last season, finished with a lead of four points over Barnet and Leyton, last season's champions. Walthamstow Avenue beat Bromley 7—2 on Friday evening and so made sure of the Championship before their match against Barnet on Saturday. Leyton at one time held a commanding lead, but lately they have been unduly handicapped by injuries. In the Spartan League the Metropolitan Police overhauled Chesham United and won for the second year in succession. On Saturday they further proved their skill by defeating the Rest of the Spartan League 5—2. Staines Town finished at the bottom with only nine points from 26 games, and Wood Green occupied the other bottom place.

In the London League Grays Athletic won a point from Walthamstow Grange on Saturday and so finished with a definite advantage over Mitcham Wanderers, last year's champions. Tooting Town were third, three points behind the winners and eight points above the fourth club, while the last two places were occupied by Whyteleafe Albion and Beckenham. The position in the Southern Amateur League changed considerably in the last few weeks of the season. At one time Cambridge Town, who had won last year without suffering a defeat in the league, looked like repeating their success, but Ipswich Town beat them twice and thereafter Cambridge struck a bad patch and, in the end, lost seven of their 22 games. Ipswich, with only four defeats, won the League, and, with Cambridge losing their last match at home to Hastings and St. Leonards, Eastbourne took the second place. Kew finished at the bottom and will change places with Merton, the winners of Division II., and the Civil Service will go up from the third division in place of Toc H. The Civil Service were bottom of the Isthmian League last season, but they were too good for their opponents in the last division of the Southern Amateur League and they suffered only one defeat—at East Grinstead. The Civil Service also won the A.F.A. Senior Cup by beating Cambridge Town 2—0 in the final.

A number of cup competitions were decided on Saturday in addition to the league games. Ilford won the London Charity Cup on Brentford's ground by beating Dulwich Hamlet, the holders, by 3 goals to 2 in the final. About 7,000 people saw Dulwich Hamlet take an early lead through Moorish, but afterwards Dellow (2) and Welch gave Ilford a winning lead. Leyton got some consolation for their loss of the Athenian League title by winning the Essex Cup for the first time in their history. Barking Town, the runners-up, have made a habit in recent years of reaching the final, but, although they had the satisfaction of annihilating Ilford in the semi-final, they could not win the final.

Maidenhead won the Berks and Bucks Cup by beating Slough in the final round 2—1 after a drawn game. Other cups were won as follows:—

Army Challenge Cup.—1st Battlion. The Sherwood Foresters. Territorial Army Cup.—6th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry. Arthur Dunn Cup.—Old Wykehamists (holders). Old Boys' Cup.—Old Stationers.

Hertfordshire beat Sussex in the final of the Southern Counties' Amateur Championship by 4 goals to 1 at St. Albans. Hertfordshire were the superior team all through the game, and but for the poor shooting of their forwards they would have won by a larger score. Sussex scored first through Adfield, but Richardson then headed through from a corner to make the scores equal. After half-time Sussex were mainly on the defensive and goals were scored against them by Winter (2) and Costin.

AMATEUR RESULTS

SOUTHERN COUNTIES' AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*Hertfordshire	4	Sussex	1

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

*Clapton	2	Tufnell Park	1
*Wimbledon	3	Casuals	0

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

Wealdstone	2	*Southall	1
*Walthamstow Avenue	2	Barnet	2
Enfield	2	*Uxbridge Town	1
*Finchley	5	Chesunt	1

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*Chelmsford	3	Bostall Heath	0
*Epsom Town	4	Erith and Belvedere	2
*Tooting Town	3	Dagenham Town	1
*Walthamstow Grange	3	Grays Athletic	2

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*Metropolitan Police (Champions)	5	The Rest (At Egham)	2
*Brentwood and Worley	3	G.E. (Romford)	5
*Wood Green	3	Lyons Club	0

DIVISION I.

*Hayward's Sports (Champions)	4	The Rest (At Hitchin)	1
*Apsley	5	Berkhamsted Town	1
Eastbourne Comrades	2	*Leagrave and District	0

DIVISION II.

Western Section

Pinner	4	*Maidenhead United Reserves	1
R.A.F. (Halton)	8	Farnham United	3

ESSEX SENIOR CUP

Final Round

Leyton	2	Barking Town (At Ilford)	1

LONDON CHARITY CUP

Final Round

Ilford	3	Dulwich Hamlet (At Brentford)	2

SURREY COMBINATION CUP

Final Round

Kingstonian	3	Guildford City	1

ILFORD HOSPITAL CUP

Final Round

Woodstone Athletic	3	Shaw Savill and Albion (At Barking)	2

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP

Replayed Final Round

Maidenhead United	2	Slough (At High Wycombe)	1

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

Hastings and St. Leonards	2	*Cambridge Town	1
*Old Lyonians	2	Eastbourne	1
Civil Service	2	*Crouch End Vampires	0

TO-DAY'S MATCH

LONDON CHALLENGE CUP—FINAL

Highbury.—Brentford v. West Ham United (6.0).

TRIANGULAR ATHLETIC MEETING

Arrangements have been completed for the annual triangular athletic meeting of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the cadets of the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, to be held on Saturday, May 10, when a return will be made to the old practice of holding the meeting on the ground of one of the competing institutions.

For many years the meetings between the R.M.C. and the R.M.A. cadets were held alternately at Sandhurst and Woolwich, until arrangements were made for the sports to take place on a neutral ground. They were held at Queen's Club until last year, when that ground became available no longer, and another move was made to the Command Central ground at Aldershot. This year the meeting will be held on the Academy's ground at Woolwich, and it is anticipated that future meetings will take place on the ground of each of the three clubs in turn.

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FOOTBALL LEAGUE

THE FINAL POSITIONS

THE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
Aston Villa (Houghton, Brown, Waring 2)	4	*The Arsenal (Lambert 2)	2
*Birmingham (Bradford 3)	3	Leicester City	0
*Blackburn Rovers (Bourton)	1	Liverpool	0
*Burnley (O'Dowd, Mantle 2, Page, Wallace)	6	Derby County (Bedford, Crooks)	2
*Everton (Johnson, White 3)	4	Sunderland	1
Grimsby Town (Bestall)	1	*Huddersfield Town	0
Sheffield United (Dunne, Gillespie 2, Gibson, Tunstall)	5	*Manchester United (Rowley)	1
*Middlesbrough (Camsell 2, McKay)	3	Bolton Wanderers (Blakemore)	1
*Newcastle United (Devine)	1	West Ham United	0
*Portsmouth	0	Leeds United	0
*Sheffield Wednesday (Allen, Hooper 3, Seed)	5	Manchester City (Tate)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	42	26	8	8	105	57	60
Derby County	42	22	8	12	90	62	52
Manchester City	42	19	9	14	91	81	47
Aston Villa	42	21	5	16	92	83	47
Leeds United	42	20	6	16	79	63	46
Blackburn Rovers	42	19	7	16	99	93	45
West Ham United	42	17	9	16	86	79	43
Leicester City	42	17	9	16	86	90	43
Sunderland	42	18	7	17	76	80	43
Huddersfield Town	42	17	9	16	83	69	43
Birmingham	42	16	9	17	67	62	41
Liverpool	42	16	9	17	63	79	41
Portsmouth	42	15	10	17	66	62	40
Arsenal	42	14	11	17	78	66	39
Bolton Wanderers	42	15	9	18	74	74	39
Middlesbrough	42	16	6	20	82	84	38
Manchester United	42	15	8	19	67	88	38
Grimsby Town	42	15	7	20	73	89	37
Newcastle United	42	15	7	20	71	92	37
Sheffield United	42	15	6	21	91	96	36
Burnley	42	14	8	20	70	97	36
Everton	42	12	11	19	80	92	35

SECOND DIVISION

	Goals		Goals
*Barnsley (Curran, Gibbs)	2	Oldham Athletic (Littlewood)	1
*Bradford (Scott, Parris 2, Davis, McLean, Harwood)	6	Millwall	0
*Bury (Pugh)	1	Chelsea	0
Bradford City (Cochrane 2, Partridge)	3	*Charlton Athletic (Whitlow)	1
*Hull City (Alexander 2)	2	Wolverhampton Wanderers	0
*Nottingham Forest	0	Blackpool	0
*Preston North End (Steele, Bargh)	2	Bristol City (Vials, Williams)	0
*Stoke City (Call)	1	Tottenham Hotspur	0
*West Bromwich Albion (Cookson 4, Edwards)	5	Southampton (Arnold)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Blackpool	42	25	8	9	74	46	58
Chelsea	42	22	11	9	74	46	55
Oldham Athletic	42	21	11	10	90	51	53
Bradford	42	19	12	11	91	70	50
Bury	42	22	5	15	78	67	49
West Bromwich Albion	42	21	5	16	105	73	47
Southampton	42	17	11	14	77	76	45
Cardiff City	42	18	8	16	61	59	44
Wolverhampt'n Wander'rs	42	16	9	17	77	79	41
Nottingham Forest	42	13	15	14	55	60	41
Stoke City	42	16	8	18	74	72	40
Tottenham Hotspur	42	15	9	18	59	61	39
Charlton Athletic	42	14	11	17	59	63	39
Millwall	42	12	15	15	57	73	39
Swansea Town	42	14	9	19	57	61	37
Preston North End	42	13	11	18	65	80	37
Barnsley	42	11	8	23	57	71	36
Bradford City	42	12	12	18	60	77	36
Reading	42	12	11	19	54	67	35
Bristol City	42	13	9	20	61	83	35
Hull City	42	14	7	21	51	78	35
Notts County	42	9	15	18	54	70	33

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

	Goals		Goals
*Bristol Rovers (Phillips 2, Dix, Shaw)	4	Brentford (J. Lane)	1
*Clapton Orient (Edmonds, Mills, Galbraith, Vanner)	4	Brighton and Hove Albion (Vallance)	1
Swindon Town (Roberts 2)	2	*Coventry City (Lake)	1
*Crystal Palace (Simpson)	1	Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (Scott)	1
Queen's Park Rangers (Bounce, Goddard)	2	*Fulham	0
*Gillingham (Cheesmur, Steed)	2	Luton Town	0
*Merthyr Town (Parker 4, Williams)	5	Newport County	1
*Northampton Town (Bowen 2, Weston, A. Dawes, Hoten)	5	Southend United (Baron)	1
*Plymouth Argyle (Sloan, Black)	2	Watford (Barnett)	1
*Torquay United (Pointon 2)	2	Exeter City (Houghton)	1
*Walsall (Bradford)	1	Norwich City	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Plymouth Argyle	42	30	8	4	95	38	68
Brentford	42	28	5	9	94	44	61
Queen's Park Rangers	42	21	9	12	80	68	51
Northampton Town	42	21	8	13	82	58	50
Brighton and Hove Albion	42	21	5	13	87	63	50
Coventry City	42	19	9	14	88	73	47
Fulham	42	18	11	13	87	83	47
Norwich City	42	18	10	14	88	77	46
Crystal Palace	42	17	12	13	81	74	46
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	42	15	13	14	72	61	43
Southend United	42	15	13	14	69	59	43
Clapton Orient	42	14	13	15	55	62	41
Luton Town	42	14	12	16	64	78	40
Swindon Town	42	13	12	17	73	83	38
Watford	42	15	8	19	60	73	38
Exeter City	42	12	11	19	67	73	35
Walsall	42	13	8	21	71	78	34
Newport County	42	12	10	20	74	85	34
Torquay United	42	10	11	21	64	94	31
Bristol Rovers	42	11	8	23	67	93	30
Gillingham	42	11	8	23	51	80	30
Merthyr Town	42	6	9	27	60	135	21

NORTHERN SECTION

Southport (Twell, Welsh)	2	*Barrow	0
*Carlisle United (Hutchison 3, Armes 2)	5	Wigan Borough	0
Port Vale (Fenegan 2)	2	*Crewe Alexandra	0
Hartlepools United (Pedwell 2, Thomson 2)	4	*Rotherham United	0
*Rochdale (Tippett 2, Lewis, Brown)	4	York City (Gardner, Bottrill)	2
*South Shields (Maycock, Kennedy)	2	Accrington Stanley (Littlewood own goal, Jepson)	2
*Stockport County (F. Newton, Lincoln)	2	New Brighton	0
*Wrexham (Ashcroft 3, Smith 2)	5	Nelson (Wedall)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Port Vale	42	30	7	5	103	37	67
Stockport County	42	28	7	7	106	44	63
Darlington	42	22	6	14	108	73	50
Chesterfield	42	22	6	14	76	56	50
Lincoln City	42	17	14	11	83	61	48
York City	42	15	16	11	77	64	46
South Shields	42	18	10	14	77	74	46
Hartlepools United	42	17	11	14	81	74	45
Southport	42	15	13	14	81	74	43
Rochdale	42	18	7	17	89	91	43
Crewe Alexandra	42	17	8	17	82	71	42
Tranmere Rovers	42	14	9	17	83	80	41
New Brighton	42	16	8	18	69	79	40
Doncaster Rovers	42	15	9	18	62	69	39
Carlisle United	42	16	7	19	90	101	39
Accrington Stanley	42	14	9	19	84	81	37
Wrexham	42	13	8	21	67	88	34
Wigan Borough	42	13	7	22	60	88	33
Nelson	42	13	7	22	51	80	33
Rotherham United	42	11	8	23	67	113	30
Halifax Town	42	10	8	24	44	79	28
Barrow	42	11	5	26	41	98	27

* The asterisk indicates the team on whose ground the match was played and the names in parentheses are of the players who scored the goals.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Glasgow Rangers	38	28	4	6	94	32	60
Motherwell	38	25	5	8	104	48	55
Aberdeen	38	23	7	8	85	61	53
Celtic	38	22	5	11	88	46	49
St. Mirren	38	18	5	15	73	56	41
Partick Thistle	38	16	9	13	72	61	41
Falkirk	38	16	9	13	62	64	41
Kilmarnock	38	15	9	14	77	73	39
Ayr United	38	16	6	16	70	92	38
Heart of Midlothian	38	14	9	15	69	69	37
Clyde	38	13	11	14	64	69	37
Airdrieonians	38	16	4	18	60	66	36
Hamilton Academicals	38	14	7	17	76	81	35
Dundee	38	14	6	18	51	58	34
Queen's Park	38	12	9	17	67	75	33
Cowdenbeath	38	13	7	18	64	74	33
Hibernians	38	9	11	18	45	82	29
Greenock Morton	38	10	7	21	67	95	27
Dundee United	38	7	8	23	56	109	22
St. Johnstone	38	6	7	25	48	96	19

SCOTTISH TEAM TO PLAY IN PARIS

The following Scottish team has been chosen to play in Paris on May 18:—

Thomson (Celtic), goal; Nelson (Cardiff City) and Cresswell (Airdrieonians) (captain), backs; Wilson (Celtic), Walker (St. Mirren), and W. S. King (Queen's Park), half-backs; Jackson (Huddersfield Town), Cheyne (Aberdeen), Gallacher (Newcastle United), Stevenson (Motherwell), and Connor (St. Mirren), forwards.

Reserves: J. Gilmore (Dundee) and J. Ballantyne (Partick Thistle).

TROUT FISHING MATCH

The team chosen to represent England in the Trout Fishing match between England and Scotland at Loch Leven on May 27 is given below:—

W. R. McCreath (Berwick) (captain), S. O'Hanlon (Manchester) (vice-captain), J. G. Crossman (Watford), J. Adams (London), C. B. Collart (Chester), R. H. Dodds (Berwick), G. Nicholls (Lincoln), Major A. W. M. Campbell Skinner (Edinburgh), G. Waddell (Otterburn), J. W. Armstrong (Gosforth), C. Short (Humbleton), H. H. Chartres (Akeld), S. R. B. Figar (Maidstone), Dr. F. J. Cairns (Bristol), Major S. Fenwick (London), A. E. M. Gibson (Ravenstonedale), J. W. Knox (Wooler), C. W. Randall (Bishop's Stortford), B. Pumphrey (Newcastle), Sir F. Graham (London).

RUGBY LEAGUE

WIDNES WIN THE CUP

Widnes won the Challenge Cup of the Rugby League at Wembley on Saturday when they beat St. Helens by two goals and two tries (10 points) to a try (3 points). It is the second time that the final tie in the competition has been played at Wembley, and the event attracted a large crowd of spectators from the North, and particularly from the South of Lancashire, from which both teams came. It was Widnes's first appearance in the final, but St. Helens had played twice before, once in the first year of the competition in 1897 and later in 1915, but they had never won the cup.

St. Helens were considered to be much the stronger team, as they had a number of famous players from England, Wales, and New Zealand, together with a fair proportion of local men. Widnes was composed wholly of local men, much younger and unknown to fame on the football field, with but one exception, the South African player G. van Rooven, who had only come to them because he was considered to be too old for better teams. Widnes took charge of the game from the start, and they did not allow St. Helens to develop that style of play, on which they rely to win their matches till well on in the second half, when the game was already won and lost. Then St. Helens began to show that skilful passing from hand to hand and the open play, which is so attractive, since it is so fast. Yet, even then, St. Helens could not make much headway. They were too closely marked, as they had been all the time, and the big men on the wings, Hardgrave, the New Zealander, and Ellaby, said to be the most prolific scorer of tries in the game, a man of 6ft. and 13st., yet a swift runner, always found that there were two or even three at hand to bar their progress. Powerful and smothering tackling was one of the causes of Widnes's success. The other was strong determination. They followed up well. Nothing daunted them. They were always on the ball. They showed nothing like the fine passing or clever open play that was to be seen on the St. Helens side, but they never failed for lack of trying, and they chased the ball and kept it moving with a force and eagerness that made them far the better side on the day's play.

Yet it was St. Helens who scored first, though that try came in a sudden burst and break away when Widnes were pressing them sore. The game had started with an attack by Widnes, in which Douglas, the half-back, just failed to drop a goal, and Hoey failed to score from a free kick. Then Ellaby got away in fine style, but found himself hemmed in near the touchline. A clever cross-kick gave two forwards the chance to be on the ball near the line, and Houghton, a burly player, caught it well and forced his way over. Lewis's kick at goal failed. The lead was not long maintained, for Topping got away down the centre and kicked far ahead. Crooks, the full back, dropped the ball, and Topping came up, kicked it past the full back over the line, and as he was pursuing it to get the touch-down with no one between him and the ball he was tripped up. The referee had no option but to give a penalty try under the posts where the touch-down would have been, and Hoey had no difficulty in kicking a goal. Widnes still held their opponents, and for fully five minutes they kept play within five yards of the St. Helens line in a long series of loose scrummages. St. Helens could not shake off that attack, and when a little ground was gained by them Widnes heeled from the next scrummage and Laughton passed out to the other wing to Topping, and he gave Owen a clear run in to the corner. Hoey was unable to kick a goal from such a difficult position. Before half-time Widnes scored another goal from a free kick taken by Topping, and had thus a lead of 10 points to three.

In the second half Widnes continued to attack as they had in the first, but they could not score. The nearest they came was when a drop kick by Fraser, the full back, hit one of the posts and came back into play. After about 10 minutes St. Helens began to find themselves. Their forwards got more of the ball from the scrummages. There was some delightful passing by L. S. Fairclough, who made many clever runs and passed the ball beautifully, but never got going far, and G. Lewis, the captain of the team. They frequently got the ball out to the wing, but Widnes seemed to have hosts of defenders always ready to stop both Ellaby and Hardgrave. St. Helens then proved themselves clearly the more clever side, but they were quite unable to shake off such resolute opponents who gave them little opportunity to settle down. There was no further scoring. The match was a victory for courage, determination, and team work, against brilliance, skill, and experience. The victory of Widnes was very popular with the crowd and every one seemed to be delighted that a team composed almost wholly of local players should have won.

As a game it had little in common with the recent match at Wembley in which the Australian team played a team of Welsh players. There was nothing like the fast open play, the quick sharp passing, the skilful and unexpected movements that were seen then. Perhaps there was more at stake and fewer risks were taken. Still, it was a hard game played at a good pace and the team that showed the better spirit won.

The teams were:—

WIDNES.—R. Fraser, back; J. Dennett, A. Ratcliffe, P. Topping, and H. Owen, three-quarter backs; P. Dougias and J. Laughton, half-backs; N. Silcock, G. Stevens, F. Kelsall, H. Millington, G. van Rooven, and J. Hoey, forwards.

ST. HELENS.—C. E. Crooks, back; A. Ellaby, W. Mercer, G. Lewis, and R. A. Hardgrave, three-quarter backs; L. S. Fairclough and W. Groves, half-backs; L. Hutt, C. Clarey, L. Houghton, E. T. Hall, B. Halpenny, and R. Harrison, forwards.

RACKETS

THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

J. C. F. Simpson (holder) beat C. R. Read, the professional champion, for the Open Rackets Championship of Great Britain on Saturday at Queen's Club, West Kensington, and thus retained his title. The match was played as all championship matches are played, in two halves, each half consisting of a rubber of the best of seven games. In the first half, played on Wednesday, Simpson won four games to none (15—6, 15—5, 15—9, 15—11). By the conditions the match was decided on the number of games won or, if the number of games won were equal, by the number of aces scored.

On Saturday Simpson had only to win one game for the match or more than 31 aces in the four games, 31 aces being the number scored by Read on Wednesday. Simpson, who had played extremely well in the first half, though he had not quite shaken off the effects of a very heavy cold which had caused that half to be postponed for a day, played some brilliant rackets, and won the first game, 15—10, for the match. The match was played out as an exhibition, and Read won it by four games to one (10—15, 15—8, 15—10, 18—14, 15—8). In the match Read's greatest weakness was his service, which, generally severe, was definitely bad while the match for the championship was in progress. Later he found that service which enabled him to do so well in the professional handicaps, when owing and giving long odds, and his play generally improved with his service.

In the first game on Saturday Read lost his last possible chance of saving the match by serving his hand out, with a first service below the board, when he was 9—12. Read's chance of winning then was almost negligible. Simpson won the spin of the racket and scored two aces, the first by service. Read put him out with a clever side wall, half pace kill and scored one ace. After three blank hands Read, with a lucky kill off the wood of the racket and a service, led 3—3. Simpson drew level at 3—3 and two hands later went to 5—3, scoring one ace by service and the other with a hard, low, back-hand stroke to a length off the right side wall. Read made a run of four aces, all by rallies, in which he made one perfect half-pace kill down the left wall, to lead again at 7—5, and in his next hand reached 9—5. Simpson put on two points and, after Read had been in and out without scoring, made a most important sequence of five aces. In this sequence Simpson scored two aces by service and two others with brilliant fore-hand kills down the left wall. Then Read got in, only to serve his hand out below the board. Simpson made another point with a perfect fore-hand cross kill, a tremendously hard stroke hit so low that the ball did not reach the back wall on the first bounce, and reached game ball through a drop winner by Read hitting the very top of the board, a really bad piece of luck for the striker. Read got in again and made a point with a clever, well-cut volley round three walls. Simpson killed the next service, however, with a brilliant fore-hand kill down the left wall off a half-volley, the ball being dead almost before Read left the service box. Simpson won the next point with a service into the right-hand court, and so the game and, for the second time, the Open Rackets Championship.

LAWN TENNIS

HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Hard Court Championships of Great Britain were concluded at Bournemouth on Saturday. H. G. N. Lee won the Singles, Miss Joan Fry the Women's Singles, H. W. Austin and J. S. Olliff the Doubles, Miss Fry and Miss E. H. Harvey the Women's Doubles, and C. H. Kingsley and Miss Fry the Mixed Doubles.

A reason has been sought for the unexpected results at this tournament. Four players were "seeded" in each of the Singles events, and only one, Lee, came through to his anticipated place in the semi-finals. J. C. Gregory, H. W. Austin, and C. H. Kingsley fell early in the Singles, and Miss Nuthall, Miss Round, and Miss Ridley were early beaten in the Women's Singles. Mrs. Holcroft-Watson withdrew. It would seem to point to a singular lack of adaptability among the home players. Certain of the conditions under which they had to play were strange to them, but, from past experience, it has been proved that the better Continental players, to whom they are equally strange, have been able to overcome such difficulties. For three years, J. Brugnon and R. Lacoste, the Frenchmen, held the Singles title between them. Last year, Miss E. L. Heine, of South Africa, stepped straight off the boat as it were to win the women's title.

It has yet to be proved that this meeting, which, by reason of the absence of foreign competition, is in the nature of a close championship, is not a true pointer to form. Meanwhile, the British Davis Cup team remains unchanged, except that Austin has been dropped.

Lee beat E. C. Peters by 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, in the final of the Singles. He had had two narrow escapes from defeat earlier in the competition, for he was two sets down to N. Sharpe and to H. K. Lester, and was, therefore, probably rather tired. The humid atmosphere, with a thunderstorm threatening all the afternoon, did not enhance his chances, but he tackled the task with determination. The first three games were an indication of what he had to face. Peters's lobs, half-lobs, and heavily spun drives were not easy to punish. Only a volleying offensive over seemed to put him off, and Lee, who had become a volleyer by necessity during the week, made it his business to get up to the net as often as possible. It was a tiring business, but it paid. The first three games were long and anybody's. They fell to Lee in succession, and gradually he got a hold on the set, which he won in the ninth game. There were few thrills in the match to rouse the large body of spectators. Lee fell away in the second set, and Peters, making no mistakes, though getting no sting in his shots, was soon on terms. Peters tired in the third set, and Lee added to his discomfiture by introducing drop-shots, for which he showed a masterly touch. Peters did not even attempt to get most of them. Lee was soon leading by four games to love, then occurred an incident which, for a time, changed the whole tenor of the match. Peters was love—40 on his own service in the fifth game, and apparently content to give away the set. He served a soft service, which caused Lee to hurry to the net, where he could only push the ball back, and Peters won the point with a drop-volley. Lee missed the next two strokes, and then Peters suddenly made up his mind to go for the set. He drew level at 4 all, with Lee playing rather indecisively, but he could not keep up the effort. Lee forged ahead in

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

AUSTRALIANS AT LEICESTER

GRIMMETT'S FINE BOWLING

The Australians began the second match of their tour at Leicester on Saturday, and once again dismissed a county side for less than 200 runs. They had to rely again on C. V. Grimmett to do the bulk of the work and the wicket-taking for them.

The four men who had stood down at Worcester, W. Ponsford, A. Kippax, A. Hurwood, and C. W. Walker, all came into the team in place of W. M. Woodfull, W. A. Oldfield, E. a'Beckett, and P. M. Hornibrook, and the side was captained by V. Richardson who in all the little things that matter bears the stamp of a great leader.

A blight, which later turned into a drizzle, restricted play to an hour and a quarter before luncheon, but the sun shone in the afternoon and a large and cheerful Leicester crowd saw some extremely interesting cricket. When Leicestershire had scored 100 runs without the loss of a wicket, and without anything approaching the loss of a wicket, heads were wagged knowingly about the poverty of the Australian bowling—and not unjustifiably, Grimmett, however, had come on for a second time with the score at 87. He found a length, kept it, and, bowling beautifully, ran right through the Leicestershire team, the scoreboard moving from 103 for one wicket to 148 all out. It was a truly fine bowling performance, the result of a steady length and just enough spin to encourage the batsmen to hit the air instead of the ball. Hurwood, who is slow medium, was really no more impressive than the others, although he does seem to have an idea of doing something with the ball and can make it break each way.

But the revelation of the day's play was the wicket-keeping of Walker. If the Australians only had two such good bowlers as they have wicketkeepers then they would indeed be a strong side. In regard to their bowling, which, even with Hurwood playing, cannot yet be said to be good, it was noticeable on Saturday that Wall is definitely improving with each ball that he bowls. He is gradually developing more pace, taking a longer run, and altogether beginning to look more like the man who has to fling down the first ball in a test match. It looks as if the powers that be had concentrated their attention on making him into a bowler, and there are indications that they may succeed.

Chief interest in their batting lay in what would happen when Geary was put on, a bowler who in all conscience they should know well enough. What did happen was that with the very first ball he sent down he bowled A. Jackson and a little later sent back the great Ponsford leg-before-wicket. That gave the most immense pleasure to the crowd, who at once forgot their own batting failures.

The pitch, as often happens at Leicester, was inclined to be uncomfortable during the first half-hour, and Wall on occasions made the ball fly a trifle, but Hurwood made very little of it. Later the drizzle handicapped the bowlers and not even Grimmett before luncheon worried Shipman and Berry, who were both batting steadily, their strokes on the on-side being particularly well timed. Richardson, the most versatile fieldsman in the team, as captain, at first placed himself at short slip, but later moved himself back to silly point, mid-off, or extra cover-point, and the whole value of the fielding as a team immediately increased. He and Bradman are two fieldsmen so brilliant that they can control the run of play by their positions in the field, for they want watching. The score at the luncheon interval was 61 for no wicket, and although afterwards Berry, when he had made 41, gave a difficult chance to Kippax at mid-off, there was every sign of many more runs being made, with Shipman scoring then just the faster of the two.

Hurwood was tried again after luncheon, as were Wall, Fairfax, and McCabe, but it was not until Grimmett was on again that things began to happen. Berry, with the total at 103, fell to the most elementary of traps by trying to drive Grimmett past mid-off from two consecutive balls which looked to be similar, but which, of course, were not. The second he spooned towards Ponsford at mid-off, who, having lost sight of it in the air, in the end made a most spectacular catch just before he landed on the ground on the back of his head. Shipman was out soon after, caught at mid-on off a full pitch, and that was, in fact, the end of the Leicestershire innings. Actually the last nine wickets fell for an addition of 45 runs in an hour and a quarter, Grimmett, in dismissing Armstrong, Bradshaw, and Riley, taking three wickets in four balls without a run scored off him. This was the second occasion on this tour that he has had a chance of a hat-trick, and it is interesting to note that of the 26 wickets which so far have been taken by Australian bowlers his share is 16 of them.

The Australians had only an hour's batting in the evening, but it was an hour full of interest. Ponsford looks to be a better batsman than when he was here in 1926, when, it must be remembered, he was unwell. He has filled out a little, gets more power into his strokes, and, like all of them, is amazingly fast on his feet. Jackson has not yet got going, but there is a wealth of scoring there, and Kippax is undeniably the Kippax of whom such great things were written five years ago. It is clearly all to the loss of this country that we have not seen him before. As to Bradman, it will soon be difficult to know what to say of him. He is clearly a genius in the manner in which he is continually looking for runs, but throughout he gives an impression of complete security.

Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Shipman, c. Wall, b. Grimmett	63
Berry, c. Ponsford, b. Grimmett	50
Armstrong, st. Walker, b. Grimmett	3
Bradshaw, l.b.w., b. Grimmett	0
Riley, c. and b. Grimmett	0
A. T. Sharp, st. Walker, b. Grimmett	2
Astill, c. McCabe, b. Wall	7
Geary, l.b.w., b. Wall	6
A. de Lisle, not out	2
Sidwell, st. Walker, b. Grimmett	0
Smart, b. Wall	10
Byes, 3; l.-b., 3	6
Total	148

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

W. H. Ponsford, l.b.w., b. Geary	25
A. Jackson, b. Geary	4
D. G. Bradman, not out	9
A. F. Kippax, not out	11
Bye	1
Total 2 wkts.)	50

S. McCabe, V. Y. Richardson, A. Fairfax, C. V. Grimmett, C. W. Walker, A. Hurwood, and W. Wall to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	16.5	1	57	3
Hurwood	12	5	18	0
Fairfax	16	4	33	0
Grimmett	25	5	66	7
McCabe	4	2	6	0

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Buswell.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE'S HARD STRUGGLE

Bad light, followed by rain, limited play on the opening day of the season at Old Trafford to three hours and 15 minutes, in which time Northamptonshire lost eight wickets for 122 runs.

This very moderate score on a pitch that had every appearance of being easy in pace, was far better than at one time seemed probable. The early Northamptonshire batsmen found no many difficulties in the bowling of R. Tyldesley that, losing two wickets in half an hour for 11 runs, they had six men out for 63 when the luncheon interval arrived, and a quick termination to the innings seemed probable. Bellamy, however, came to the rescue of the side. It took him over an hour to get into double figures, but he displayed more enterprise afterwards, and was rather severe on McDonald, who, with four slips, a point and silly mid-off, repeatedly pitched on the leg side. Both Thomas and Cox rendered Bellamy fine assistance, and stands of 42 for the seventh wicket and 34 for the eighth were made.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, l.b.w., b. Tyldesley (E.)	14
Brown, run out	0
Thomas (C.), b. Tyldesley (E.)	1
Macdonald	6
Vials, C. Jupp, b. Tyldesley (E.)	1
Bellamy	46
Matthews, l.b.w., b. Tyldesley (E.)	4
Cox, not out	22
Tribe, b. Tyldesley (E.)	10
Partridge, run out	18
Thomas, b. Hopwood	27
Fairclough, not out	0
Leg-byes	2
Total (8 wkts.)	125

Clark to go in.

LANCASHIRE.—F. T. Ackersley, Watson, Hallows, Tyldesley (E.), Iddon, Hopwood, Paynter, Sibbles, Duckworth, Tyldesley (R.), and McDonald.

UMPIRES.—Burrows and Hardstaff.

WORCESTERSHIRE AT THE OVAL

ALL OUT FOR 40

Worcestershire had an even more unhappy experience at the Oval on Saturday than they had had earlier in the week against the Australians. Having won the toss, they chose to bat first on a wicket softened by rain considerably, but scarcely difficult. Occasionally the ball got up awkwardly, but that did not explain why six of the Worcestershire men did not score, and the whole side was out for 40 runs before luncheon.

Afterwards, on a pitch that did cut up a bit after a further shower, and in a light that grew steadily worse, Hobbs and Sandham slowly but surely mastered the bowling, and 3,000 people saw them join in yet one more partnership of over 100 runs for the first wicket. Hobbs was the first to solve the problem of the pitch, and his batting became more and more free and flawless until, suddenly, he had a bad over and fell to a catch in the slips that very nearly was a catch by the wicket-keeper. Sandham was out for 65, or one less than Hobbs, soon after the tea interval, the wicket-keeper this time holding instead of diverting the ball into someone else's hands. In the bad light Ducat and the Worcestershire team followed Sandham into the pavilion and rain prevented them from coming out again. At that point Surrey were 103 runs to the good, with eight wickets to fall. The first wicket had fallen at 122.

Worcestershire's troubles began in the second over sent down by M. J. C. Allom, when Fox (J.) turned a ball to short-leg and, sadly underestimating the abilities of Gregory as a fieldsman, called for a short run. Gregory, very smartly, threw down the wicket. Nichol was caught by Brooks, standing well back, off the next ball, and, then, off Peach's bowling, Wright offered Ducat an easy catch at short-leg. Three wickets thus were down for a total of one, and that one was a wide sent down by Allom in his first over. Even this did not satisfy P. G. H. Fender, who, after the merest suspicion of steady batting, took an over himself in order that the bowlers might change ends. Allom thereupon bowled Fox (V.) from the Pavilion end, and four wickets were down for seven—Allom's wide and a 6 hit by Gibbons. C. F. Walters, the acting captain, looked capable of stopping the rot, but Gibbons's batting suddenly went to pieces when E. G. Stroud relieved Allom. It took a fine catch in the slips by Fender, however, to dismiss Gibbons, the fifth man out, at 14. Root and Walters, as at Worcester, made a gallant effort to break the ascendancy of the bowlers, but it was too short-lived to have much effect. The score rose to 31 before Root, in hitting out wildly, skied the ball to Peach, but the combination of poor batting and good fielding, for the bowling itself did not appear the decisive factor, quickly ended the innings. Brooks held a touch by Brooke, Gregory threw out Perks with an accurate return almost from the boundary, Fender made another magnificent catch, ankle-high, to dismiss Styler, and, finally, in a bad light, Walters was caught off the bowling of Stroud, who was swinging the ball a little either way.

Hobbs and Sandham had a bare five minutes' batting before luncheon, and, for half an hour afterwards, had to be content with playing themselves in, making only 20 runs in the meantime. Hobbs then began to force the pace by means of some easily accomplished, yet daring, pulls and drives, and Sandham quickly followed suit. The only bowler who appeared to trouble either very much was the fast bowler, Perks, who had not played against the Australians.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, c. Ducat, b. Peach	0
Fox (J.), run out	0
Nichol, c. Brooks, b. Allom	0
Gibbons, c. Fender, b. Stroud	6
Fox (V.), b. Allom	0
C. F. Walters, c. Shepherd, b. Stroud	13
Root, c. Peach, b. Stroud	14
Brooke, c. Brooks, b. Stroud	3
Perks, run out	0
Styler, l.-b.-w., b. Allom	2
Jackson, not out	0
Leg-bye, 1; w., 1	2
Total	40

SURREY.—First Innings

Hobbs, c. Brooke, b. Perks	66
Sandham, c. Styler, b. Perks	65
Ducat, not out	19
Leg-bye, 1; n.-b., 1	2
Total (2 wkts.)	143

Shepherd, Barling, F. G. H. Fender, M. J. C. Allom, Gregory, Peach, E. G. Stroud, and Brooks to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	12	6	11	2
Peach	12	9	5	1
Fender	4	1	5	0
Stroud	7.2	3	17	4

UMPIRES.—Reeves and Morton.

GLAMORGAN'S GOOD DAY

Warwickshire dismissed Glamorgan for 269 and scored 39 for the loss of two wickets in an interesting day's play at Birmingham on Saturday.

The Welsh county started well. M. J. Turnbull, going in when the first wicket fell at 38, stayed an hour and 40 minutes for an excellent innings of 54, which included seven 4's. Altogether he helped to add 125. He received splendid assistance from Hills, who, missed at second slip by Croom off Sanders when 18, took the score to 110 for three wickets before the interval. At this stage he had scored 22 runs to Turnbull's 38. While Turnbull drove especially well before luncheon Hills scored more freely than his captain on the rain-soaked pitch, but he mistimed a ball from Mayer, who beat Rhys with his next delivery. Mayer continued his fine bowling by getting Turnbull leg-before-wicket. In this spell of six overs Mayer secured three wickets for only seven runs, and when Sanders replaced him he beat Dai Davies with his first ball.

This brought together Every and E. Davies, who were not separated until they had put on 82 runs in 75 minutes. They both started cautiously, and gradually mastered the bowling. Davies carried his bat for a faultless 58, which occupied an hour and a half, and included eight boundaries.

In the half an hour that Warwickshire were batting Ryan sent back Smith, thanks to a smart catch at cover by D. Davies when the first wicket had put on 26, and with only 12 runs added the same bowler enticed Bates to give Turnbull a catch at silly point.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates (W.), c. Mayer, b. Paine	20
Dyson, b. Sanders	16
M. J. Turnbull, l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	54
Bell, c. Smith, b. Paine	18
Mills, b. Mayer	36
H. G. J. Rhys, b. Mayer	0
Davies (D.), b. Sanders	8
Every, l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	36
Davies (E.), not out	58
Mercer, b. Wyatt	4
Ryan, c. Parsons, b. Santall	5
Byes, 7; l.-b., 14; w., 2; n.-b., 1	24
Total	269

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

Smith, c. Davies (D.), b. Ryan	11
Croom, not out	15
Bates (L. A.), c. Turnbull, b. Ryan	9
H. E. S. Wyatt, not out	0
Bye, 1; l.-b., 2; w., 1	4
Total (2 wkts.)	39

The Rev. J. H. Parsons, Santall, Mayer, Paine, Kilner, T. W. Durnell, and Sanders to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Durnell	11	2	19	1
Mayer	25	6	70	4
Sanders	23	9	47	2
Paine	15	5	32	2
Croom	6	1	20	0
Santall	7	1	17	1
Wyatt	2	0	10	1

UMPIRES.—Oates and Walden

ST. PAUL'S v. WANDERERS

The match between St. Paul's School and the Wanderers at West Kensington was drawn, rain stopping play at 5.15. Hall took five wickets for 45 runs for the visitors, and Shneerson two for four for the School.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

A. W. G. Hadingham, c. Carter, b. Hart	3
G. G. Sheerson, c. Doley, b. Hall	10
V. R. Maclean, c. Doley, b. Birch	12
H. S. C. Killick, hit wicket, b. Hall	21
G. C. Rossmale-Cox, c. Symons, b. Hart	5
J. H. Bardsley, c. Colman, b. Birch	11
M. S. Layton, c. Doley, b. Hall	0
J. G. Richards, c. Smith, b. Hall	15
M. R. Marus, run out	14
D. H. Street, l.-b.-w., b. Hall	34
W. L. Sturton, c. Carter, b. Symons	10
J. B. Dunbar-Brunton, not out	2
Byes, &c.	14
Total	140

WANDERERS

C. H. Smith, l.-b.-w., b. Shneerson	12
G. L. Olliff, b. Shneerson	3
H. K. Symons, not out	2
C. E. P. Wallace, not out	2
Byes, &c.	2
Total (for two wkts.)	20

T. H. Wheeler, L. R. Doley, D. A. E. Young, S. Colman, G. M. Birch, N. Carter, J. R. Hall, and V. Hart did not go in.

The L.N.E.R. announce that cheap tickets available by any train after 9.30 a.m. will be issued daily to Leyton from Liverpool-street and the principal stations in the surrounding district while the Australians play Essex at Leyton. The fares from Liverpool-street are 11d. first class, 8½d. second class, and 6½d. third class.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, 140 (J. E. Hall 5 for 45); WANDERERS, 20 for 2 (G. G. Sheerson 2 for 4).

ELTHAM COLLEGE, 89; ROYLEIA SCHOOL did not bat.

KENT'S POOR SCORE

I. A. R. PEEBLES BOWLS WELL

Although rain prevented any play on Saturday before 3.30 in the match between Oxford University and Kent at Oxford, and although a 20 minutes' tea interval was taken after that, there was time to complete an innings, Kent being all out in the last over of the day for a total of 133 runs.

The rain had left the wicket soft on top and hard underneath, and, although it helped the ball to rise quickly and was receptive to spin, neither it, nor the poorness of the batting, was as responsible for Kent's bad score as some splendid and militant out-cricket on the part of Oxford. The 11 men who took the field on Saturday will not necessarily go to Lord's—there is A. M. Crawley to come in, and P. F. Garthwaite, I. Akers-Douglas, and an embarrassingly large number of others to be considered—but, should Oxford be so visited by plague and pestilence that only those 11 were left Oxford would still have a team in the completest and most satisfactory senses of the word.

For the first match of the season their work in the field was astonishingly sure and well co-ordinated, and A. Melville shows signs of becoming something like a classic cover-point. At times he seemed to be standing rather too deep to cut off the single, but cut it off he did, and the catch with which he got rid of Ashdown will take a long time to forget. J. F. N. Mayhew stumped Ames and made two catches, one a very clever one on the leg side. He has the style and anticipation of a first-class wicket-keeper, but he was not taking the ball quite so cleanly as he has done in the past and doubtless will do again soon in the future.

I. A. R. Peebles, who tok six wickets for 68, was the most successful Oxford bowler. As he can bowl most of the balls known to mankind, he is about five bowlers in one, and, while it may seem eccentric to suggest that a bowler with such an analysis could have done even better, it did seem that, with the wicket helping the ball to turn quickly, he might have made the leg-break the base of his attack even more than he did. Nobody, however, with the possible exception of Akers-Douglas for two or three overs, played him at all comfortably, and he may well be a power in something more than Oxford cricket this year.

The weather, after an exceptionally dismal morning, cleared up at about 2 o'clock, and, when Hardinge and Ashdown began the Kent innings at 3.30 there was a reasonably large crowd watching. C. K. Hill-Wood and E. M. Wellings bowled, and the first ball Hill-Wood sent down rose and hit Hardinge above the pad—an indication that G. B. Legge had not done his side any notably signal service by winning the toss. Eight runs were slowly and carefully made before Ashdown hit a full pitch of Wellings's hard in the middle of the bat. It looked a 4 all the way, but Melville, getting that fraction's start of the ball as only a great fieldsman can, leapt in from deep cover-point and held the ball with both hands an inch from the ground. Eight for one was good from Oxford's point of view, but 16 for two, when the two meant that Woolley had gone, was incomparably better. Woolley, for once, was not sure in his timing. Twice he put obvious effort into his strokes without getting a run for them, and, when Peebles came on, he went across to his off-stump to play back at a ball he expected to come across his wicket, but the ball went straight through and Woolley was l.-b.-w. Five runs later Hardinge was bowled by a beautiful ball of Peebles's that whipped back like a live thing and left him playing no sort of stroke at it and, at 34, Ames, who had hit two 4's, got himself unnecessarily stumped.

Peebles had been bowling at medium pace, but now he changed his style and his field. His first leg-break was very wide, and Ames, going out wildly to chase it, missed it and gave Mayhew a scramble to reach the wicket and put it down. Akers-Douglas had been very nearly bowled by his first ball, a decidedly unpleasant one, but with A. P. F. Chapman in, the first, and only, stand of the innings, one that put on 53 runs, began. P. G. T. Kingsley, thinking perhaps of Chapman's inclination to "feel" for the off-ball, brought Hill-Wood back, but although Chapman twice hung out his bat, he did not touch the ball and he settled down to play watchful cricket. Akers-Douglas, on the other hand, refusing to be put off his natural game either by his experience of the first ball or by the state of the game, proceeded to gather runs quickly and soundly. He was not reckless—after driving a well-pitched-up ball of Peebles to the boundary he watched the next, apparently similar but in reality a fraction shorter, well on the bat—and altogether his innings was that of a remarkably cool-headed cricketer as well as of an attractive stroke-player. He on-drove Peebles for 6 to bring up the 50 and in Peebles's next over he hit him straight on to the sight-screen, drove the next ball, a full-pitch, hard back at Peebles's shins, and hooked the next for another boundary. At 87, however, he was the victim of a brilliant leg-side catch by Mayhew, and with him departed all hope of a real Kent recovery. Chapman was out a little later to an unworthy stroke and, although Legge made one or two pleasant strokes, Oxford always looked likely to crown their splendid out-cricket by getting the last Kent wicket before stumps were drawn.

Score:—

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, b. Peebles	9
Ashdown, c. Melville, b. Wellings	2
Woolley, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	3
Ames, st. Mayhew, b. Peebles	12
I. Akers-Douglas, c. Mayhew, b. Peebles	43
A. P. F. Chapman, c. Melville, b. Peebles	21
G. B. Legge, c. Peebles, b. Melville	13
Todd, c. and b. Peebles	3
Freeman, not out	9
Wright, c. Mayhew, b. Hill-Wood	10
Besley, c. Pataudi, b. Hill-Wood	0
Byes	8
Total	133

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—P. G. T. Kingsley, H. M. Garland-Wells, C. K. Hill-Wood, E. M. Wellings, Nawab of Pataudi, R. W. Sizeo, N. M. Ford, J. C. M. Mayhew, D. N. Moore, A. Melville, and I. A. R. Peebles.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hill-Wood	16.3	6	29	2
Wellings	5	2	5	1
Peebles	21	9	68	4
Garland-Wells	4	1	6	0
Melville	6	1	17	1

UMPIRES.—Ayres and Stoner.

WHYSALL'S FINE CENTURY

Nottinghamshire, the champions, opened their season with a match at Trent Bridge against Sussex on Saturday, when both counties placed representative sides in the field, the one notable absentee being George Gunn, who, having only just returned from the West Indies, was not called on to turn out. His place was taken by his son, G. V. Gunn.

After losing Walker and A. Staples for 41 runs, Nottinghamshire had scored 200 before the fourth wicket fell, but they were all out for 273. The most notable achievement was the admirable innings of 113 by Whysall, who played with confidence and skill. He showed a fine variety of strokes, and hit twelve 4's.

Whysall received valuable assistance from A. W. Carr, who, exhibiting considerable restraint at first, hit out with much power, 50 runs at one period being added in half an hour. Altogether the partnership for the third wicket produced 111 runs. Carr had six 4's in his 45. Payton was batting for an hour and a half, and hit six 4's. The last six wickets fell for 73 runs.

Sussex had to go in for the last 15 minutes of the day, and lost their new captain, A. H. H. Gilligan. At the close of play Sussex were 205 behind with nine wickets in hand.

Score:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

Whysall, st. Cornford, b. Bowley	113
Walker, b. Wensley	10
Staples (A.), run out	7
A. W. Carr, c. Parks (H.), b. Langridge	45
Payton, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Wensley	47
Gunn (G. V.), c. Bowley, b. Tate	6
Lilley, c. Langridge, b. Wensley	1
Barratt, b. Tate	9
Larwood, not out	21
Staples (S. J.), b. Tate	0
Voce, b. Wensley	4
Byes, 8; l.-b., 2	10
Total	273

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Parks (J.), not out	1
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Lilley, b. Larwood	4
Parks (H.), not out	3
Total (1 wkt.)	8

K. S. Duleepsinhji, Bowley, Tate, Wensley, Cook, Langridge (James), Cornford, and Hollingdale to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	22	6	62	3
Wensley	30.4	8	93	3
Hollingdale	8	2	20	0
Langridge	14	9	21	1
Bowley	5	3	42	1
Parks (J.)	2	1	8	0

UMPIRES.—Chester and Dolphin.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—M.C.C. v. Yorkshire (continued).

THE OVAL.—Surrey v. Worcestershire (continued).

NOTTINGHAM.—Nottinghamshire v. Sussex (continued).

MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Northamptonshire (continued).

BIRMINGHAM.—Warwickshire v. Glamorgan (continued).

LEICESTER.—Leicestershire v. Australians (continued).

OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Kent (continued).

YORKSHIRE AT LORD'S

M.C.C. MAKE A GOOD START

At the end of the first day's play in the match between the M.C.C. and Yorkshire at Lord's, the M.C.C. had scored 174 for the loss of three wickets. Bad light and heavy rain caused play to be abandoned for the day at a quarter past five when less than three hours' cricket had been possible.

The M.C.C. won the toss and decided to bat, but it was not until a quarter to 1 that the wicket had recovered sufficiently from the early morning rain to allow play to begin. Then N. Haig and Lee, who had been associated in two long first-wicket partnerships for Middlesex earlier in the week, opened the innings to the bowling of Robinson, at the Nursery end, and Macaulay. Macaulay quickly met with success, for in his first over he made the ball get up sharply and Haig was easily caught by Robinson, at point, when he had made only two. Hearne never looked set, but he stayed long enough to see Macaulay taken off in favour of Dennis, whose first over was distinctly erratic. It included four wides, two on the off side and two on the leg side, and a confident, but unsuccessful appeal against Lee for leg-before-wicket. Hearne was leg-before-wicket to Robinson in the next over, after scoring nine, and Hendren joined Lee for five minutes before luncheon. The score was then 36 for two wickets.

More rain fell during the interval, and the game was not continued until just before 3 o'clock. Lee and Hendren continued to bat stolidly, but, considering the nature of the match, not very enterprisingly, until off the last ball before tea Lee was well caught at the wicket off Oldroyd. Lee was batting 2½ hours for his 62, which included a pull to leg for 6 off Leyland and two 4's. He and Hendren had added 102 runs to the score in as many minutes without giving anything approaching a chance. The Yorkshire fielding was very steady all the afternoon, and A. T. Barber, who was captaining the side for the first time, set a good example at mid-off. After tea Leyland and Oldroyd continued bowling in a light that had become very bad. B. H. Lyon, however, treated it with must less respect than the earlier batsmen, and, after opening with a 4 to leg off Oldroyd, he scored his first 22 in a quarter of an hour. Hendren was very quiet during this period, but, after giving a hard chance to Dennis in the slips off Macaulay, he suddenly hit two 4's in one over off Robinson and reached 53 out of 135 in just over two hours. Lyon was hitting the ball hard and light-heartedly to leg, and although he usually hit it into the air he never gave a chance. At a quarter past 5 he and Hendren had raised the score from 133 to 174, but then the light became so bad that the players went in.

Score:—

M.C.C.—First Innings

N. Haig, c. Robinson, b. Macaulay	2
Lee, c. Wood, b. Oldroyd	62
Hearne, l.-b.-w., b. Robinson	9
Hendren, not out	77
B. H. Lyon, not out	26
Byes, 8; l.-b., 1; w., 7; n.-b., 2	18
Total (2 wkts.)	174

W. R. Franklin, W. E. Hazelton, A. L. Hide, A. L. Hilder, Kennedy, and Bowes to go in.

YORKSHIRE.—A. T. Barber, W. E. Harbord, Holmes, Sutcliffe, Leyland, Oldroyd, Macaulay, Robinson, Mitchell, Wood, and Dennis.

UMPIRES.—King and Best.

LONDON CLUB MATCHES

HAMPSTEAD, 87; SUTTON, 132 for 8.

BROMLEY-BY-BOW, 132 for 8 dec.; PINNER, 102 for 4 (J. A. Caldwell 54).

WINCHMORE HILL, 95 (Bowes 5 for 12); EDMONTON, 96 for 8.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, 204 for 6 dec.; SOUTHGATE, 54.

WANSTEAD, 142 (Waugh 4 for 23, Cowlin 4 for 40); BUCKHURST HILL, 76 for 4.

HORNSEY, 192 for 6 dec. (R. E. Batson 62); SOUTH HAMPSTEAD, 45 for 2.

UPPER CLAPTON, 90 (Marston 8 for 35); LOUGHTON, 55 for 1.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, 105 for 8 dec.; ENFIELD, 110 for 3.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, 261 for 7 dec. (J. O. Hatley 61, B. J. P. Pearson 50); DRAGONFLIES, 84 for 0.

HONOR OAK, 61 (R. N. Hunt 6 for 22); BARCLAYS BANK, 15 for 5.

CHARLTON PARK, 105 (W. S. Harvey 5 for 26); SIDCUP, 188 for 6 (S. B. Eastwood 75, L. L. Armour 61 not out).

BLOUGH, 133; SURBITON, 111.

BRENTWOOD, 77; SOUTH WOODFORD, 128.

BLACKHEATH, 158 for 3 dec. (B. S. Cumberlege 93 not out); H.A.C., 20 for 1.

WIMBLEDON, 188 for 6 dec.; OATLANDS PARK, 90 (H. S. Brown 6 for 53).

BARNET, 121 for 8 dec.; CHESHUNT, 89 for 6.

CYPHERS, 116; KENLEY, 88 for 5.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, 42; ELMERS END, 58 for 6.

WOODFORD WELLS, 77 (Gibbs 8 for 32); BANK OF ENGLAND, 151 for 5.

GIDEA PARK, 129 (Sibley 61 not out); WEST MIDDLESEX, 27 (M. Falcon 5 for 7).

PINCHLEY, 134 for 9 dec.; LEYTON, 76 for 4.

TEDDINGTON, 54; MERTON, 141 for 6.

FOREST HILL, 116; SPENCER, 135 for 7.

MAORI, 13 (Melville 7 for 9, Curson 3 for 3); UNION CASTLE, 15 for 1.

R.A.M.C., 58; GUILDFORD, 152 for 6 (Fergus 52).

NORTH MIDDLESEX, 84; ALEXANDRA PARK, 56 for 4.

I.M.S., 54; RICKMANSWORTH, 53 (Cope 4 for 17, Steppels 4 for 20).

THE FROGS, 95 (Taylor 7 for 49); OLD MILLHILLIANS, 142 for 6 (Taylor 69 not out).

COLNEY HATCH MENTAL HOSPITAL, 101; BRONDESBURY PARK, 64.

BEDDINGTON, 125 for 6 dec.; PURLEY, 88 for 5.

ESHER, 141 (B. Middleton 5 for 39); THAMES DITTON, 144 for 9.

WEST HAM MENTAL HOSPITAL, 145 for 8 dec.; NORTH LONDON, 42 for 5.

LONDON HOSPITAL, 76 (W. B. Frampton 4 for 10); OLD WESTMINSTERS, 146 (V. F. Ealand 60).

EPSOM, 135 for 7 dec.; CREAM, 123 for 4 (Porter 66 not out).

OLD CITIZENS, 128 for 9 dec. (F. C. Hawker 55); OLD WHITGIFTIANS, 140 for 4 (J. W. Harrison 73).

CROYDON, 42 (C. M. Pryce 6 for 22); CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, 1 for 1.

HARROW, 138 (Briggs 50); EALING DEAN, 51 for 1.

WALTHAMSTOW, 56 (Rolfe 5 for 12); ILFORD, 73 for 4.

CLAPHAM, 79; BRENTWOOD MENTAL HOSPITAL, 69.

INLAND REVENUE, 71; SPRINGFIELD MENTAL HOSPITAL, 80 for 0 (E. Whitmore 61).

The Essex eleven to meet the Australians at Leyton on Wednesday will be:—C. J. Bray, L. G. Crawley, H. T. O. Smith, H. J. Palmer, Russell, O'Connor, Nichols, Hipkin, Sheffield, Cutmore, and Pope.

FENCING

THE MAGRINI CUP

One of the semi-final matches in the competition for the Magrini Cup was fought at Bertrand's Fencing Academy on Saturday, when Salle Bertrand beat Birmingham Fencing Club by three defeats to 13, and thus qualified to meet the London Fencing Club in the final match.

The Magrini Challenge Cup, given in memory of the famous *maître d'Armes*, was originally competed for by members of the Sabre Club annually under handicap, but of recent years has been put up by that club as a challenge cup to be contested for by teams of four with the sabre from any salle or club. This year nine teams entered, and the L.F.C. have reached the final by victories over the Royal Automobile Club and the Royal Air Force Fencing Union. Salle Bertrand have victories to their credit over Bedford House and Birmingham. The final match will most probably be fought at Olympia during the Royal Tournament, but the place and date have not yet been definitely fixed.

Saturday's match was one-sided, Salle Bertrand having a very powerful side composed of Captain Rossi, C. L. de Beaumont, A. Perone, and A. G. Pilbrow. Against these sabreurs Birmingham, represented by Major R. E. Cole, Major F. Twist, C. R. Bird, and K. H. Mustafa, could make little headway, though their sabre play was very good and for the most part academic and correct. There was a commendable absence of heavy play on both sides, though Mustafa, a Turk, is inclined at present to rely too much on impetuous attack and over-robust methods. The match was a triumph for Perone, Rossi, and Pilbrow, each of whom won his four assaults, the first with three hits only on him, the second with five, and the third with six. The first round ended in Salle Bertrand's favour by three victories to one, Twist gaining a 4—3 victory over de Beaumont in the second assault. This advantage they increased to 6—2 by the end of the second round, Birmingham's second victory being scored by Cole over de Beaumont, who for once was at fault in his judgment of time and distance. In the third round Perone beat Cole without being touched, and Pilbrow beat Twist by the same margin. This put the Salle six assaults ahead with six only to be fought, and the match was decided in the next fight, when Rossi beat Bird.

Of the remaining five fights one only went to Birmingham, when Mustafa beat de Beaumont by four hits to three, and in the last round Salle Bertrand scored four victories in succession. In the final fight of the pool Mustafa gained the distinction of being the only fencer to score two hits against Perone, whom he surprised with two very quick attacks. The latter, however, soon took his measure and, varying his use of point and edge very cleverly, quickly scored four hits in succession.

The result was:—

SALLE BERTRAND.—Rossi, Perone, and Pilbrow, no defeat; de Beaumont, 3. Total, 3.

BIRMINGHAM F.C.—Cole, Twist, and Mustafa, 2 defeats each; Bird, 4. Total, 12.

EMPIRE GAMES

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, April 30.—The Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen has decided to hold the rowing contests at the Empire Games on August 30.—*Reuter.*

TENNIS

A GREAT MATCH

The semi-final round of the Amateur Championship of Tennis (E. M. Baerlein, holder) was played at Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Saturday, with the result that E. M. Baerlein and W. C. Wright (Philadelphia) will meet in the final, which will be played at 2 o'clock this afternoon. On Saturday, in a match which many will never forget, Baerlein beat Lord Aberdare by three sets to two (3—6, 4—6, 6—5, 6—3, 6—5).

Lord Aberdare won the first two sets and led by five games to four in the third set. Baerlein won the 10th game to 15. Lord Aberdare began the 11th game on the service side. Baerlein led 40-15 in that game, but Lord Aberdare made it 30-40 with a clever slow length stroke to miss the *tambour* and reached deuce and momentary safety by winning a rest of 25

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

ENGLISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

VICTORY OF T. A. BOURN

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

T. A. Bourn won the English Championship at Burnham on Saturday, beating C. E. Hardman in the final over 36 holes by three up and two to play.

After a bad first nine Bourn played extremely well and showed himself a good fighter as well as a good player. It cannot have been an easy match for him to play, for everybody thought, and he may probably have thought himself, that he had something in hand against Hardman, and he found that he had to fight for his life. Once or twice he found himself in a distinctly precarious situation, but he did not let it worry him and produced his best golf when it was most needed. He was uncomfortable on the greens and was constantly rehearsing the motions of putting in spare moments. As has been said before, his method is not convincing; that club of his will stick and refuse to go back as freely as it should according to all the copy-book maxims, but the result was more than reasonably good. Hardman is a good putter and was putting well; yet I doubt if he gained more than the barest advantage on the greens if all the putts of both players could be tabulated by someone with a statistical genius to which I make no pretensions.

So much for the winner, and now for the loser, who deserves all the praise that anyone can give him for a brave fight. Till I watched him on Saturday I had only seen him play a hole or two at a time in his other matches, and I certainly had done him less than justice. His nice touch in the short game can be seen at once, but he plays so quietly and demurely as at first to escape notice in the rest of the game. His driving is by no manner of means so short as most people had supposed; he gets so good a length that Bourn gained only a small advantage, and he hits his iron shots a crisp, compact blow. A more stoically undemonstrative player I never saw. He puts the mask of a professional billiard player on his face and pads after his ball with silent, almost stealthy tread. He takes his time, but he wastes none; in short, a more enviable example of golfing deportment nobody could wish to see. In the second round he seemed to grow rather tired and missed some tee shots, which he would not have done if he had been fresh, but he was a trier to the very end. He is no longer passionately young—about 40, I believe—and has never before played in any considerable event out of his own Lancashire. That proud county has every cause for pride in a good golfer.

THE FIRST ROUND

The play at the beginning of the first round was decidedly sketchy. After two halves in 5 apiece Bourn had a fine 3 at the third, but at the fourth they both relapsed into 6's. Bourn was bunkered at the short fifth, and Hardman squared with a 3, and then came more 6's—a perfect glut of them. Bourn's 6 at the sixth was, to be sure, a brave one, for he drove into an unplayable place and had to play three from the tee, whereas Hardman's 6 was the result of a longer series of less individually disastrous shots. Bad putting cost Bourn another 6 at the seventh, and at the eighth Hardman holed a very good putt for a 4. The ball stopped on the lip, sat there while Bourn was surveying the ground, and then, just as he was going to putt, fell in.

That made Hardman two up, and then Bourn put in a spell of really good golf. He nearly had a 2 at the ninth; he played a grand second out of a horrid, marshy spot at the 10th, and had a perfect 4 at the 12th. Hardman saved his neck by holing another fine putt at the 12th, but for once nodded and took three putts at the 13th. Just when Bourn looked like going away Hardman came back at him and had got his lead of two again at the 16th. However, he made a couple of venial slips at the last two holes, and Bourn played them faultlessly to square the match and lunch without any millstone round his neck. The scores were:—

BOURN—	OUT:	5, 5, 3, 6, 4, 6, 6, 5, 3 = 42	80
	HOME:	4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4 = 37	
HARDMAN—	OUT:	5, 5, 3, 6, 3, 6, 5, 4, 3 = 42	81
	HOME:	4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 5 = 39	

A lovely 4 by Hardman—very nearly a 3—gave him the lead again at the second hole in the afternoon, but he topped his drive at the third and Bourn laid his second as near as might be dead square in a 3. He never was headed again, for after a good half in 4 he holed a long and tortuous putt for a 2 at the fifth to be one up. It was all the more valuable a putt because Hardman had just played a splendid shot from a bunker and seemed likely to rob him of the hole. The sixth again was ill played by both, but Bourn played it the least ill, or perhaps the more luckily, and won it. At the ninth both were on the green and Bourn, putting first, overran the hole. Here was Hardman's chance, but for once he was short. Bourn promptly rammed in his putt. Hardman missed, and what might have been down to one was up to three.

It would be unfair to say that the match ended there, for Hardman twice pulled his enemy back to two on the way home. At the same time he looked a tired man with no more power of sustained spurting, and he twice followed the winning of a hole by making a mistake. When he put his drive into the sandy road at the 14th to make Bourn three up again his bolt was shot. He got two sound 4's at the next two holes, but so did Bourn and the 16th finished it. The scores in the second round—much better ones that in the first—were:

BOURN—	OUT:	4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 6, 4, 5, 3 = 36	65
	HOME:	5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, = 29	
HARDMAN—	OUT:	4, 4, 5, 4, 3, 7, 4, 5, 4 = 40	70
	HOME:	4, 5, 4, 5, 6, 4, 4, = 30	

Thus ended a thoroughly enjoyable meeting for which all those responsible deserve credit, not forgetting the greenkeeper, Gault, who had worked like a Trojan to produce a course in capital order.

ARMY CHALLENGE CUP

ROYAL ARTILLERY WIN

The Army Meeting was concluded at Prestwick on Saturday, when the Royal Artillery (Unit No. 7) won the Army Challenge Cup by beating the Grenadier Guards by 15 holes to 12 over 36 holes.

The Royal Artillery are to be heartily congratulated on their victory, for they only reached the final round after having to fight really hard in two ties, one going to the 19th and the other to the 21st hole. They owed their victory to the Army Champion, Captain G. A. Moxon, for he won 14 holes on the day, and to Captain C. D. Morrison, who played so well in the afternoon that Major R. S. Lambert, an experienced and dour fighter, could only win a hole from him. For the Grenadier Guards Captain G. A. J. Davy and P. D. Miller deserve the highest praise, for the former won 11 holes, and the latter made a desperate counter-attack in the afternoon on Major G. N. C. Martin when four down, and won the last three holes, which made his deficit only one. Those who know Major Martin's fighting qualities will realize that this was a fine achievement for a young golfer.

At the end of the morning round the Grenadier Guards led by seven holes to six. In the leading match P. D. Miller was two up on Major Martin after some excellent golf, with, however, a number of slipped putts by the latter. Captain Davy won four holes from Captain T. M. N. Guilford by playing thoroughly convincing golf, and Major Lambert was two up on Captain Robertson. Then came the last match to start, and in this Captain Moxon, playing very finely—he was round in 73—won six holes from Major J. S. Hughes. After luncheon Martin started off as if he meant business, for he reeled off the first six holes in par figures. Then he took a 6 to the seventh, but made up for it at the long ninth, where he hit a glorious brassy shot to within 6ft. of the pin and holed his putt for a 3. Against such figures Miller did well to lose only four holes, and his 3 at the long eighth will always be remembered by those who saw it. Coming home it was a ding-dong battle. Martin dropped a hole at the short 11th, where he was bunkered, picked it up again with a magnificent 5 at the 12th (503 yards), and became four up with a great 3 at the Goose Dubs. The 15th was halved and then Miller launched his counter-attack and won the last three holes in 3, 4, 3, his pitch from near the railway to the last hole and his subsequent putt of 7ft. putting the finishing touches to a great match.

After them came Captain Davy and Captain Guilford, and the former gradually became master of the situation, but could not quite maintain the balance in holes between himself and Captain Moxon, and this must be marked to the credit of Guilford, who forced Davy to win his holes, and did not give them away. This was followed by the struggle between Major Lambert and Captain Robertson. If Lambert could get away from him all, from the Grenadier Guards' point of view, might yet be well. But Robertson had other views, for, after losing the first hole, he gradually pegged Lambert back by some wonderfully accurate putting, and squared the match at the 15th hole. It remained all square until the home hole, where at length he faltered at a chip after being bunkered, and Lambert got his nose in front.

Meanwhile poor Major Hughes was having a hard row to hoe. Nothing would go right. Captain Moxon gave no quarter, and by the ninth hole Hughes's deficit was 12 holes on the day. This Moxon increased to 14 at the 15th hole, which meant that Hughes had to win all the three remaining holes to enable his side to tie. He won the 16th most gallantly, but that was the end, and in such circumstances more could hardly have been expected of him. The 17th hole settled it, and the Royal Artillery won as stated.

A word of thanks is due to the members of the Prestwick Club and to the staff for the wonderful hospitality and kindness extended to the Army golfers and for the lessons learned by playing on these wonderful links.

A NEW COURSE IN MIDDLESEX

A new course in Middlesex was opened on Saturday, when two exhibition four-ball matches were played at the Wyke Green Club. The course has been devised out of somewhat unpromising country by Messrs. Hawtrey and Taylor, and provides a varied and interesting test of golf. It is some tribute to the architects' skill to state that there is not a single bad hole on the course. The fairways, though a little coarse, give no cause for complaint, and when the putting greens (at present in a somewhat embryonic state) settle down, as no doubt they will, Wyke Green will bear comparison with any of the park courses.

The members of the club were privileged to watch J. H. Taylor play two rounds, and though a new steel-shafted driver showed a tendency to carry him to the left of the course, his scoring strokes up to the pin were, as always, an education. The other parties in the play were Dean, the club's professional, H. le Fleming Shepherd, and J. A. Board. In the morning the amateurs surprised themselves by very nearly winning against the professionals, Taylor getting a great 4 at the home hole, which measures 574 yards, to save his side. In the afternoon Dean and Board won 4 and 3, Dean showing himself to be a very consistent striker of the ball and an admirable putter.

THE KENT AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

The three-day meeting to decide the Kent County Amateur Championship was begun on Saturday, when a 36-holes medal competition was held, over the course of the Knole Park Club, at Sevenoaks, to qualify 16 competitors for the match-play stages. In addition the club championship was decided, Knole Park (D. H. R. Martin, R. G. Chittenden, and G. Simpson) winning with a total of 480. The Astor Cup, under handicap, was won by N. Crum-Ewing (3) with a net total of 152.

R. Parry, last year's winner, was beaten at the 19th hole in the first round of the championship yesterday by S. Freeman, who went on to defeat Surgeon-Commander A. C. Rusack in the second round. L. Schon, the 1925 champion, was also beaten during the day, E. R. Tipple, the young Langley Park player, winning from him at the 21st hole in the afternoon.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND.—C. Pentecost (Herne Bay) beat G. T. Eagleton (Royal Blackheath) by 4 and 2; G. H. B. Marton (Littlestone) beat R. G. Chittenden (Knole Park) by 3 and 2; C. H. Cole (Canterbury) beat D. H. R. Martin (Knole Park) at the 21st hole; Captain D. S. Pepice (Knole Park) beat A. M. Johnston (Sidcup) by 5 and 4; A. C. Rusack (Littlestone) beat N. Crum-Ewing (Knole Park) by 3 and 1; S. Freeman (Rochester and Cobham Park Artisans) beat R. Parry (Warlingham) (holder) at the 19th hole; L. Schon (Royal Cinque Ports) beat J. H. Donaldson (Knole Park) by 6 and 5; E. R. Tipple (Langley Park) beat A. G. S. Penman (Mid-Kent) by 6 and 4.

SECOND ROUND.—Marton beat Pentecost by 2 and 1; Pepice beat Cole by two holes; Freeman beat Rusack by 6 and 4; Tipple beat Schon at the 21st hole.

NATIONAL HANDICAPS

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews issued the following statement on Saturday:—

The Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club issues the following further list of players who have been allotted a national handicap of four or less:—D. W. Bett, G. B. Arnold, A. King, J. C. Rolland, D. M. Stocks, E. Watson, W. F. Douglas, Lieutenant-Commander A. E. Thomson. Players who intend to compete in the Amateur Championship are reminded that entries close on Friday, May 9.

A West Hill side, visiting Camberley on Saturday, beat Camberley Heath by seven matches to four on the day's play.

THE LONDON CLUBS' FOURSOMES

ARMY AND NAVY'S SUCCESS

The Army and Navy Club (Major R. L. Kennedy and Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tate) won the London Clubs' Foursomes tournament at Sunningdale yesterday, when they beat the Portland Club (Major C. O. Hezlet and G. D. Hannay) in the final round by three and two, after having been seven up at luncheon and seven up with only seven holes left to play in the afternoon. The Army and Navy deserve every congratulation on their achievement, for yesterday morning odds of 3 to 1 would cheerfully have been laid on the Portland.

The Army and Navy will hardly feel insulted if it is suggested that they did not expect quite so big a lead as that with which they came in to luncheon. Seven up against Hezlet and Hannay would seem, on the face of it, unlikely. The Portland, however, started a little scratchily; their opponents holed the first two in 4 each and were two up. The Portland won the fourth in 3 but lost the fifth, and all the time they were struggling to overcome their inability to play the shots to the full value. They were three down at the turn, and then the run of the green began to go definitely in favour of the Army and Navy, and deservedly so. Tate topped a tee shot to the 10th, but it finished in a bunker instead of tangled heather, and his partner had an easy shot to the foot of the green, and his side halved the hole in 4. Kennedy holing a six-foot putt as though it was the easiest thing in the world. Hezlet's putt for a half at the 13th failed to drop, and that was four up. A 4 at the long 14th, where Tate's second shot certainly had all the luck there was going, put them five up. Worse was to come for the Portland, for Kennedy holed a four-yards putt for 2 off Tate's magnificent tee shot, and Hannay just failed off Hezlet's equally admirable shot. At the 16th green, after two bad drives, Kennedy's pitch hit the flag and his partner holed for a 4, and that was seven up with 19 to play. At the 18th both sides were on in three, Hezlet's second having finished in the cross bunker, but that player putted weakly and Hannay for once failed to hole out from a yard, the Army and Navy winning the hole in 5.

After luncheon it was the same story; the Portland were given some chances, but although they got two holes back they were seven down going to the 12th. The Army and Navy made a bad mess of this and lost it; the Portland won the 13th in three from off the green, their opponents taking three putts. Kennedy failed from 6ft. for the match at the 14th, and at the 15th Tate, nodding for once, put his partner into the heart of the only fir tree to be seen in the vicinity, and that hole they lost, too. After Tate had put a well-hit second into the bunker on the left of the 16th green, and had just missed a five-yard putt for a 4 and a win, Hezlet was wofully weak with a six-foot putt, and all was over.

SATURDAY'S PLAY

Saturday's play will have to be dismissed rather briefly, although, as was expected, the match between the Portland and the Conservative was the *pièce de résistance* of the day. The Guards were rather too good for the R.A.F. in the morning; the Army and Navy, after their meritorious achievement on the previous day, were not too seriously extended by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and were given a chance to find their game, as they showed after luncheon.

The match between the Portland and the Conservative contained some rather scrappy golf, and either side might have been two or three holes up at the turn. As it was the Conservative turned one up, Hannay having missed a shortish putt for a 3 at the eighth to halve it; and at the ninth Beck made a glorious recovery from a bunker on the left of the green for his side to halve the hole in 3. The Portland won the 10th in a 4, squaring the match, and at the 11th Hezlet, achieving the seemingly impossible, cut his tee shot into a bunker; his partner recovered well, and they won the hole in 4. The 12th was halved in 6 after two heathery second shots and the Conservative taking three putts, but Storey squared the match by holing out from eight yards from his partner's weak putt off his own badly cut tee shot. The Portland got a good 4 to win the 14th and the 15th, badly played, was halved in 4. At the 16th Storey putted his second off his partner's drive to just short of the bunker on the left of the green; Hezlet put his second on the green and the Conservative failed to get down in two more to halve the hole. The 17th was a comedy of errors, for after Storey had put his partner into a bunker on the right, Hannay played canny with his second off Hezlet's rather pulled drive; Storey put Beck within seven yards; Hezlet put Hannay within two; Beck heroically holed his putt; Hannay missed his putt and the match was still alive. At the home hole fortune smiled on the Portland. Hezlet topped his second, but it ran through the cross-bunker, and Storey, with his variegated spoon, coloured black-and-white after some obscure theory of refraction, banged his second, a beauty, on to the heart of the green. Hannay played a beautiful pitch and run, but was a good four yards from the pin. The Conservative were dead in 3 and it looked like another long journey to the first hole, but Hezlet most creditably holed out for a 4 for his side to win a good match, though the golf had not been impeccable.

The Sports Club, judging by their performance in this contest, do not consider 18 holes to constitute a fair test of golf. On Friday afternoon they beat the Junior Carlton at the 20th hole, having received a bye in the first round. On Saturday morning they lost to the Badminton at the same hole, and so at least made the most of the occasion. The Army and Navy found their form against the Guards after luncheon, and Major Kennedy, one of the most desirable of Foursome partners, enhanced his reputation as an almost robot-like assistant and a most consistent holer-out. Major Kennedy has the priceless gift of playing a really good second string to a partner who is not noticeably his superior, and so persuading that partner that he is playing at the top of his form. This observation will be understood by amateurs of the Foursome. The Portland were again extended almost to the limit by the Badminton, and W. D. Robinson showed himself to be that rarity among golfers, a really good left-handed player. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Lacon did his part with some admirable chips and putts, but the Badminton turned two down. They got a hole back at the 11th, of which the Portland made a bad mess. Lacon holed a good putt to halve the 12th in 5, and his side just failed at a good chance to win the 14th in 4, Robinson faltering for once. The 15th was halved, rather indifferently, in 4, but Hezlet put a glorious second, swinging hard from right to left, within 2ft. of the 16th, and that was dormy. The 17th was halved rather poorly in 5, and so the match was over.

The results were:—

THIRD ROUND

GUARDS (Major C. K. Hutchison and F. G. L. Fairlie) beat ROYAL AIR FORCE (Brigadier-General A. C. Critchley and H. M. Morris) by 2 and 1.

ARMY AND NAVY (Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Tate and Major R. L. Kennedy) beat ROYAL THAMES YACHT (J. E. Meiklor and M. MacNeal) by 3 and 2.

PORTLAND (Major C. O. Hezlet and G. D. Hannay) beat CONSERVATIVE (J. B. Beck and E. F. Storey) by one hole.

BADMINTON (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George H. Lacon and W. D. Robinson) beat SPORTS (Captain N. Moore and W. Anderson) at the 20th hole.

SEMI-FINAL

ARMY AND NAVY beat GUARDS by 3 and 2.
PORTLAND beat BADMINTON by 2 and 1.

FINAL

ARMY AND NAVY beat PORTLAND by 3 and 2.

SANDY LODGE BEAT HOUSE OF COMMONS

Sandy Lodge beat a House of Commons team in their annual match over the Club's course, near Northwood, on Saturday, by 13 matches to six.

The results were:—

SINGLES

SANDY LODGE		HOUSE OF COMMONS	
F. H. Waters (6 and 4)	1	The Hon. C. Baillie Hamilton	0
G. Davies	0	Major Mackenzie Wood (1 hole)	1
J. R. Waters (6 and 5)	1	S. P. Perry	0
G. E. C. Wood (6 and 4)	1	Sir G. Cockerill	0
J. Spencer (2 and 1)	1	Sir A. Lambert Ward	0
J. Ecallaw (7 and 5)	1	Sir Malrus Sanderman	0
Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Robinson	0	Sir Boyd Merriman (5 and 3)	1
J. Stanley Holmes	0	Captain E. Wallace (3 and 2)	1
T. R. Bullied	0	Sir Assheton Pownall (5 and 4)	1
D. A. Stewart (8 and 7)	1	Sir Frederick Hall	0
H. A. C. Gregory	0	J. Francis Markes (3 and 2)	1
D'Arcy Bannerman (2 and 1)	1	Sir N. Grattan-Doyle	0
W. Capper (2 and 1)	1	Sir Charles Cayzer	0
Total	8	Total	5

FOURSOMES

F. H. Waters and Davies (3 and 1)	1	Hamilton and Mackenzie Wood	0
J. R. Waters and Wood (2 and 1)	1	Perry and Cockerill	0
Ecallaw and Holmes (2 and 1)	1	Sanderman and Wallace	0
Bullied and Stewart (8 and 7)	1	Pownall and Hall	0
Robinson and Gregory (halved)	0	Merriman and Lambert	0
		Ward (halved)	0
		Grattan-Doyle and Markes (1 hole)	1
Bannerman and Spencer (halved)	0	Cayzer	0
Capper (1 hole)	1		
Total	5	Total	1

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Standard Scratch Scores in Parentheses)

ALDEBURGH (76).—Monthly Medal.—Admiral P. H. Row, 85—11=74, and M. E. Wood, 81—7=74, tied. R. E. Wilson, 87—10=77.

BANSTEAD DOWNS (74).—Annual Cup.—J. Mackie, 82—11=71, and E. G. Mathew, 89—18=71, tied.

BARNEHURST (71).—Monthly Medal.—A. J. Randall, 86—18=68.

BECKENHAM (76).—Offley Cramp Cup.—T. C. Tucker (4), A. W. Davies (6), and N. G. Welch (15) tied at all square.

BELLINGHAM (73).—Captain's Prize.—P. G. Reading, 83—10=73. Monthly Medal.—E. G. R. Cox, 86—11=75.

BOGNOR (75).—Open Bogey.—T. B. Paton and R. Thirkell tied at 1 up.

BROMLEY (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. G. T. West, 81—12=69. Junior.—H. Given-Wilson, 85—18=67. Ladies' Challenge Cup (36 holes).—Mrs. Brock (18), 76+78=154.

BRAMSHOT (77).—Spring Meeting.—Medal.—A. D. Millar, 98—24=74; G. Greensmith, 96—21=75. Gold Medal (for Monthly Medal winners in 1929).—G. Greensmith.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (74).—Monthly Medal.—C. Heldman, all square; R. G. Lurcott, 1 down; J. C. Iomides, 1 down; E. T. Gardner, 1 down.

BURHILL (75).—Spring Meeting.—Gold Medal.—P. C. Chase (scratch), 74. Silver Medal.—W. J. Gregory, 80—6=74. Bronze Medal.—J. Wyatt, 90—15=75. Bogey Foursomes.—P. C. Chase and R. Rutherford (scratch), 5 up.

BUSHEY HALL (73).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—A. McKinstry (5), 1 down. Junior.—Captain C. Barnard (16), 1 down.

BUSH HILL PARK (67).—Monthly Medal (and Monthly Medal finals).—Senior.—A. C. Turnpenny, 75—10=65. Junior.—R. P. Brasted, 80—15=65.

CANTERBURY (75).—Spring Meeting.—Browning Cup.—D. Grant and Dr. C. E. Murphy, 82—5=77. Ickham Bowl.—Rev. A. S. Mayne, 84—14=70.

CHERTSEY (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Dr. F. B. Dennis (16) and W. Merson (11), tied at 4 down.

COODEN BEACH (75).—Monthly Medal.—W. J. Berryman, 81—9=72; H. E. E. Thomas, 81—8=73.

COOMBE HILL (76).—Weekly Competition—Medal.—T. W. Brown, 88—12=76.

COPTHORNE (70).—Kemble Challenge Cup (36 holes).—T. H. Sopper (7), 65+71=136.

CREWS HILL (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. W. Crawley, 82—11=71. Junior.—P. F. Whoston, 84—15=69.

CROHAM HURST (75).—Monthly Bogey.—J. L. Farmer (10), 3 up.

CULVERDEN (TUNBRIDGE WELLS) (66).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—H. L. Dyer, 78—12=66; H. F. Kirrie, 73—6=67; Dr. Selby Green, 76—9=67. Junior.—C. Linton, 85—15=70.

DENHAM (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—H. G. Blake, 82—10=72. Junior.—T. H. Just, 87—14=73. Monthly Medal.—Finals.—Senior.—A. de Gruchy, 77—3=74. Junior.—T. H. Just, 87—14=73. Clayton Hardie Cup (36 holes).—C. T. Carr (6), 149, and C. R. Chronander (3), 149, tied.

DULWICH AND SYDENHAM HILL (72).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—F. H. Hudson, 81—12=69. Junior.—A. W. Sellar, 91—20=71, and H. C. Mumford, 91—20=71, tied.

EALING (73).—Monthly Medal.—First Division.—A. Hogg, 79—12=67. Second Division.—H. R. Cockerton, 82—15=67.

EAST BERKS (75).—Bogey.—A. V. Jackson (15), 7 up. Camberley Cup.—Final.—A. H. Knowles (scr.) beat L. Thorpe (17) by 6 and 5.

EAST BRIGHTON (74).—Seymour Barrow's Challenge Cup.—J. C. Dyer, 77—5=70; W. A. Stirling, 81—10=71. Concealed Hole Foursomes.—F. E. Binns and W. A. Stirling, 53—5=47½; C. H. Hornby and W. J. R. Alles, 55—6=49.

EAST DEVON (74).—Cobbett Cup and Monthly Medal.—Senior.—Colonel Dobbin, 82—11=71; Colonel Martyn, 84—11=73. Junior.—S. Langmore, 89—15=74.

ELTHAM WARREN (75).—Winch Cup.—Miss B. A. Blaker and R. N. R. Blaker, 1 down.

FERNDOWN (76).—Monthly Medal.—Division I.—H. R. Patterson, 87—11=70. Division II.—R. Mallinson, 84—12=71.

FLACKELL HEATH (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. Page, jun., 79—11=68. Junior.—G. B. C. Johnston, 86—15=71, and R. G. Brockenhurst, 87—16=71, tied.

FRINTON-ON-SEA (77).—Vandenbergh Challenge Cup.—J. N. Daniels, 82—7=75.

FULWELL (75).—Spring Meeting.—Medal.—C. D. Morrison, 76—5=71. Bogey.—F. Herringshaw (8), 5 up.

GUILDFORD (75).—Pontifex Shield.—36 Holes Final.—H. A. Lane (5) beat C. K. George (6) by 3 and 2. Spring Meeting.—Duncan Medal.—M. Young, 85—14=71. Kirke Medal.—L. Pumfrett, 87—18=69. Matthieson Cup.—Scratch.—J. F. Callaway, 76. Muir Cup.—L. Pumfrett, 146. Reid Cup.—H. W. Fane, 81—13=67.

HADLEY WOOD (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—H. G. Holder, 80—8=72. Junior.—F. E. Woods, 99—24=75.

HARTSBOURNE MANOR (77).—Monthly Medal.—F. J. Ballard, 93—14=79; J. J. Brodrick, 99—19=80.

HERNE BAY (74).—Spring Trophy (36 holes).—M. C. Hill (Cobham Park) (7), 145; J. P. Wild (Tulse Hill) (14), 147; G. A. Reynolds (Ashford) (13), 147.

HIGHWOOD (BEXHILL) (76).—Monthly Medal.—R. E. Symington, 83—9=74.

HINDHEAD (75).—Monthly Bogey.—J. F. Callaway (3), 5 up; H. P. Tate (5), 2 up.

HUNSTANTON (77).—Monthly Medal.—Division 1.—A. C. M. Coxon, 77—8=69. Division 2.—Dr. W. Steadman, 94—17=77.

ILFORD (73).—Burdick Putter.—A. R. C. Greene, 87—20=67.

KNEBWORTH (76).—Nall Cain Victory Challenge Cup.—W. D. Workman (16), 74+64=138. Monthly Medal.—Final.—E. T. Laverack, 93—20=73.

LEASOWE (74).—Monthly Medal.—A. Watts, 78—4=74; F. Baylis, 86—11=74; and Squire Stead, 87—13=74, tied.

LITTLEHAMPTON (74).—Monthly Medal.—T. H. P. Kolesar, 72—scratch=72; A. S. G. Scott, 79—7=72; S. E. A. Whiteway, 82—10=72.

LONDON SCOTTISH (WIMBLEDON) (70).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—H. Royle, 80—6=74. Junior.—R. G. Lawson, 88—18=70.

MAIDENHEAD (76).—Club Cup.—E. L. Realff, 75—2=73.

MANNINGS HEATH (73).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—S. C. King, 82—6=76, and C. C. Griffith, 85—7=78, tied. Junior.—E. L. Brown, 89—14=75. Final.—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—W. G. Eager, 88—10=78. Junior.—R. L. Brown, 89—14=75.

MOTE MOUNT (75).—Monthly Bogey.—H. I. Pike (7), 2 down; Commander Cullifoyle (14), 4 down.

NORTH SURREY (71).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. Flood, 78—8=70. Junior.—D. F. Kitton, 86—14=72, and E. G. Smith, 86—14=72, tied. Gold Medal.—J. Flood, 78—8=70.

NORTHWICK PARK (78).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. Clayton, 76—3=73; H. M. Hawthorne, 86—9=77. Junior.—W. B. Kincaid, 89—20=69; H. C. Fuller, 90—18=72.

NORTHWOOD (75).—Spring Meeting.—Captain's Cup (36 holes).—C. A. Winter (16), 73+73=146. Scratch Gold Medal.—C. J. Anderson, 77. Second Round Handicap.—J. H. G. Thompson, 87—16=71. Long Driving.—W. H. Nicholls, 224yds. 1ft. 2in.

PORTER'S PARK (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—A. G. Snelling, 77—1=76. Junior.—G. C. Gilson, 89—14=75. Open Bogey.—A. G. Snelling, 1 up; G. C. Gilson, all square.

POTTERS BAR (75).—Bogey Foursomes.—A. H. Parsons and G. F. Fricker, 2 down.

REDHILL AND REIGATE (72).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—R. W. H. Taylor, 72—3=69. Junior.—V. G. C. Robbins, 87—18=69, and G. Austin, 83—14=69, tied.

REIGATE HEATH (73).—Spring Meeting.—Scratch Prize.—E. C. Henty, 74. Captain's Prize (36 holes).—H. Rosling, 166—24=142. Club Prize.—W. P. Macfarlane, 82—12=70.

ROCHFORD HUNDRED (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—W. C. Turner, 88—12=76, and C. Nicol, 88—12=76, tied. Junior.—H. A. Dormer, 85—13=72.

ROMFORD (75).—Monthly Medal Winners' Prize.—A. J. Keep, 82—9=73.

R.A.C. (EPSOM) (76).—Spring Meeting.—Medal.—G. J. Wright, 79—3=76, and A. Beverley Baxter, 91—15=76, tied. Foursomes.—G. P. Hayes (6) and A. Beverley Baxter (15), 3 down.

ROYAL MID-SURREY (75).—Spring Meeting.—Orrell Bowl.—P. W. Stone (4), J. Livingston (6), C. Castle (8), and R. D. Watney (9) tied at all square.

ROYAL NORTH DEVON (78).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—The Hon. M. Scott, 73+1=74, and Major J. G. Gillespie, 80—6=74, tied. Junior.—Brigadier-General R. C. Boyle, 91—14=77.

ROYAL WIMBLEDON (76).—Spring Meeting.—Kennard Scratch Gold Medal.—R. H. Pavitt, 77. Ridgath Challenge Bowl.—G. H. Johnson, 82—8=74. Charrington Prize.—A. B. Yuille, 83—12=71. Commemoration Cup.—G. Scott Graham, 80—4=76. W. H. Newton, 81—5=76, and R. A. Glen, 94—18=76, tied. Henry Lamb Challenge Medal (aggregate of four scratch scores at the Spring and Autumn Meetings).—R. H. Pavitt, 319.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S (RAMSGATE) (69).—Kent County F.F.A. Challenge Cup.—P. de Rome, 75—7=68. Monthly Medal.—Division 1.—A. I. Child, 76—6=70, and C. T. Curson, 76—6=70, tied. Division 2.—F. Alexander, 73 net.

SHERINGHAM (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. A. L. Barratt, 78—5=73. Junior.—E. C. Rolfe, 92—17=75.

SHIRLEY PARK (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—H. G. Palmer (12), 4 up. Junior.—C. F. Cobham (15) and J. Warterweiler (16) tied at 1 up.

SIDCUP (75).—Monthly Medal.—Division 1.—A. G. Flute, 81—11=70. Division 2.—N. D. Bond, 93—14=79.

SOUTH HERTS (75).—Woodside Cup (second qualifying round).—J. F. Barry, 80—14=75. Monthly Medal.—Senior.—J. Bennet, 75—2=73. Junior.—T. Campbell, 84—14=70.

STANMORE (76).—Monthly Medal.—Division 1.—L. R. Walton, 80—5=75. Division 2.—T. H. Lines, 88—13=75. Monthly Medal Winners' Final.—Division 1.—L. R. Walton, 80—5=75. Division 2.—E. P. Bedwell, 88—13=75.

SUDBURY (76).—Medal.—Senior.—J. H. Neal, 77—7=70.

SUNDRIDGE PARK (76).—Tudor Challenge Cup.—W. Watts and L. H. Hay, 84—8=76.

SURBITON (75).—Bogey.—Senior.—T. C. Price (7), 1 up. Junior.—R. B. Sterry (14), 4 down.

TEMPLE (75).—Monthly Medal.—G. R. Brownrigg, 89—18=71.

THORPE HALL (76).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—H. Thatcher (5), 3 up, and R. Plane (5), 3 up, tied; J. Cubines (8), 1 up. Junior.—E. W. Twigg (14), 3 up.

WALTON HEATH (77).—Spring Meeting.—Gold Medal and Scratch Prize.—Sir E. W. E. Helderness, 76. Handicap.—J. Heaverly, 84—8=76, and C. M. Champness, 85—9=76, tied.

WANSTEAD (75).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—W. L. J. Reynolds, 83—12=71. Junior.—Adam Smith, 86—18=68.

WEST BYFLEET (76).—Monthly Bogey.—D. J. Molteno (1), 3 up.

WEST ESSEX (74).—Monthly Medal.—J. S. Greig, 75—4=71, and C. R. Gilbard, 83—12=71, tied.

WEST HERTS (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—G. Coles, 80—5=75; J. A. Bearg, 80—4=76; L. M. Snelling, 80—4=76. Junior.—G. Kent, 93—18=75; H. F. Holloway, 101—24=77; A. H. Blake, 94—15=79.

WEST HILL (76).—Monthly Medal.—T. D. McGuffie, 83—9=74.

WEST KENT (77).—Boar's Head Shield (Mixed Foursomes).—Mrs. Pickering and A. D. Spencer, 169—17½=82½. Mrs. Meliuh Jackson and T. D. Daniel, 101—17½=83½; Mrs. Hammond and B. F. Farmfield, 102—18½=83½.

WEST MIDDLESEX (76).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—A. W. Hall, 83—8=75. Junior.—M. J. Macdonald, 91—17=74.

WILLINGDON (73).—Freeman Thomas Challenge Prize.—H. F. Morriss, 85—18=67. Medal.—First Division.—S. Dixon-Carter, 79—8=71. Second Division.—H. Morriss, 85—18=67.

WOODCOTE PARK (76).—Cecil Frederick Challenge Plate.—F. Hewitt (10), all square.

WOODFORD (74).—Monthly Medal.—C. Stephenson, 78—7=71.

WORTHING (73).—Monthly Medal.—Division 1.—J. Fortes, 78—7=71, and W. S. Hooker, 83—12=71, tied. Division 2.—F. R. Baker, 90—15=75.

VERULAM (77).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—J. C. Murray Smith (8) and D. M. Keith (8), all square. Junior.—E. H. Mitchell (16), 2 down.

MATCH AT MID-SURREY

The Department of Overseas Trade and the Federation of British Industries played a halved match at Mid-Surrey on Friday.

The results were:—

SINGLES

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE		FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES	
H. Somerville-Smith	0	W. Trask (1 hole)	1
C. M. Pickthall	0	R. G. Greenwood (5 and 3)	1
C. F. Monier-Williams (6 and 5)	1	G. McKechnie	0
Sir W. Furse (halved)	0	D. Kilburn (halved)	0
J. P. Bagge (5 and 2)	1	J. M. Mackenzie	0
Sir E. Crowe	0	C. D. Lecock (4 and 3)	1
Total	2	Total	3

FOURSOMES

Somerville-Smith and Furse	0	Trask and Kilburn (2 and 1)	1
Pickthall and Monier-Williams (1 hole)	1	Greenwood and McKechnie	0
Bagge and Crowe (3 and 1)	1	Mackenzie and C. Ramsden	0
Total	1	Total	1

THAMES BOAT SAILING

The chief racing on the Upper Thames on Saturday, when there was a rather light north-westerly breeze, was seen at the headquarters of the Thames Sailing Club at Surbiton. The "A" Class boats sailed two races.

THE ACADEMY BANQUET

DUKE OF YORK ON ART AND LIFE

A SURGEON'S TRIBUTE

The banquet which customarily precedes the opening of the Royal Academy's Summer Exhibition was given on Saturday night, at Burlington House, under the presidency of Sir William Llewellyn (president of the Royal Academy). The Duke of York responded to the toast of "The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family." The banquet was held in the main gallery.

After the toast of "The King" had been honoured, the President submitted the toast of "The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family."

He said they rejoiced at the safe return of the Prince of Wales from his hunting trip in Africa, and were glad to welcome the Duke of York as the representative of the Royal Family. The Duke was interested greatly in the youth of the country, and was especially solicitous for the welfare of those workers on whom the greatness and prosperity of this country so largely depended. But, although so much engaged in these and other directions, he yet found time to attend that banquet, no doubt because he realised that art should be encouraged on account of its unique value to the community.

The Duke of York, in acknowledgment, said:—

I have the pleasant duty of thanking you, on behalf of my family, for the way in which you have received this toast; and you, Mr. President, for the terms in which you have welcomed me. We celebrate here this evening the opening of the 162nd Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy. So far as I am able to form an opinion, I am sure that this exhibition is well worthy of its many notable predecessors, and that British artists are standing higher than ever in the estimation of the world. (Cheers.) I feel I cannot miss this opportunity of saying that the Italian Art Exhibition held here this year must have been greatly appreciated by all art-loving people in this country. (Cheers.) But I am sure you will not expect me to offer you any particular opinions on the art of to-day when you have amongst you so many distinguished experts and authorities on the subject.

ART AND HUMAN WELFARE

One of my principal interests, as the President has kindly mentioned, is the welfare of the great body of the people on whose daily exertions depend the prosperity and greatness of this country. In studying this, and in helping towards that end, I have thought about the ultimate result to which that welfare itself is a means—the aspirations of our busy civilization. I look at this question in two main aspects; and, whichever way I regard it, I come to a decision which, I think, is not without significance for us this evening. Judged from the point of view of the whole community, I feel that our efforts to improve the conditions of life in our great industrial centres must start from the belief that ordinary health and contentment are essential to vigorous and successful life in the body politic (cheers); in fact, that no refinements of civilization, in our times at least, can be built upon foundations of misery and squalor. The arts will not flourish without patronage, and there is no stability of wealth without the general welfare of the people. In speaking of the arts, I include all those that minister to the best recreation and activity of the mind; music, literature, and drama have their great parts to play; but the fine arts, which appeal to us through the eye, and teach us to enjoy the wealth of beauty which Nature lavishes around us, are perhaps the surest sign of a genuine civilization and the greatest memorial that a generation can leave behind it. For in truth, if you have no fine arts, you have no civilization. (Cheers.)

Of the educational value of art there can be no doubt. It is a potent means of elevating and ennobling a nation's moral, and, therefore, it should be protected and encouraged by those who have the direction of the nation's destiny. There is a great work for them to do in promoting a knowledge of the history and the principles of art in schools and colleges throughout the realm. They will find no more valuable instrument than this for the increase of enlightenment and true happiness.

KEYNOTE OF THE ACADEMY

Art in our day shows a great variety of aims and styles, so that it is difficult for anyone to foresee whither its course is tending. Much of the work of our extreme modernists is of a very experimental nature. But out of the variety at this stage of transition we may feel sure that something of permanent value will develop. I am glad to be assured that the keynote of the Royal Academy is generality of taste and that all forms of art are welcome on its walls, so long as they show a genuine effort, though the mode of expression may perhaps be "something new and strange."

I now come to the individual's point of view. I think you will agree with me that an intelligent interest in the fine arts is of the highest value for making the best use of one's leisure. The Royal Academy, as we all know, does its best to provide not only examples of the finest art of the past, but select examples of the art of to-day, for the delight and instruction of every one, young or old. It is in these rooms that the ordinary man has presented to him each year the outstanding achievements of art in this country. Here, for a while, he can forget the burden of daily toil, the struggles of business and politics, and can exercise his own tastes and feelings. I will even say that he can be a judge in his own right, and pass sentence in the court of his own mind on the various experiments and achievements that he sees in front of him. This, surely, is to realize something of oneself, and live some moments of an individual life that is worth living. For this reason I would like to express the hope that the Royal Academy will always exhibit work that is in the best tradition of British sincerity and is easily understood by the British people. (Cheers.)

THE DEFENCE FORCES

CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS

Proposing "The Armed Forces of the Crown," the PRESIDENT spoke of the present strong desire for an enduring peace and the endeavour to find some means, by international agreement, of reducing armaments to the lowest point consistent with safety, and thereby preventing the extravagant competition in armaments. This, he said, if it could be accomplished, would be a great achievement. He was sure that, in pursuing this object, no British Government would venture so far as to impair the security of the country and the Empire. The leaders of the Forces of the Crown, with their knowledge of war and its horrible injuries and burdens, were men with no less a desire for peace than their fellow-citizens. The people, however, could not be blind to the fact that it was to those able leaders and the gallant forces under them that they owed a security in which alone the industries and the arts of peace had flourished and could be maintained with success.

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, responded. He said there had recently been a controversy in the Press, overflowing into the House of Lords, which had manifested a certain feeling between the three Services. In his view there was no need for anxiety in regard to that controversy; it was much more a sign of emulation than of jealousy. Some of the brightest brains in Whitehall had been sharpening their wits upon each other for many years on this same topic. He remembered very well, when he first took office in 1924, getting a word of advice from the late Lord Balfour on this subject. Lord Balfour said to him that of course there was emulation between the Departments, but there was no danger of the strife penetrating to the rank and file, because the thing that struck him most when visiting these forces was their good fellowship and harmony and the way they worked with one another. He (Lord Thomson) had always remembered that as a word from one of the wisest statesmen of this and the last century. (Cheers.) It was only natural that there should be this emulation. The fighting Services might be compared to the three sisters in the fairy tale, the youngest of whom, Cinderella, was a modern young woman, very up-to-date, who possessed a peculiar charm, he was glad to say, for several most eminent people. The word "substitution" was anathema in Whitehall—the long word "superimposition" was preferred. (Laughter.) That, again, was only in the tradition of the Services. When one looked back on history and the growth of armaments, when one looked down that long avenue which led back to antiquity and those things that were obsolete, one saw the knight in armour, followed by the bowman and the musketeer, travelling down that long avenue slowly and reluctantly, in obedience to the demands of modern progress. Exactly the same thing was happening to-day. It was the most natural thing in the world, and one of the wisest, that nations and professional warriors should cling to their tried weapons until the last moment, not abandoning anything that was old until they were sure of what was new.

THE MODERN FIGHTING MAN

To his mind the *personnel* of the fighting services to-day was one of the most fascinating subjects. The soldier, the sailor, and the airman of to-day were vastly different from the men he remembered when he first joined the Army, close on 40 years ago. To-day many of them were highly skilled technicians. They were accustomed to handling machines which required nerve, knowledge, and great experience. They were men who must be capable of controlling their nervous systems under truly appalling conditions. He had been visiting our great universities lately. They found that the best pilots were men of university training who most nearly reached that rarest of combinations—the philosopher and the man of action. They had a marvellous *personnel* dealing with marvellous machines, and yet if they put these men on the deck of the Victory at Portsmouth they would thrill to an immortal story. They who were accustomed to handling machines which could be measured by a yard stick, striding on the deck of that old hulk, knew the immortal story that it enshrined. They were educated to the point that they could recognize that the real foundations of that story were self-sacrifice, devotion to duty, character, and courage (cheers)—qualities that could not be measured by a yard stick.

The composition of our armed forces to-day was something new in history. They were not conscripts, nor mercenaries, though they received an adequate wage. They did not resemble the Praetorian Guards, because their services were essentially national. They were citizens who had adopted the great profession of arms and were prepared and anxious to live up to their high calling. Their strength he could only describe by a paraphrase of some words of Kinglake as strength other than that of mere riches, other than that of gross numbers, strength carried by proud descent from one generation to another, awaiting with quiet confidence the trials that might come. (Cheers.) He would not repeat what a famous admiral had said, that we could sleep safely in our beds. We lived in perilous, because progressive, times, but he could confidently assert that so far as *personnel* and equipment of the armed forces were concerned the British people were getting full value for their money. (Cheers.)

GOVERNMENT AND ART

SCOPE FOR COOPERATION

The toast of "His Majesty's Ministers" was submitted by the PRESIDENT. He said that as time went on Ministers were faced with problems which increased in number and difficulty, but they might rest assured that the Prime Minister and those working with him had but one great and dominating desire—to maintain and enhance the reputation of our country, to bring internal happiness to it, to extend Britain's friendship to other peoples, and to use our influence towards bringing about a lasting peace in the world.

LORD PARMOOR, replying, said the art of government was not less difficult, and certainly was more complex, than the art of painting, architecture, or sculpture. He would plead on behalf of all artists against the practice of a too stringent criticism. Both painters and politicians should be judged in a fair spirit of tolerant encouragement, such as might give confidence, keep alive the spirit of progress, and inspire the way to fresh fields and pastures new. There was no Ministry of Fine Arts in this country. That indicated the urgency of friendly cooperation between the Royal Academy and any Government in the wide field of human culture. Art culture, with its sense of joyousness, harmony, and beauty, was as essential an element in our system of national education as the teaching of industry and science. It should stand as a barrier against what was not unfairly designated as the growing mechanization of human life and action. Art, again, was international in its character, spreading outside geographical frontiers, influencing peace between nations and a large measure of Christian good will. The recent Dutch and Italian exhibitions, especially the masterpieces from Italy, showed that pictures were ambassadors of friendliness, appealing to instincts and aspirations largely common to the higher culture of all the more civilized communities. He had visited a large number of the great art exhibitions abroad, and it was certain that the British School was not adequately represented. The Royal Academy and the Government, in association with others, should promote an exhibition, in other countries, of chosen masterpieces of British artists, illustrative of the great British master craftsmen at different periods in our history. It had been recently announced by the President that an exhibition of British art was in contemplation at the Royal Academy for January and February, 1933. So far as the present Government could give assistance the Academy would have from them a full measure of sympathetic support. Speaking solely as President of the Privy Council, he (Lord Parmoor) said it should be possible to form some closer relationship such as now existed in the case of scientific research. There was no reason why they should not encourage a loyalty to international peace such as was boasted in this country to the King's peace.

There were two matters in which he felt sure that the Royal Academy would give to Government action all the assistance in their power. The Royal Academy, he felt sure, would help to strengthen the public protest against the scandal of the slum areas and their appalling social conditions. There was need of help in another direction. There must be greater certainty in the protection of the country from the threat of vandalism. That protection should be assured in the preservation of natural beauties, in which our country abounded, and which had been illustrated in the great pictures of Turner and Constable. It should also, without delay, be made impossible to destroy or to deface any of the great historical memorials which so far had survived both the hand of the vandal and the attrition of time. In a concluding reference to "troubled India" Lord Parmoor urged the nation to give united support to the Viceroy, trusted by all for the high qualities of his unselfish character and for his evident desire both to seek peace and to do justice.

A LAWYER'S TRIBUTE

Proposing "The Guests," the PRESIDENT said they endeavoured to make that assembly as representative as possible of all that was best and most vital in the country; and he thought they succeeded.

LORD MACMILLAN, K.C., in reply, said that on that gala night they invited representatives of many callings and professions, and, among others, lawyers. The lawyer drew pleadings, he framed indictments, and he was deeply concerned with exhibits—(laughter)—but he doubted if those merely verbal coincidences entitled lawyers to partnership in the mysteries of art. Yet one of the finest things about art was said by a lawyer. Bacon said:—"A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he must do it by a kind of felicity (as a musician that maketh an excellent air in music) and not by rule." It was a peculiar delight to escape from their prosaic surroundings to that rarer atmosphere. If he might be indiscreet, and indiscretions were always so much more interesting than discreet observations—it had been his particular fortune for many days past to listen to vast quantities of eloquence about rationalization and standardization, about the balance of imports and exports, and about that mystery called the gold standard. Let them think, therefore, with what delight he came among them and found all his preconceived ideas knocked on the head. Who would ever suggest that the Royal Academy should be rationalized? Who would ever suggest that its products should be standardized—although some people had been wicked enough to suggest that they were? (Laughter.) And then, how all the rules of political economy were upset. They were told that the export of works of art was to be deprecated, and, as for imports, had not those very walls been the willing and welcome hosts of the greatest importation this country had ever seen, and against which he never heard any suggestion of the desirability of safeguarding? The Royal Academy occupied a great place in the nation's esteem, and, he might say, affection. (Cheers.) They must not mind criticism. The very fact that that was probably one of the most criticized of all bodies was, he thought, one of the best tokens of the esteem in which it was held, for whom the British public loveth it chastened. (Laughter.) Let the Academy therefore never fear that it was losing ground in the affection of the people. (Cheers.)

ARTISTS' PORTRAYAL OF DISEASE

LORD MOYNIHAN'S EXAMPLES

LORD MOYNIHAN proposed the toast of "The Royal Academy of Arts." He said the distinguishing feature of the intellectual life of the last half-century had surely been the progress of science. The advance had been revolutionary. In every department of scientific work the advance had indeed been stupendous, almost passing belief. Nor was the wonder of it lessened when they contrasted it with what had happened in other departments of intellectual activity. In painting, in sculpture, in the design or craft of architecture, in literature, they had altered their immediate interests, perhaps, and had changed their tastes, but after comparing their efforts with the ideas and achievements of days gone by they remained in a state of profound and reverent humility.

"In the long centuries of our indolence," Lord Moynihan continued, "what was art doing for the world? Answers to this question will vary according to our outlook on life and our experience of it. May a doctor try to give his answer? The earliest known accomplishments of men showed both their artistry and their skill in surgery. While we bored holes in the skulls of prehistoric men to release the devils that possessed them, you were drawing with almost modern accuracy the profiles of the beasts of the field or cave among whom you lived. When you drew men you were evidently mindful of your blood relationship to us, and were attracted by their physical misfortunes: for from the days of ancient Egypt onwards you have favoured the diseased, the dwarfed, or the deformed. This was not only an ancient but a medieval taste, for we find in Ghirlandajo, Velasquez, Leonardo, and a multitude of others a taste for the grotesque. Sometimes you proved how far greater was your wisdom, how more relevant your observation, than that of some of your critics. On the church of Santa Maria Formosa in Venice is a gargoyle, repulsively ugly, with a face contorted by spasm and writhing and haggard with suffering. Of this Ruskin wrote:—'A head—huge, inhuman, and monstrous—leering in bestial degradation, too foul to be either pictured or described or to be beheld for more than an instant; for in that head is embodied the type of the evil spirit to which Venice was abandoned in the fourth period of her decline: and it is well that we should see and feel the full horror of it on this spot, and know what pestilence it was that came and breathed upon her beauty, until it melted away like white cloud from the ancient fields of Santa Maria Formosa.'

"This head, he goes on to say, is one of many which disgrace the latest buildings of the city undertaken by the Republic whose decadence they illustrate, whose doom they prophesy. This is, of course, mere pretty foolishness, for these grotesque heads are not evidence of a fantastic and debased imagination, but are taken, beyond question, from typical examples of a particular form of nerve disease, every detail of which they exactly portray. No doubt at least one victim of this disorder was found among the workmen and taken by the artist as his model, just as a perfectly typical example of acromegaly, displayed in the Cathedral at Rheims, is no doubt derived from a workman suffering from this disease. Sometimes the accuracy of the artist was impeccable. During the War my work took me to Italy. Wandering round the Uffizi, I saw the contemporary bust of the dying Alexander. The condition from which he was suffering was clearly identical with that made familiar to me during the War. The position of the head, the anguish of expression, the contortion of muscles of face and neck, indicated clearly that Alexander was dying of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Sometimes, alas! the artist is oppressively, sinfully inaccurate. In that great picture, the Transfiguration, carried behind the bier of Raphael through the streets of Rome and finished by Giulio Romano, is the figure of a lunatic boy who fell often in the fire. Almost every detail in the portrayal of this youth is false. So again Raphael in the cartoon at South Kensington, drawing a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who had never walked, shows him with the hypertrophied muscles of an athlete.

THE ARTIST AS SEER

"One deep and inextinguishable debt we owe, and most gratefully acknowledge, to the pre-Vesalian artists who first devoted themselves to the study of anatomy of men and animals. They regarded anatomy not as a science of dead structures but as concerned with the actions of living structures. The most perfect example of this is to be found in the 'Dying Gladiator' in the Capitol, where the function of the accessory muscles of respiration is portrayed with exquisite perfection of knowledge and craftsmanship. We remember with special gratitude Leonardo, Michelangelo, and Perugino. I do not, of course, suggest that the artist, either when modelling the structure or portraying the active movements of man, shall be a mere copyist, hampered by excess or undue accuracy of learning. For a great artist in the ecstasy of creation does more than give birth to a work of art which is a reflection of his own knowledge, his own qualities or gifts. In the grand salon of the Louvre, which contains the Monna Lisa, there hangs near the top of the stairs a small picture, 'The Ecstasy of St. Jerome,' painted five centuries ago by Luca Signorelli. Many of you have perhaps passed it by very often. To me it is the greatest picture in the world, and if I might choose one picture for my inalienable possession from all the world's treasures, it would be this. For when you capture, as I believe myself to have done, the very secret soul of this picture you are made aware of the power of the spirit to rise above material things and to realize that there is nothing which cannot be endured, and few which cannot be conquered, when a man's heart is set on victory.

"It is because a great work of art possesses this quality of calling upon your own soul to come forth and greet it that the artist is not only recorder but prophet. There is something of the seer in every artist. He is the chosen, happy, or sometimes tortured, medium through which are sent these messages from the infinite which seem so impossible and are truly so inexplicable, but are yet so real. The Royal Academy, always worthy of our gratitude, has this year placed us more than ever under obligation. Though personally I was apprehensive as to the wisdom of collecting the Italian pictures, fearing the effects of transit, change of climate, and rough handling, I have no smallest doubt of the immeasurable happiness given to multitudes of people by their display upon these walls. The solace given to so many tired hearts, the encouragement to those who faltered in life's grim struggle, the inspiration to all who laboured, the making of new companionships and the eager renewal of the old, were assuredly beyond all human reckoning. And we may confidently hope that some quality of permanent goodness has been added to the character, some ineradicable impression of beauty has enriched the stores of memory, of those who came here as your most fortunate guests. You remember how the blind and aged Milton would sit alone for hours in his darkness, holding olives in his hand to remind him of his golden year in Italy. You, Mr. President, have given us olives for remembrance. May then a devout disciple of Aesculapius, with pride in his ancestry, wish continued prosperity to this Academy, dedicated to his father, Apollo, god of art."

PLANS FOR PERSIAN EXHIBITION

In reply, the PRESIDENT referred to the losses of the Academy during the year. They had lost Mr. Henry La Thangue, an artist and painter of great ability, and a constant exhibitor in those galleries for more than 20 years; also Sir Robert Lorimer, an eminent Scottish architect, designer of the Chapel for the Knights of the Thistle, at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, and of the Scottish National War Memorial at Edinburgh Castle; and quite recently, Mr. David Muirhead, an artist of delicate sensibility, whose works contained at all times an irresistible charm. They sincerely regretted the loss of those members, whose places would be difficult to fill.

Apart from their own summer exhibition of works by living artists, the chief event of the year was the winter exhibition of Italian art, overwhelming in its artistic interest and representing the whole development of Italian painting from the thirteenth to the end of the nineteenth century. This was to be followed next year by a Persian art exhibition, which, though it might not obtain an equal popularity with recent exhibitions of European art, would yet, from the educational point of view, be of the greatest value to students of industrial art and design. This exhibition, which had the active support of the American, German, and French oriental societies, would run concurrently with the International Congress on Persian Art and Archaeology, and would be of a scope and character never before attempted. The entire history of Persian art from prehistoric times to the present would be covered, and the whole exhibition would be arranged in a strictly systematic way, so that the development of Persian art would be exhibited with exceptional clearness. It was considered by some authorities that the influence of such an exhibition on contemporary art might be of the greatest importance, not only by way of instruction and inspiration, but that it might even contribute towards inaugurating a new renaissance in European art.

"For future years," he continued, "we have in view the holding of an exhibition of French art and an exhibition of British art on the same comprehensive lines as the recent exhibitions of foreign art. We also have in mind the claims of living art and artists, and in the near future we propose to hold, as a supplement to our usual summer exhibition, a winter exhibition of decorative art. His Royal Highness, in his speech, made some statements of particular interest with regard to art, statements which some will regard as truths worth remembering; perhaps to many others, of the thousands who have been listening-in, they may bring a realization of the value of art in relation to everyday life and turn their thoughts with more intimate attention to the subject. Of particular interest to me were the Duke's remarks on the multiplicity of aims, and the experimental character of the work of many artists of to-day, and his opinion that the Royal Academy is broad-minded and catholic in its outlook. This I am sure will be recognized by all who make even a brief study of the present exhibition. Our aim is to exhibit the best of contemporary art without favour to any particular school or method of expression, so long as there is in it a genuine and sincere effort. It cannot be too widely known that all serious artists who submit their works for exhibition here will receive the most generous and unprejudiced consideration.

"I would like to say a few words about the official or business side of the Academy. On December 10, 1768, King George III. authorized the formation of the Royal Academy and gave it his patronage and protection, calling it 'My Academy.' In return for this privilege the Academy made certain promises, and undertook certain responsibilities, which have been faithfully discharged from that day to this. To-day, as of old, the Academy is under the direct patronage of the Sovereign; but it receives no subsidy whatsoever from the State. Originally King George III. agreed to provide exhibition rooms, and did so; but when in 1867 the Academy removed to Burlington House a long lease was obtained, and the Academy spent £180,000 out of its accumulated savings in converting the building into an exhibition gallery and schools. The building has been equipped and maintained ever since entirely from the Academy's own funds, derived solely from the exhibitions. We maintain our free schools, we provide scholarships and premiums; we give donations, and administer trust funds for the benefit of poor artists and their families and for other purposes connected with art. For it is an indispensable condition that all profits derived from the exhibitions here, after providing for the needs of the institution, must go to some fund which has for its object the promotion and advancement of the arts, and so it is that in the cases of the exhibitions of foreign art held in recent years the profits, after allotting a certain proportion to the Royal Academy, have been divided between the National Art-Collections Fund and the sister society of the exhibiting country. Thus the Academy has made itself a connecting link between the Crown, the State, the greater body of artists of the country, and the people."

The guests, after the banquet, inspected the pictures accepted for this year's exhibition.

A guard of honour was provided by the Artists Rifles, and music was played after dinner by the band of the regiment.

THE COMPANY

Among those present were:—

The Belgian, French, Japanese, Polish, Spanish, and Turkish Ambassadors, the Danish, Netherland, and Norwegian Ministers, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the High Commissioners of India, South Africa, and the Irish Free State, the Archbishop of Wales, the Archbishop of Westminster, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Marlborough, the Speaker, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Mr. Charles Aitken (Director of the Tate Gallery), Sir Hugh Allen (Director of the Royal College of Music), Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, Mr. Amery, Lord Atkin, Mr. C. H. Collins Baker, Sir Herbert Baker, Sir Montague Barlow, Captain E. A. Barnett (Artists Rifles), Sir J. M. Barrie, Lord Bathurst, Lord Bearsted, Lord Beauchamp, Mr. R. Anning Bell, R.A., Mr. Laurence Binyon, Mr. S. J. L. Birch, Lord Blanesburgh, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Mr. W. R. Booth (Master of Dulwich College), Lord Bradford, Sir John Rose Bradford, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Lord Brentford, Lord Bristol, Mr. G. L. Brockhurst, Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A., Sir G. Washington Browne (president of the Royal Scottish Academy), Mr. A. W. Buncheil (Master Painters' Company), Sir John Burnett, Lord Burnham, the Marquess of Cambridge, Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., Mr. A. C. R. Carter, Mr. Evan Charteris, Lord Chelmsford, the Bishop of Chichester, the Dean of Christ Church, Sir George Clausen, Admiral Sir Stanley Colville, Mr. F. Cunard, R.A., Sir Edwin Cooper, Sir A. S. Cope, Major-General C. E. Corkran, Mr. F. C. Cowper, Lord Crawford, Mr. Y. R. Dale (Headmaster, City of London School), Mr. A. M. Daniel (Director of the National Gallery), Mr. E. Dawber, Lord Dawson of Penn, Lord Desborough, Mr. W. Reid Dick, R.A., Mr. F. Dodd, Lord Donoughmore, Mr. A. Drury, R.A., Canon Holmes Dudden (Vice-Chancellor, University of Oxford), Lord Dunedin, Lord Dunsany, Sir F. W. Dyson, Lord Elgin, Lord Farnadon, Mr. W. G. Fish, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Mr. Melton Fisher, R.A., Sir Banister Fletcher (President, Royal Institute of British Architects), Mr. W. Russell Flint, Mr. S. A. Forbes, R.A., Sir James Fraser, Mr. L. Hartwell, R.A., Air Marshal Sir John Higgins, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., Mr. P. K. Hodgson, Sir T. H. Holland (Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh), Sir Richard Hopkins, Sir H. Hughes-Stanton, R.A., Lord Ilchester, Lord Inchcape, Mr. Richard Jack, R.A., Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, Mr. C. S. Jagger, Sir W. Jarrombe Johns, R.A., Mr. J. Kelly, R.A., Sir Frederic Kenyon (Director of the British Museum), Sir Derek Keppel, Sir Robert Kindersley, Mr. Harold Knight, Mr. W. R. M. Lamb (Secretary, R.A.), Professor A. F. Laurie, Sir John Lavery, R.A., Mr. W. Lawrence, Mr. Sydney Lee, R.A., Lord Leverhulme, Mr. E. V. Lucas, Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., Mr. H. Macbeth-Raeburn, Mr. Justice McCardie, Dr. A. H. McEwen (Principal of the Royal Academy of Music), Dr. J. W. Mackail, Sir Percy Mackinnon, Mr. Eric Maclagan (Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum), Mr. W. McMillan, Mr. Charles Marriott, Lord Meichett, Lord Merrivale, Lord Middleton, Mr. G. D. Minn (Master of the Carpenters' Company), Mr. A. J. Munnings, R.A., Sir David Murray, R.A., Sir Francis Newbolt, Lord Northbourne, Mr. D. O'Brien (President of the Royal Hibernian Academy), Mr. Julius Olsson, R.A., Sir William Orpen, R.A., Mr. W. W. Ouless, R.A., Sir Charles Parsons, Mr. C. R. Peers, Mr. H. Pegram, Sir William Plender, Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, Mr. B. Priestman, R.A.,

Lord Rayleigh, Mr. Leonard Rees, Sir John Reith, Mr. W. Reynolds-Stephens (President of the Royal Society of British Sculptors), Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, Mr. F. E. Richmond (Chairman of the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts), Lord Riddell, Lord Ritchie of Dundee, Lord Justice Romer, Sir E. Denison Ross, Mr. H. Rushbury, Mr. W. W. Russell, R.A., Sir Ernest Rutherford (President of the Royal Society), Dr. Alexander Scott, Sir Giles G. Scott, R.A., Mr. Evelyn Shaw, Sir Charles Sherrington, Sir Frank Short, R.A., Mr. Richard Sickert, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, Lord Spencer, Mr. A. Stokes, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir John Reginald Lord Sumner, Mr. A. Talmage, R.A., Mr. W. J. Tapper, Mr. R. L. Tasker (Chairman of the L.C.C.), Mr. R. R. Tatlock, Sir Francis Taylor, Mr. L. Campbell Taylor, Professor Arthur Thomson, Sir Joseph J. Thomson (Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), Lord Tomlin, Professor Henry Tonks, Mr. A. Turner, Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Lord Wakefield, Sir Edward Wallington, Lord Warrington, Mr. G. S. Watson, the Dean of Westminster, Mr. J. H. Whitley, Sir Ernest Wild, Mr. Terrick Williams, Sir Arnold Wilson, Lord Winchester, Sir Robert Witt, Mr. Justice Wright, Mr. W. L. Wyllie, Sir Albert Wyon, and Lord Yarborough.

ROYAL ACADEMY

II.—OIL PAINTINGS

LIMITATIONS OF THE R.A. TRADITION

(By Our Art Critic)

Every kind of art has its limitations, and the typical Academy picture is best of a moderate size. The reason for this is inherent in the style of painting preferred—a close representation, though it may be simplified, of the appearances of Nature. What one misses at the Academy, and its absence is made more evident by memories of the Italian Art Exhibition, is that intellectual curiosity about the forms and relations of things which compels reconstruction of the natural scene, with some accentuation of form—call it distortion if you like—and the subordination of colour to that purpose. Particularly as regards the organization of the picture on plan—in the sense of ground-plan. A picture constructed on these principles can be enlarged to any scale, because the forms and their relations in space are intellectually grasped, and not merely represented. Literary parallels to the difference in procedure are the distinctions between a novel and a short story or between an epic and a lyric.

In defect of this intellectual grasp of the picture as a construction in space the Academy suffers from many dull or blatant works which might have been charming as "cabinet" pictures. This does not mean that their painters are indifferent to perspective, linear or atmospheric, but only that they have not organized their subjects, subordinating the immediate evidence of the eye to the working of the mind. Since it has many good qualities—clean drawing, pleasing linear rhythms, and a cool colour scheme—"Sir Henry Wood," by Mr. Meredith Frampton, may be taken as an illustration. Superficially it bears some resemblance to the kind of picture painted by Chirico or Mr. Edward Wadsworth, but it has none of the architectural organization which makes their work interesting. So far as linear perspective is concerned, great pains have been taken, in the draughtboard floor, to establish the dimensions of the room or loggia in which the subject sits, and the relations in tone are probably not far out, but you cannot move about in the picture with any confidence. The relation of the knees of the subject to the pile of books is a mere collision, and there is no realization of the bulk of the figure in relation to the wall behind.

LANDSCAPES FOR DELHI

Other examples of enlarged representation without the necessary constructive process are the two landscapes, "Fort William, Calcutta" and "Fort St. George, Madras," painted by Mr. Oliver Hall, R.A., for the State Drawing Room, Government House, Delhi. In a sense, in the rendering of surfaces and textures, they are better than the Bellottos which were lately shown at Burlington House, but it is only necessary to recall the Bellottos to see that these are inferior pictures. The Bellottos were conceived as architectural compositions, with the sacrifice of "particularity" implied, while these are architectural only by the accident of subject. At the same time, partly on account of their modesty in colour, Mr. Hall's are the best of the painted contributions for Delhi. "Caxton and his Press," for the Library of the Viceroy's House, by Mr. Vivian Forbes, has a certain dry honesty and correctness, but "The Creation of Man," for the same Library, by Mr. Glyn Philpot, R.A., is a mere piece of sensationalism, and the creative action has no more pictorial meaning than a gas explosion. The true powers of this accomplished painter are better shown in his portrait of "Lady Baron," with its virtuosity of handling. "Bayswater," by Mr. Algernon Newton, representing that oddly romantic expansion of the canal at Warwick-crescent, has some of the elements of an architectural composition besides an architectural subject; an effect of space, to which the treatment of sky and water contribute, reserved colour, and a tactful avoidance of undue realism in detail, but it is much too big for its pictorial content.

Speaking generally, and for reasons inherent in Academy practice—first reference to nature instead of to the picture as a construction—to get the best of the Academy in oil painting you have to come down in scale. Of the larger compositions "L'Age d'Or," by Mr. W. G. de Glehn, A.R.A., looks better near to—when the qualities which make his "Nonchalance" attractive are more apparent than their flimsy construction—than at the distance implied by its size, at which it becomes confused; "Amphitrite in Cassis," by Mr. Colin Gill, has a good deal of science, but is vaguely comic—as if the remembered Venus of the next room had gone a-fishing; "Tête-à-tête," by Mr. Miguel Mackinlay, is well planned as a pattern, but trite in conception; and "The Sea-maid's Music"—from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*—by Mr. R. Anning Bell, R.A., though it shows an unexpected robustness in this interesting artist, descends into triviality when it comes to the Virgin throned in the West.

SOME EXAMPLES

The genuine artistic qualities which the Academy tradition allows are to be found rather in such things as "Autumn," by Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A., "From My Bedroom Window," by Mr. Alfred J. Munnings, R.A., "The Young Shepherd," by Mr. Algernon Talmage, R.A.—and his Diploma work "Morning Glitter: Isle of Wight"—"Monday Washing, Hyères," by Mr. Henry Bishop, "Silver and Gold," by Miss Emily Court, "Autumn in the South of France: a river bed," by Mr. Adrian Stokes, R.A., the flowerpieces by Miss E. Beatrice Bland, Miss Ethel Walker, and Miss Evelyn Ince, "Still Life," by Mr. Philip Connard, R.A.—who is also responsible for a delightful decoration "Pelican Ponds," in the first room—"A Meet of the Grove Hounds," by Miss Barbara Shiffner, "Eileen," by Mr. Harold Knight, A.R.A., "Barnard's Farm: Autumn Morning," by Sir George Clausen, R.A., "Lulworth Cove," by Sir David Murray, R.A., "Sunday Night: St. John's Wood," by Mr. S. J. Lamorna Birch, A.R.A., "Country Girl," by Mrs. Arnesby Brown, and "White Lilac," by Miss Betty Fagan, to make a small selection of oil paintings which, though generally rather thin, give pleasure by their charm of feeling, grace of pattern, and quality of execution.

Of the several equestrian portraits and ceremonial subjects by Mr. Munnings "The New Standards" (351) is by far the best in its relation of scarlet to the general tonality; Sir William Orpen, R.A., Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., and Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen, R.A., show their best portraits in "William Tennant, Esq." "The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Powis" and "Sir George Macdonald, K.C.B." respectively; and "A Musical Clown," by Dame Laura Knight, A.R.A., and "Baby in Long Clothes," by Mrs. Dod Procter, are the most acceptable of their several contributions. "Dr. Cobbledick," by Mr. Richard Sickert, A.R.A., comes into a category of its own, and looks like an intrusion into the Academy from life.

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EASTER TERM AT CAMBRIDGE

BUILDING PLANS AND PROGRESS

NOTABLE BENEFACTIONS

(FROM OUR UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 3

The Lent Term had closed, and members of the University were already leaving for the vacation, when tolling bell and half-masted flags announced the death of the Chancellor who had presided with such high distinction over our fortunes during the last decade of his life.

The Vice-Chancellor at once summoned the Council of the Senate, and arrangements were made for a memorial service in Great St. Mary's Church, for which many remained who had been on the eve of departure. An announcement was subsequently made of the vacancy in the Chancellorship, and May 10 was fixed as the date for nominations, and May 17 for election. In the present term the Vice-Chancellor has held a meeting in the Senate House at which members of the Senate were invited to discuss the situation. It is expected that the new Chancellor will be installed in June, and will preside over the Congregation at which the Honorary Degrees are conferred. Among the recipient of degrees on that occasion will be the Duke of Gloucester, the American Ambassador, and Professor Albert Einstein, all of whom were prevented from coming to Cambridge last year. Several other names are to be included in the list, and by ancient custom the Chancellor, at his inauguration, has the privilege of adding to their number. It had been hoped that the late Poet Laureate would be able to be present, and that the degree which ill-health had prevented him from receiving before would at last be conferred.

CONGRESS OF HISTORIANS

The opening of Term has been unusually distinguished by the advent of the International Congress of Historians, under the presidency of Dr. Halvdan Koht, who with five of his colleagues received the degree *Doctoris in Litteris honoris causa*. Their session was opened by the Vice-Chancellor, who afterwards received them at luncheon in the Hall of Magdalene College, where the gathering of representatives of so many nations in the First Court was a remarkable scene, made more remarkable by the meeting of so many exceptionally famous men in so small a space and by the sound of an unusual number of languages. At the dinner in the Hall of Trinity College on Wednesday evening the toast of the delegates was proposed by Professor Trevelyan, and Professor Dembinski made an eloquent reply in the English tongue.

Another distinguished visitor in this term will be Professor H. Weyl, of Zürich, who will come to give the Rouse Ball lecture and two others provided by the Faculty Board of Mathematics.

By the deaths of Professor Kenny and Mr. Charles Whibley two well-known figures have been lost to the social and intellectual circles of the University ; and in Mr. Frank Ramsey we deplore one of the most brilliant and promising mathematicians of the rising generation. Sir Perceval Maitland Laurence, who died on February 28, conferred by his will a great benefaction on the University, leaving the residue of his property to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars "in token of my affection as an *Alumnus* . . . and in recognition of the extent to which any success I may have attained in life is attributable to educative influence in the broadest sense," and suggesting that the income be applied to the equipment of the library and the promotion of classical studies. This princely endowment of the literary side is especially welcome at the present time when so much has been done for the scientific.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

A Syndicate has been appointed to consider the regulations for the Previous Examination and to report by the end of next Michaelmas Term ; and another has been proposed for examining the list of principal subjects for the Ordinary Degree. The Syndicate for the designs for the New Library has ceased to exist with the acceptance of Sir Giles Scott's plans ; and another has been formed to supervise the building.

The fine addition to the Fitzwilliam Museum is a branch worthy of the stem, but the opening is to be delayed to allow of thorough drying before use. In the Annual Report it is announced that "the time has now arrived for revealing the fact that the three benefactors to whom the University owes the splendid addition to the museum now nearly finished are Mr. W. J. Courtauld, of Trinity College ; Mr. Stephen L. Courtauld, of King's College ; and Miss S. R. Courtauld, of Newnham College." Truly these noble benefactors have continued the historic tradition by which the ancient foundations of learning have been enabled, through the private generosity of devoted patrons, to remain vigorous after centuries of change and to carry unbroken the traditions of the past into the ever-widening field of the future. The extension is to bear the name of the donors.

In the separate colleges also there seems to be continual growth. A most attractive scheme has been published for the extension of Downing, on the north side of the college grounds, giving a splendid vista from Regent-street and harmonizing with the old buildings ; and a beginning is to be made with the new court at Magdalene. But both Downing and Magdalene have to be content with only partial construction until further funds are acquired. The addition to St. Catharine's is now many feet high, and the fears of the anxious have been allayed by its very slight interference with the view of the interior. The new buildings at Jesus College are beautifully in keeping with their surroundings, and will be ready for use in October. In other directions the most noteworthy change in the scenery has been made by the erection of a new railway bridge at Chesterton, giving a clear opening over river and towpath.

SPORT

Practice for the May Races is in full swing, stimulated no doubt by the seventh successive victory over Oxford and the final emergence of Cambridge into the leading position on the record of the yearly contests. Our fifth successive victory in sports is also very gratifying ; and at cricket there will be a keen search for new champions to support the Captain in his bid for supremacy in this more doubtful field. The visit of the Australian team will be one of the principal attractions of the last weeks of Term, which will also be distinguished by the Festival of British Music, consisting of a pageant and seven concerts comprising compositions from the thirteenth century to the present day ; and Dr. C. B. Rootham's setting of Milton's "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity" will be performed for the first time. At present all interest is centred on the arrival of Sir Henry Wood and the Queen's Hall Orchestra. The French Society are giving Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes*, with two performances in modern dress, and the Festival Theatre has opened with Ben Jonson's *Volpone* and Pirandello's *Naked*.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

HISTORIANS HONOURED AT OXFORD

OXFORD, MAY 4

The Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. F. Homes Dudden, Master of Pembroke) presided at a special meeting of Convocation held yesterday in the Sheldonian Theatre for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on three members of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, Dr. BRONISLAW DEMBIŃSKI, Professor of Modern History in the University of Posen and President-Elect of the International Historical Congress to be held at Warsaw in 1933, Dr. ALFONS DOPSCH, Professor of History in the University of Vienna, and DR. NICOLAE JORGA, Professor in the University of Bucharest.

A large company was present, including the Rumanian Minister and Count J. Potocki, representing the Polish Ambassador.

The distinguished visitors were presented by the PUBLIC ORATOR (Dr. A. B. Poynton), who in a short preamble said that it was the custom of the International Committee to send two representatives from each of its constituent nations to one country or another each year, *qui Clius quae quinquennalia apparent*. The choice of England as this year's meeting-place had given the University an opportunity of showing *quanta reverentia claram illam Historicorum Amphictyoniam percolamus*. It would, he hoped, be a pleasure to such learned historians to visit a city with such great historical associations and to sit in the semi-circle of a theatre which had in recent memory seen Stubbs, Freeman, Bryce, and Vinogradoff. Their three distinguished visitors were in themselves a proof *quanti sit operis illas quasi silvas ac paludes vetustatis pontibus atque aggeribus munire*. To follow in their steps *necesse est mediam Europam a limite Romano ad Bosporum mente peragrem, curibus et villis et mancipiis intersim, Dacos et ultimos Gelonos visam*. The only man who could have done this with adequate brevity was Edward Gibbon. For himself, *fungar indicis vel epitomatoris partibus. Et quid omnino orator ad rerum scriptores facit ?*

DR. POYNTON then presented Professor Dembiński as *Patriae vetustae novae Universitatis decus*, who had for a while been Minister of Education in the new Republic of Poland, *quae utinam perpetua felicitate utatur*. He was the first member of the 11-year-old University of Posen to become a member of Oxford. As a private teacher in Cracow he had edited papers in the Vatican relating to Poland, and afterwards had devoted himself to writing the history of his country from the sixteenth century onwards *ita ut ne pedem quidem latum a summa illa Scientiarum historicarum antistita Veritate discederet*. He had written on the history of the Papacy, and published from the Polish archives evidence as to the relations of the Papacy with the leaders of the French Revolution ; he had also edited *opere palmario* documents from various sources relating to the second and third division of Poland. He welcomed the professor as *matris antiquae Polonide filium pietate praestignem*, as *Academiarum omnium Polonicarum lumen atque ornamentum* and as President-Elect of the Historical Congress at Warsaw, *cui fausta omnia precamur*.

Dr. Dembinski was greeted by the VICE-CHANCELLOR as *Vir doctissime, qui non solum res gestas tuae patriae summo studio vestigavisti, sed etiam in rebus administrandis summam laudem tibi ipsi peperisti*.

Dr. Dopsch was introduced by the ORATOR as the representative of Austria, *patriae nostrae semper dilecta*, by common consent the greatest authority among his fellow-countrymen on the history of the Middle Ages. *Testantur Austriae rentalia singulari perilia edita atque enarrata, testantur libri illi aurei quibus Europaeorum res ac rationes oeconomicas a Julio Caesare ad finem Carolingici imperii persecutus est*. He had investigated with scientific accuracy the mode of life of the peoples of those days, their migrations and the developemt of their culture, *qui pecuniae usus, quae mercatura, quae plebis operariae incrementa fuerint*, and had devoted special attention to their customs of land-tenure. He had revealed much hitherto neglected by the economists, and corrected the mistakes of writers on jurisprudence ; *neque Cornelium Tacitum, si Germaniam suam relegeret, paenitet se videri, saepe dormitasse, nam discat commentatores suos aliquando somniasse*. In short, in Dr. Dopsch's works *habemus in manibus Aevi Medii imaginem ita effictam ut antiquitatem propius nobis recentibus admoveat*.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR welcomed Dr. Dopsch as *Vir eruditissime, qui humanitatem gentium Europaearum per tenebrosas, quae vocantur, aetates pedetemptim adauctam tanta luce illuminavisti*.

Dr. Jorga was presented as *Vir plurimarum artium, et quidem πολυγραφώτατος*, the Livy of Rumania, who had written history in four languages, composed historical plays *socco et cothurno*, been a leader in politics and President of the Chamber of Deputies. Nor was it only Rumanian history and antiquities which *Pliniana curiositate percensuit*, but he had written a history of the Ottoman Empire and conducted research into the customs and institutions of all the nations of South-Eastern Europe : *adeo nihil Romani, nihil Transsylvani, nihil Ottomani, nihil (prope dixeram) humani a se alienum putat*. He could not say for which of his works Dr. Jorga felt most affection : *quodsi, ut mater filium, sic ille quem primum peperit librum, eum in deliciis habet*, he would recall the biography of Philip de Mézières, which he wrote as a young student in Paris. It was not inappropriate that one who had recently written a history of the Crusades should come to Oxford on the anniversary of the discovery of the Holy Cross.

Dr. Jorga was addressed by the VICE-CHANCELLOR as *Vir literatissime, qui cursum rerum cum in tua ipsius patria tum in imperio Ottomanico gestarum, indagator indefessus, tanta arte ordinavisti*.

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 4

A Congregation was held yesterday afternoon, the VICE-CHANCELLOR (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene College) presiding, when the Regent House agreed to the appointment of a syndicate to consider the regulations for the Previous Examination.

Mr. W. Dixon, of Downing, was re-appointed Reader in Pharmacology for five years.

The following were appointed Electors to the Professorship of Chinese :—Mr. J. R. Lee, Trinity Hall ; Professor Sir E. D. Ross, Mr. I. A. Richards, Magdalene ; Dr. Giles, Master of Emmanuel ; Mr. H. L. Hobson, Jesus (British Museum) ; Professor Nicholson, Litt.D. ; Dr. L. Giles (British Museum) ; and Professor Minns, Litt.D.

A grace was passed to the effect that Rysbrack's statues of King George I. and Charles Duke of Somerset, which stand in the University Library and in the Senate House respectively, be lent to an exhibition of Flemish art, to be held at Antwerp, from the middle of May to the middle of next September.

In a Congregation of the Senate the following degrees were conferred :—

PH.D.—By proxy.—W. O. MORGAN, King's : G. S. MAHAJANI, Joh.

M.A.—By proxy.—T. O. GARLAND and R. W. STOTT, King's ; L. J. TUCKETT, Trin. ; A. LOWTH and G. S. MAHAJANI, Joh. ; W. H. GROOM and J. E. C. STOCK, Pet. ; H. D. G. HOLT, Cla. ; D. BAILLIEU, A. F. EL-EBSY, and A. F. WILLS, Pemb. ; C. H. CRAMSHAW and G. WILLIAMS, Corp. and Cai. ; M. J. BERLYN and G. B. KOPPEL, Trin. H. ; J. TWELLS, Jes. ; C. BALAKRISHNAN and R. W. WOOLLEY, Christ's. ; P. F. DURAND, Emm. ; E. E. BACON, Down. ; S. F. BURFIELD and T. B. L. MATTHEW, Selw. ; D. V. BALES, R. JOHNSON, E. F. PENROSE, and J. K. SANDERS, Non-Coll.

IN PERSON.—S. G. HORSLEY, H. E. E. HOWSON, and V. H. SMITH, King's ; P. C. M. G. EVANS, A. G. GOOCH, A. L. GRANT, B. F. HALL, F. B. KIPPING, the Hon. C. W. LYTTELTON, and E. W. POWELL, Trin. ; H. A. CROWTHER, Joh. ; E. C. A. HARTLEY, C. M. HUDSON, F. R. HUGHES, and R. A. JACKSON, Pet. ; H. K. BAGNALL-OAKELEY and H. A. CHAPMAN, Cla. ; E. W. THOMAS, Pemb. ; E. A. W. DICKSON, Corp. and Cai. ; J. S. K. INNES, Trin. H. ; D. HALL, Queens' ; R. F. HOBSS, Cath. ; A. J. ROBOTHAM and B. J. M. WRIGHT, Jes. ; R. ALLEN, J. C. BUTTERWICK, W. N. DAVIDSON, T. D. W. FRYER, and I. A. MACATEAR, Christ's ; W. J. C. BERNSTON, L. A. L. HUMPHREYS, and R. H. WALPOLE, Magd. ; C. M. DAWKINS, R. H. HUDSON, and R. SOPWITH, Emm. ; W. R. ASHTON, C. S. HOLMES, W. JACOB, and R. D. YOUNG, Sid. Suss. ; F. W. R. COWLES, H. S. DARBY, and E. A. WILSON, Non-Coll.

M.B. AND B.CHIR.—IN PERSON.—J. FOSTER, Gonv. and Cai. ; T. D. W. FRYER, Christ's ; C. J. M. DAWKINS, Emm.

B.CHIR.—By proxy.—T. O. GARLAND, King's.

B.A.—In person.—W. R. S. HUTCHISON, Gonv. and Cai. ; E. A. CRUTCHLEY, Trin. H. ; E. N. H. BRYANT, Christ's.

The Sheepshanks Exhibition for proficiency in astronomy, value about £37, has been awarded to Roger Daniel Hewart Jones, scholar of Gonville and Caius College, formerly of Oundle School.

At Selwyn College, E. C. C. Hill, of King Edward's School, Birmingham, has been elected to the Ratcliffe Exhibition for Classics.

LONDON, MAY 4

The annual service at Westminster Abbey for members of the University will take place this year, by kind permission of the Dean and Chapter, on Presentation Day, Wednesday, May 14, at 5.30 p.m. The preacher will be Canon C. E. Raven, D.D. Applications for tickets, which should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, and by a note giving the position in the University and the sex of the applicant, should be made to the honorary secretaries of the Westminster Abbey Service Committee (Miss E. Jeffries Davis and Mr. G. C. Williams, of University College), at 88, Gower-street, W.C.1, not later than May 12.

ABERYSTWYTH, MAY 3

At a meeting of the Governors of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, held at Llanelly yesterday, Principal Stuart Jones referred regretfully to the impending retirement of the Vice-Principal, Professor Edwards, from the chair of history, and said the Council had decided to ask him to retain the position of Vice-Principal. Recent benefactions included a scholarship founded by Fleet-Surgeon Thomas in memory of his father-in-law, Dr. David Thomas, one of the leaders of the movement for the establishment of the college.

They contemplated the erection of a new college on the site adjoining the National Library of Wales, presented by Mr. Joseph Davies Bryan, and had a nucleus of £10,000 towards the cost.

THE CATHEDRAL BUILDERS

ANNUAL FESTIVAL AT LIVERPOOL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, MAY 4

The annual festival of the Cathedral Builders, an enthusiastic body who in five years have contributed £12,900 to the building fund of Liverpool Cathedral, took place yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral, when there was a large congregation. A dignified and beautiful form of service had been arranged. Archdeacon Howson, as canon in residence, led the congregation in thanksgiving for "the fruition of many years of good and faithful work in this Cathedral church and for the share we have in perfecting the same," mention being made of the architect, craftsmen, artificers, and all other helpers. The climax of this offering was reached when the clergy grouped themselves before the altar and the *Te Deum* was sung.

The sermon was preached by the Dean of Norwich (Dr. H. S. Cranage), who said that in no country was there nobler outward provision for the worship of God than in England. A century ago it appeared that the cathedral building age here was over, but Truro and Liverpool had led the way in a revival. A new cathedral, as distinct from an enlarged parish church, was likely at Guildford, and they might hear of similar plans at Bradford, Derby, Portsmouth, and other places. Liverpool Cathedral, towering high above the city as a symbol of the faith, would be one of the largest and most remarkable churches in the world.

In the United States also, he said, there was a remarkable revival, and the architect of the great National Cathedral now being built at Washington would soon have another cathedral in hand at Baltimore, a position probably without precedent in the world. At the modern cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, a new choir was to be built at a cost of £250,000.

The responsibility of a cathedral was great to all who used it. Fine buildings would not ensure worship, but to countless minds they removed hindrances. In architecture and craftsmanship and music beautifully performed, Liverpool Cathedral was proving a real help to worship. Spirituality was not tied to outward beauty, still less was it tied to ugliness. It should gain and not loose by association with the highest art. It was a narrow and timid religion that was afraid of art.

At the close of the service the congregation had an opportunity of inspecting every part of the cathedral and of seeing the magnificent plate and richly embroidered altar frontals. Much interest was shown in the work of the new section, where the great central space and additional transepts are now taking definite shape. A beginning is being made with the stonework of the large windows which will light the central space on the north and south sides.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE MEMORIAL

The model of the proposed memorial to the late Lord Northcliffe, photographed yesterday on the site the memorial will occupy in front of St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street. The pedestal has been designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., and the bust by Lady Young, wife of Sir Hilton Young. Standing in front are (left to right) :—Mr. T. W. McAra (hon. secretary to the Memorial Committee), Mr. Hoare (senior churchwarden), Lady Young, and Sir Edwin Lutyens.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

THE PEKING SKULL

EARLY MAN IN CHINA

(FROM OUR SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT)

There have now come to Europe illustrated memoirs, published in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of China, explaining in fuller detail the discovery and characters of the skull of an extinct genus of the human race, recently described by Professor Elliot Smith in a letter to *The Times*. Its affinities are with *Pithecanthropus*, the Javan skull which is so primitive in type that it was long disputed whether it should be classed with apes or with man ; with the Neanderthal skull, the longest known skull of an extinct human type, and with *Eoanthropus*, the Piltdown man discovered by Mr. Dawson in Sussex and described by Sir Arthur Smith Woodward.

The discovery seems to establish beyond all reasonable doubt, first, that in Pleistocene times there were several genera of man all now extinct ; and, secondly, that these were very closely akin to the gorilla, thus suggesting that man and the great apes are descended from a common ancestor and have separated comparatively recently as geological time goes. The latter conclusion conforms with the views of Huxley and Darwin and differs from the conception, which has been in more favour recently, that the human and anthropoid stocks have been separate almost since the common stock of man, anthropoids, and all the monkeys separated from other mammals. The discovery of the Peking skull also confirms in a remarkable fashion the restoration of the Piltdown skull made by Sir Arthur Smith Woodward from the separate fossil fragments, a restoration which at the time was criticized by some human anatomists on the ground that it differed from any known human skull.

The authors of the memoirs are Dr. C. C. Young and Mr. W. C. Pei, skilled excavators ; Dr. Davidson Black, anatomist and anthropologist, and Father Teilhard de Chardin, a geologist. It is of interest to recall that Dr. Black and Father de Chardin assisted Sir Arthur Smith Woodward in the exploration of the Piltdown site, and that Father de Chardin actually found there an additional tooth of *Eoanthropus*.

THE SITE

The Peking skull was found near the town of Chiou Kou Tien, thirty-seven miles south-west of Peking and the terminus of a railway. There is a low hill of Ordovician limestone, much quarried for kilns, as lime burning is an industry of the neighbourhood. The hill has many natural clefts and caves filled with red clay and angular fragments of limestone, which have been so hardened by calcareous infiltration that they often remain as solid dikes when the lime has been quarried away. The fossil-bearing areas are in this hard breccia and have been known since 1919, but have been recognized as of great interest since 1926, when two teeth, apparently human in type, were discovered in material collected by Zdansky in 1922. In 1927 another tooth was found, and was made the basis of a new human genus, *Sinanthropus*, by Black and Zdansky.

With the help of a grant from the Rockefeller Trustees the Geological Survey of China continued investigation of the site. In 1928 parts of two lower jaws and fragments of a skull were found ; in 1929 more teeth were excavated, and on December 2, the last day before the winter cold stopped further work for the year, Mr. W. C. Pei bored down a fissure into a cave and found on the floor, partly in loose sand and partly in a hard matrix, the almost complete skull of *Sinanthropus*. This was carefully wrapped and sent to Peking, where the slow work of cleaning the skull from the matrix was successfully carried out in the laboratory of the survey.

Father de Chardin gives a most careful description, illustrated by maps and diagrams, of the site, and provides a long list of the remains of other animals found in association with *Sinanthropus*. He is able to show without any doubt that the bones belong to the Middle Pleistocene geological period, during which this extinct human genus, together with a monkey, bears, otters, hyaenas, rhinoceroses, pigs, and many rodents either inhabited the limestone caves or had their remains washed into them by floods. The character of the fossils as well as the nature of the formations establish the antiquity of *Sinanthropus* without any doubt.

CHARACTERS OF THE SKULL

Dr. Davidson Black gives photographs of the skull from every aspect and in various stages of its "development," that is to say, of the removal of the hard matrix in which it was partly embedded. From its general shape and delicate modelling he infers that it belonged to a young but adolescent female. It had a low forehead with a very heavy frontal crest and a strong median crest or ridge. The under-surface and the region surrounding the ear, which are unknown in *Pithecanthropus*, are far more primitive than in any other type of human skull, and recall in the most precise fashion the structure of these features in the gorilla and chimpanzee, suggesting that primitive man is more closely allied to the African great apes than to the Asiatic orang-utan. It used to be stated that the orang, like typical Asiatic modern human races, was round-headed, in contrast to long-headed negroes and African great apes, but more careful measurements of large series of skulls of gorillas and chimpanzees showed considerable variation in the cranial indexes. The skull of *Sinanthropus* appears to be mesocephalic. The skull of Peking man is thicker than that of modern man, but not so thick as that of *Pithecanthropus*, and in capacity is definitely larger.

It is very greatly to be hoped that the further exploration of the site, which was resumed this year as soon as weather permitted, will yield more remains, including some parts of the skeleton of the body. But even, as was the case with the Javan *Pithecanthropus* and Piltdown man, if there should be no further success, the discovery is most illuminating as to the early history of the human race. Javan man is farthest removed from modern man, and the Peking genus lies somewhere between it and Neanderthal man, the latter being a more recent and blind lead. Modern man is not unique, but only the survivor of a number of quite distinct human types found in many parts of the world in Pleistocene times.

VACANCIES IN CORPORATION OF LONDON

Two vacancies have arisen in the Corporation of London, Mr. H. Percival Monckton, F.R.I.B.A., who has been a representative of Walbrook Ward since 1906, has retired. On Friday Mr. Walter Dennis, a member of Candlewick Ward since 1902, died after a long illness. A wardmote of the electors of Coleman-street Ward will be held to-morrow for the appointment of a successor to Sir Harold Downer, who has become an Alderman. There are three candidates—Mr. Andrew Barrie, solicitor, of Salisbury House, London-wall, Colonel Richard William Eaton, stockbroker, Tokenhouse-buildings, and Mr. W. E. Holland, accountant, Coleman-street. If a poll is demanded it will be held on Wednesday.

LOUVRE ANNIVERSARY WEEK BEGINS TO-DAY

Gowns : First Floor

T.1.—Crêpe de Chine is immensely popular for Frocks for all occasions. The dainty model in this material shown above is gracefully fitted to the hips and has a jabot of two-tone georgette. In navy/red, brown/orange, or black/orange. GNS. 4½

T.2.—The slender line of this georgette Frock is achieved by the original treatment of the tucks, which are carried over the hips, and from which the skirt is gracefully flared. The collar is beautifully hand-beaded. In black only. £8.18.6

T.3.—An unusual and stylish afternoon Frock, fashioned from a heavy quality georgette, to which a slender line is given by the modernist design of the tucks, which are carried from the jabot over the hips. The skirt is flared, and side fastening ensures a perfect fitting. In navy, black, bottle, or brown. GNS. 7

T.4.—This charming Frock of crêpe de Chine has the fashionable bolero and a space-pleated skirt. The bodice is of white georgette, which is repeated on the bolero. In navy/white, brown/white or black/white. £8.18.6

T.5.—An attractive afternoon Frock with godet flared skirt, made from a good quality printed crêpe de Chine. The collar and cuffs are of embroidered crêpe de Chine. In brown/orange, navy/orange, or navy/green. GNS. 4½

T.6.—A dainty Frock for the afternoon, cut from an excellent quality crêpe de Chine and finished with a jabot and collar of white georgette. The skirt is made with double inverted pleats. In navy/white, black/white, navy/red, black/green, or brown/yellow. GNS. 3½

T.7.—Paris model one-bar Shoe in fawn glacé, trimmed lizard, with short toe and high Spanish heel. Also in navy, or nigger brown. Sizes 2—8. 27/6

MANNEQUIN PARADES DAILY AT 3 P.M. from 5th to 8th MAY featuring Bathing Outfits, Corsets, Lingerie, Tea Gowns, etc. For seat reservations, write, call, or telephone Mayfair 0400

Lingerie: Third Floor

T.12.—Here is a particularly charming example of the straw Hats that are now being offered at The Louvre at the exceptionally low price of 10/6

T.13.—This smart pull-on Hat is made from a splendid quality fur felt, and an attractive feature is the treatment of the front of the brim. One of a large selection of fur felts now being offered at 10/6

Hats: Second Floor

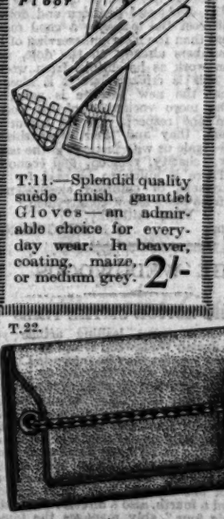
T.14.—This smart model of coarse straw has the fashionable drooping side and is trimmed petersham ribbon. In pink, blue, fawn, brown, or lemon. 15/6

T.8.—Comfortable fitting beige lizard tie Shoe, made from soft skins, with Spanish heel. Also in black or cedar. Sizes 2—8. 27/6

Shoes: Ground Floor

T.9.—Salomé bar Shoe, made on a smart last, with spindle heel. Available in black patent or chocolate brown glacé. 21/-

T.10.—Caramel Glacé tie Shoe, trimmed lizard, with Spanish heel. (Caramel glacé or bulrush glacé court shoe also available at same price.) Sizes 2—8. 27/6



T.11.—Splendid quality suède finish gauntlet Gloves—an admirable choice for everyday wear. In beaver, coating, maize, or medium grey. 2/-

Gloves: Ground Floor

T.19.—Charming tussore Jumper for tennis wear. This garment is pleated down the front to give greater freedom, while combining a slim line, and is daintily embroidered with beige silk in front. 11/9

T.20.—This dainty tuck-in Blouse is in French printed voile and is ideal for summer wear. In blue/orange, beige/beige, beige/green, blue/red, beige/green/red, or blue/green/red. 11/9

T.21.—The tuck-in Blouse illustrated above is in a rich washing satin and features a novel jabot effect. In attractive shades of sky, champagne, almond, salmon, nigger, navy, or peach. Also in white. 11/9

Blouses: Fourth Floor

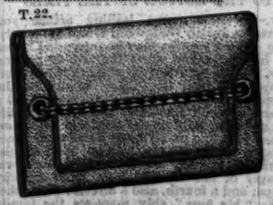
Gloves: Ground Floor

T.15.—Smart doeskin Gloves with new and most attractive fancy cuffs. Reliable for general wear. In shades of beaver or medium grey. 5/-

T.16.—This dainty Camiknicker is fashioned from a high quality figured crêpe de Chine. It is available in ivory, pink, blue, Nil or lemon. 18/11

T.17.—Hand-made throughout, these Pyjamas of crêpe de Chine have a tucked-in blouse, trimmed Paris lace, with tucked front. The full trousers are finished with a band of Paris lace, which is also carried down the sides. Available in ivory, pink, Nil, salmon, lemon, or black. 59/6

T.18.—Night-gown of heavy quality crêpe de Chine with hand-appliquéd lace design, as shown in the above illustration. Available in ivory, pink, salmon, Nil, blue, or lemon. 29/-



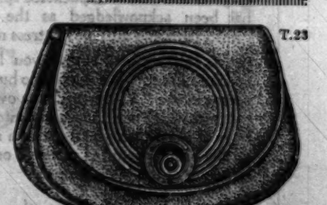
Handbags: Ground Floor.

T.22.

Smart HANDBAGS Moderately Priced

T.22.—Attractive morocco leather Bag, lined with leather and fitted with mirror and purse. In green, mastic, red, claret, or black. 21/-

T.23.—Smart morocco leather Bag, vagabond shape, lined silk moiré and fitted with purse and mirror. Has division for letters. In beige, navy, or black. 48/6



T.23

THE LOUVRE Telephone: Mayfair 0400 OXFORD CIRCUS W1

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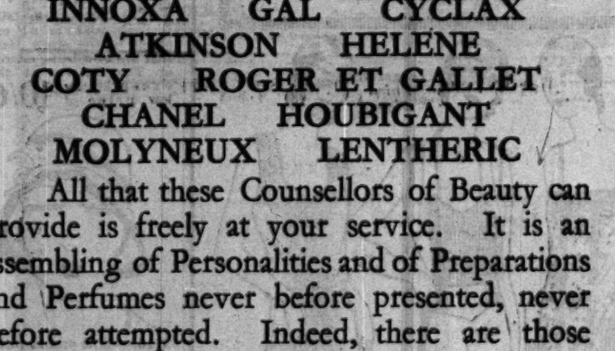

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Letters to the Editor

THE AIR WEAPON

EXPERIENCES IN THE NEAR EAST

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I venture to state a few facts which might clear the smoke of Lord Beatty's heavy guns in reply to Lord Trenchard's bombs? Facts are surely always evident, especially as the Admiral of the Fleet stigmatizes most of the Marshal of the Royal Air Force's statements as vague.

On June 15, 1916, I arrived at Jeddah in command of H.M.S. Ben-My-Chree seaplane-carrier. I found there a situation of absolute stalemate, as both the naval bombardment and the attack of the Arab Army had failed to make any impression on the Turks. At the council of war I asked and obtained permission to try direct air action. Taking up the present Secretary of State for India as observer in a Short seaplane, and accompanied by two other seaplanes, we flew over the Turkish defences and bombed them with, I may boast, accuracy. Next morning, just as a second bomb attack was about to be made, Jeddah surrendered.

From the autumn of 1917 until the end of the War I had under my command in the Yarmouth and Felixstowe area a large force of flying-boats. Although our operations were under the control of the Navy, in practice I had practically a free hand. The Grand Fleet never once made any use of my fine unit, although we were constantly over the Borkum zone and in practically daily contact with German patrols, both surface and air. The squadron of torpedo-carrying seaplanes based on Otranto was never given a chance to develop its undoubted offensive powers against the Austrian Navy.

After the War I was in command of the R.A.F. in the Mediterranean, and although my officers and I demonstrated by 27 flights which covered practically the whole Mediterranean, the Navy never asked for cooperation with my flying-boats. Lord Trenchard would have had a stronger case if he had mentioned how the R.A.F. alone defeated the Akwan at Ziza.

Sir, you most courteously permitted me to prove the fallacy of Lord Beatty's statement as regards the utility of flying-boats in the Persian Gulf, so repetition is not required. Lord Beatty says that all the Naval units are designed for use in war. Surely he cannot seriously mean that vessels like H.M.S. Triad and the sloops are of any practical use for commerce protection. Surely the Navy is as much to blame as the R.A.F. if, as Lord Beatty says, we are so far behind the American Navy in air work, as millions have been spent in converting old cruisers into aircraft carriers; and surely this was expended at the instance of the Admiralty. If this sum had been spent on the development of large flying-boats, we would to-day have a large scouting force available to replace or reinforce our scanty cruiser tonnage.

The fact is that the Navy always decried the flying-boats, and the Air Ministry also turned a deaf ear to the voices of myself and other seaplane men crying from the outside of the charmed circle. Recently the Air Ministry have rediscovered the flying-boat, and will in time, I hope, do the same for the large seaplane.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

C. R. SAMSON, Air Commodore (retired).

The Red House, Cholderton, near Salisbury, May 2.

LIVING ON CAPITAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The leading article in your issue of May 1 should impress the electorate (quite irrespective of party) as to the dangerous trend of national finance, now rapidly draining the capital of the country.

It should be quite clear to all unprejudiced minds that when capital is treated as revenue the result must be bankruptcy. Unfortunately our leading political parties have all in turn competed with each other for increasing expenditure instead of concentrating on economy. This disastrous competition has been inspired by nothing less worthy than a bid for power at the expense of national welfare—a vicious circle indeed in which further expenditure involves further taxation and further taxation drains the life-blood of industry.

It is only economy and industrial progress which can restore national prosperity. The electorate, quite irrespective of party, will shortly be compelled to realize these plain facts. Otherwise it will not be a question of "idle rich" or idle poor, but general impoverishment. Fiscal reform must necessarily play an important part towards industrial progress. The banner of Empire free trade is inspiring, but it will require something less vague and more specific to convert the free trade die-hards. It should not be beyond the ingenuity of Empire free trade enthusiasts to afford the less well informed some of the concrete results expected as affecting the more vital commodities passing between the United Kingdom, its Colonies and the Dominions. In any case it would assist to dispel prejudice largely centred on the dear food bogy.

On one point there should be no difference of opinion—namely, that we should narrow our doors to the foreigner, whose portals are practically closed to ourselves.

Yours truly,

W. J. BENSON, C.B.E.

Conservative Club, St. James's-street, May 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Inchcape's friend, whose diligence has brought him £6,500 a year after paying taxes, presents a nice case for the moralist. He proposes to avoid worry and to rebuke the spendthrift Mr. Snowden by living on capital for the remaining 30 years or so of his life. This action must be defensible, since Lord Inchcape does not condemn, although he shows a proper concern for his friend's heirs. But to the ordinary taxpayer it opens the prospect of Dives joining Lazarus on the dole, because Dives disapproves of the dole for Lazarus. If Dives evades his taxes for moral reasons, he leaves the rest of us to pay his share of War debts and pensions and doles; and he will cost the taxpayer a good many pounds more than the most undeserving of his opposite numbers already on the dole, who shrink from work as he shrinks from worry. I suppose this is cricket, but it is already evident that the new parasite is going to emulate the more vociferous of his poorer brethren in one respect. As we labour to relieve them, they and their sympathizing friends will regale us with lectures in the name of morality, charity, religion, and economic science. There is much to be said for the silent enjoyment of enforced eleemosynary assistance from one's fellow-countrymen.

Yours faithfully,

Aberdeen. A. S. FERGUSON.

THE WEDGWOODS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your recent leading article you referred to Josiah Wedgwood I. and his family. Some of your readers may be interested to see how his strain has stood the test of passing years. There were four brothers of the present generation. One, the first Mayor of the Federated Borough of Stoke-on-Trent, was a pattern of civic duty, and laid down his life with gallantry with one of the local battalions in the War; one we all know as an ex-Cabinet Minister, of broad sympathies and a distinguished soldier; another as the general manager of one of the four large railway groups; and a fourth, also a director of another of the "big four," ably manages the family firm to-day. Incidentally all three political parties are represented between them, without any loss to the family liaison. The original Josiah would not be ashamed of such offspring, who have contributed so much in their various ways to the national weal.

I am, yours faithfully,

May 2. S.

EARLY PALESTINE

BEFORE THE PHILISTINE AGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that our expedition is returning from Bethpelet, after the winter's labours, we can sum up the general results of the season.

We have been working in the period of the nineteenth dynasty in the Egyptian residency where, besides the large store of sealed wine-jars, the governor's bedroom and bathroom were unearthed, and a wide courtyard of approach, with cobble paving and a stone drain. Below the hill we worked the remainder of the Hyksos cemetery, which was under cultivation last season. The range of scarabs showed that it filled the period of the entire Hyksos domination.

Of Philistine age, about 1330-1230 B.C., a long line of tombs has been opened, which lay buried under 25ft. of sand. The earlier of these are of Bronze Age form, the later ones of the usual type. More than 100 scarabs were found, many fine necklaces, with bronze daggers, and toggle-pins for cloaks. Another of the inlaid daggers with chains was recovered. Of much later age is a limestone altar with outlines of three Karian soldiers, each carrying two spears; these were probably of troops of Psammetikhos.

The prehistoric work has been very satisfactory. Ten Neolithic settlements of varying style, with fine flint implements, have been well sampled and planned, also the last patch of a large Early Bronze Age village, with two dwellings of brick and river stones. Granaries here still contained corn, also a copper fish-hook and large fish-bones, and knives in the form of a long flint flake. In one of these settlements there were club mace-heads like those of the prehistoric (Gerzean) age in Egypt. In another there were many pottery figures of dogs, which suggest the ancestry of the Caleb tribe. The microlith flakes prove to have been for making flint drills to be used in the manufacture of beads, like those in Egypt. When the whole of these settlements can be compared, we may be able to gain a continuous view of the Neolithic age, linked with that in Egypt.

The lantern lecture on all these discoveries will be the first of my summer course of six lectures at University College, Gower-street. It will be given on May 15 at 2.30, and repeated on May 24 at 3, and 26 at 5.30, admission free without ticket. The antiquities will be on view from July 7 to 26.

Yours obediently,

FLINDERS PETRIE.

University College, Gower-street.

WINCHELSEA DEFENCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Ritchie errs in his statement that I am attempting to make "class capital" out of the beach affair. There is no attempt about it. Facts are facts. Mr. Ritchie asserts "His letter quite falsely gives the impression that the villagers and working people of Winchelsea have been driven by the housing shortage to live on the marsh, and are being inundated by an unfortunate storm and left to their fate by the hard-hearted hill dwellers." What I did write was, "It is a well-known fact that the housing shortage is acute on the hill. If landowners there do not want these people to build on the marsh, why do they not sell them land on the hill?" The words "these people" are patently a reference to the phrase "a large number of people" in the sentence, "A large number of people, apparently without consulting any of the many people who could have told them of the danger, have put up buildings near the beach," an assertion I have already rebutted. I leave the public to judge whether I or Mr. Ritchie am giving a "false impression."

Yours truly,

ROBERT NICHOLS.

Winchelsea, May 2.

LOUD-SPEAKERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Every day, and nearly all day, and, above all in the evening, the B.B.C. generates in its studios and radiates throughout the country a large and almost continuous volume of sound. Everybody—that is to say, literally everybody, sensible or insensate, reasonable or unreasonable, responsible or irresponsible—has arbitrary power, in fact, after paying the sum of 10s. and acquiring a wireless set, to cause this sound to be heard in a distorted and much magnified form everywhere in the neighbourhood within a radius of anything up to a third of a mile. Needless to say, this power is constantly abused. The abuse of the power is only to be expected: that so far (as I believe) no word of protest has appeared in the Press is surprising and alarming, and leads one to suspect that it is either unrecognized as abuse, or is sanctioned by public opinion.

If a scientist, with great personal effort and with a view to the ultimate benefit of humanity, pollutes the atmosphere of his neighbours' property with insufferable fumes, he is rightly indicted for causing a public nuisance. If an out-of-work tripe-dresser, or whoever you like, with no personal effort and with a view to nothing but the gratification of his own somewhat commonplace predilections, pollutes the atmosphere of his neighbours' property with insufferable noise, he is considered by, apparently, most of his neighbours as well as himself merely to be exercising his rights as a citizen. If I sing loudly and badly at my open window, my conduct is regarded as reprehensible. If I cause a gentleman from the B.B.C. to sing loudly and badly at my open window, my conduct is regarded, apparently, as perfectly reasonable.

For some people, at any rate, the use of "wireless" under present conditions constitutes a mild form of torture, and, even if such people are in a minority, they ought, I suggest, to be relieved. The appropriate form of relief is obvious and, so far as I can see, entirely free from disadvantage. Let the private use of loud-speakers be prohibited by Act of Parliament: then those who wish to listen will do so by means of head-phones; others, when not listening, under compulsion, to someone else's gramophone, will be able to conserve their nervous energy after the day's or week's work, and will be able once more to attach some meaning to the words, "now came still evening on."

I beg to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL BOWLES.

Ridge House, Eskdale-avenue, Chesham, Bucks.

THE FONT OF OLD LONDON BRIDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It does not seem to be generally known that during the demolition, in 1760, of what became known as the Chapel House on old London Bridge, there was found the font which had apparently been in use in the chapel of St. Thomas until the Dissolution, when the beautiful little perpendicular structure was dismantled and turned into a shop and dwelling house. This font is described in the *London Chronicle* of August 14, 1760, as being of marble curiously engraved and very antique. It appears to have been complete, but I can trace no record of its fate, and should be very grateful if any of your readers can give me a clue to what became of this very valuable relic of the bridge of Peter de Colechurch. From the description there seems every reason to think that this font was one of those imported from Tournai in Belgium during the latter part of the twelfth century when the bridge was being built. If this font at all resembled those in Winchester and Lincoln Cathedrals, its discovery would be a very important archaeological event, and I hope therefore that this letter may be read by someone who can give me a clue to this missing object of medieval sculpture. It is hard to believe that even in the arid years of the mid-Georgian period there can have failed to be some who would have wished to preserve such an object, if for no more exalted purpose than the adornment of a garden walk.

I am, yours obediently,

GORDON HOME, Major.

1, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C.4, April 29.

Points from Letters

A NEW GAME

Having read the excellent article upon Wedgwood in *The Times* last Wednesday, and in view of the Potteries Pageant this month, which it is hoped will arouse universal interest in the pottery trade, I ask your leave to put a question to your readers, which is, "Do you ever turn over your plate to see where it is made?" If you do, you will be surprised and disappointed to find how many of our big London stores and restaurants are supplying you with foreign earthenware to eat and drink from. Our English potteries are going through the worst time the trade has ever known, and it would be a simple and patriotic thing to do to refuse to eat off foreign china, thus compelling our big shops to support home industries. This is a game we can all play.—HILDA M. CLIVE, 18, Radnor-place, Hyde Park, W.

ROMAN MOSAIC PAVEMENT

In 1832 the remains of a large Roman villa were discovered at Hemsworth, five miles from Wimborne Minster. It is on the Crichel estate, and about 30 years ago the site was re-examined and two valuable pavements were taken up by experts from the British Museum. One of these, "The Venus" pavement, was presented by the then Lord Alington to that Museum and was placed on the walls of one of the staircases. The present Lord Alington has now given the other, perhaps the better one, to the Dorset County Museum at Dorchester. It is about 13ft. square, in a good state of preservation. In a round panel in the centre appears a perfect head, probably the Sun God? with six forks of lightning issuing from behind it; surrounding which are concentric bands of chevrons, scroll work, three-plait cable, foliated scroll work, and two-plait cable. The whole is composed of black, white, red, grey, and pale blue tesserae, and forms a fine example of really good work. The cost of removal and erection will be in the neighbourhood of £300, and donations will be gratefully received by Captain Acland, F.S.A., the Curator of the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, or by Lloyds Bank, Dorchester. Our local funds have lately been much strained in the removal to the museum of a fine pavement recently found in Dorchester itself.—LORD SHAFTESBURY (Lord Lieutenant of the County of Dorset), SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS (President, Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society), and Mr. C. R. PEERS (President, Society of Antiquaries, London).

A HOOPOE IN SOMERSET

It will be of interest to many of your readers to record the presence of a hoopoe during the last fortnight in the National Trust property on Ivythorn Hill, in Somerset. We are hoping now that a mate will turn up, and that later we shall be able to record the successful rearing of a family.—Mr. EDMUND PAGE, Chairman, Local Trust Committee, Ivythorn Manor, Street, Somerset.

PRICE OF BREAD

I see that the London master bakers' association have defied the Food Council, and are determined to keep up the present unjust price of the loaf. Why cannot the price of bread be regulated as formerly? When wheat averaged 50s. per qr. the 4lb. loaf was only 6d. To-day, with wheat at barely 40s., the bakers are charging us 8d.! They will say that English wheat will not make good bread without a mixture of foreign. This is quoted to-day at from 39s. 9d. to 44s. 9d. Rent, rates, fuel, labour, yeast, salt, and water cost more than formerly, but only a very small fraction of a penny on the 4lb. loaf! After a dry harvest strong English wheat, alone, will make the very best bread. The cost of converting the grain into flour is covered by the sale of the offal.—Mr. DOUGLAS VANDERSTEGEN, Cane End House, Oxon.

TAXATION AND EMPLOYMENT

There is one result of increasing taxation which seems to have escaped the general notice. I refer to the growth of versatility among people of moderate means. Do the working men or women who support Socialistic legislation realize the extent to which men and women with moderate incomes have been forced into doing their own odd jobs and so increasing unemployment? If not, any retailer of handy tools will enlighten them. The loss of employment must, in the aggregate, be enormous. The Great Goose is, perforce, learning to pickle her own eggs.—Mr. G. ERIC HOUGHTON.

DEATH DUTIES AND ASSURANCE

The losses incurred through the forced realization of assets for the payment of death duties amount each year to a colossal sum. Scores of businesses are crippled, if not well-nigh ruined, by the sudden and ruthless demand of these duties. The solution for this evil is to be found in life assurance, the only instrument of finance which will guarantee a certain sum of cash at an uncertain time. By means of this wonderful device the event which matures the debt automatically provides the payment. The Public Trustee, who is the most experienced executor in the world wrote to me some years ago that "life assurance policies are of considerable value to an executor for the purpose of obtaining cash for death duties or other special reasons without recourse to assets which it is inconvenient or undesirable to submit to forced realization."—Mr. RICHARD MORRIS, Chester Lodge, Sudbury-hill, Wembley.

CROCODILES IN AFRICA

It might interest Captain Tracy Philipps to know that Lake Busumtwi, in Ashanti, has no crocodiles. An analysis of the water appears in Captain R. S. Rattray's book, "Ashanti."—Mr. ALEX. W. NORRIS, Provincial Commissioner, Gold Coast Colony, The Sports Club, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

LONDON HORSES

In your article on the opening of the coaching season, hard road surfaces, tramcars, and motor traffic are said to have done their progressive worst to drive the horse off the roads. I should have been glad to find this statement followed by an observation confirming my impression that the horses left, at any rate in London, not those kept for ceremonials but for work, are finer than any selection of the same number that could have been made in earlier days. One of the pleasures of the streets is the sight of the evident happiness of the horses whether at rest or putting their whole heart into their work. Did the carters once upon a time use whips? Twenty years ago an asphalt street on a wet day was a heartrending sight, but whether they are better shod, the road surface less slippery, or they have learned to keep their feet, very few horses seem to fall now. It would be interesting to know how the armour of the old war-horse would fit them.—Mr. RADCLIFFE CARTER.

WOMEN IN HOLY ORDERS

May I draw attention to one important omission in the otherwise thoughtful and admirable letter from a "Group of Oxford University Women" in your issue of May 1? Is there any authority, acceptable to the Anglican Communion, which has ever admitted a woman to celebrate the Holy Mysteries? If no precedent exists, on what grounds could general consent be secured in our own communion even without considering our relationship to the rest of Christendom? This would seem to be the crucial point, not the question of superiority or otherwise of men or women. —The REV. NEIL C. SMITH, St. Saviour's Vicarage, 42, Warwick-avenue, W.9.

"JACK IN THE GREEN"

I have a perfect recollection of seeing about the year 1858 a "Jack in the Green" in Harley-mews. "Jack" was inside a structure shaped something like a beehive covered with ivy, but of course much higher and proportionately less in diameter. "Jack" danced about while a friend held a corn sieve in which passers-by placed a coin. Does anything of the sort exist to-day?—Mr. HENRY A. CLEAVER, Caerdeon, St. Asaph.

RUSSIAN BOTANY

In *The Times* of May 1 there is a brief notice of "Red" botanical expeditions to Arabia and South Africa. The Soviet Government has recently completed a botanical survey of the U.S.S.R. When I was at Innsbruck last June a botanist at the Botanical Institute showed me some of the maps published by the Soviet Government giving the geographical distribution of plants. They were beautifully printed and coloured. Much valuable scientific work is being done in Russia, but unfortunately most of it is published in Russian.—DR. L. C. B. TROTTER, Ledbury, Herefordshire.

FIRE APPLIANCES ON CARS

Why should it not be made compulsory for all cars to carry small fire-extinguishing apparatus which would not take up much space nor materially increase the load? This would enable all users of the roads to render prompt assistance in emergencies.—Mr. E. T. SCHILIZZI, 119, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.

SNOW IN AUGUST

When grouse shooting at Marske, near Richmond, Yorkshire, in company with the late Colonel Cameron, of Hartlepool, on August 14, 1894, there was a heavy fall of snow between 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. The preceding day had been damp and dull, but the day following was sweltering hot. Probably some of the beaters will recall this phenomenon.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. FAWCUS, Westfield House, Dormanstown, Redcar, Yorks.

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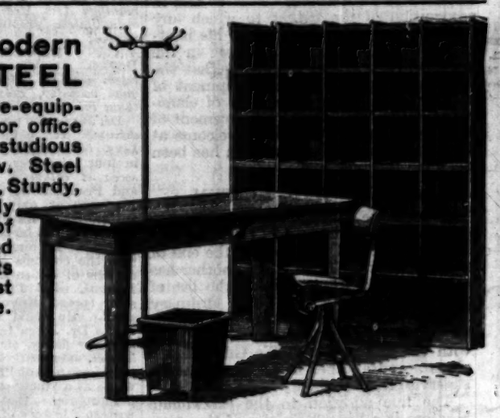

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BRITISH LEGION REPORT

NO 'SERIOUS BLEMISH' REVEALED

SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER ORGANIZATION

The report was issued yesterday of the committee appointed in January this year by Lord Jellicoe to conduct an impartial investigation into the methods of administration in use at the headquarters of the British Legion and the manner in which various funds are raised and allocated by the Legion. The committee had Lord Bridgeman as chairman, and he was assisted by Sir Stephen Demetriadi, nominated by the London Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. H. G. Howitt, nominated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, with Paymaster Captain A. M. Cree, R.N. (retired), as secretary.

As the investigation was undertaken because of criticism from various quarters, it is satisfactory that the committee are able to say that the fullest inquiry has failed to discover any serious blemish in the British Legion. "That there have been errors of judgment," they state, "is inevitable, that shortcomings may here and there be detected is not more than anyone acquainted with great organizations would anticipate. But, regarded as a whole, the history of the Legion constitutes a record of successful achievement and tends to confirm our confidence in this remarkable channel of public sympathy and appreciation."

In an introduction to the report the committee state that they have held 17 meetings, heard the evidence of 43 witnesses, invited the area councils of the Legion to submit their observations, examined the methods of administration at the London headquarters, and, either individually or collectively, have visited the most important departments of the Legion.

"A recent discovery," they say, "of dishonesty on the part of a paid official of the Legion has given rise to the expression of certain unworthy suspicions of the staff. We believe these suspicions to be devoid of any justification and that the case referred to was an isolated one among the officials of the headquarters and area staffs, such as might unfortunately have occurred in any large organization of a similar character. Wherever cases of this nature have been discovered in the local branches the British Legion have lost no time in prosecuting the offender.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

"We are convinced that the headquarters staff have given, and are giving, the most loyal and disinterested service to the cause of ex-Service men. At the same time we feel that in certain directions the organization is capable of improvement and we make certain recommendations for consideration."

The report gives an account of the history and organization of the Legion and suggests that suitable approaches should be made for the virtual amalgamation of the Legion and the United Services Fund, with or without modification of their charters. With regard to other ex-Service societies it is recommended that there should be approaches made for the eventual amalgamation of all organizations concerned with the well-being of ex-Service officers and men.

Dealing with finances, the committee say that the income and expenditure accounts of the Legion are published annually in detail under a number of heads and, as difficulty appears to be met in certain quarters in following them, they suggest a consolidated statement of the accounts of the appeals department, the benevolent fund, the relief fund, and the general account. The combined incomes of the British Legion, the Officers' Benevolent Department, and the women's section rose from £423,599 in 1924 to £617,777 in 1928-29. The relief distributed during the year to September 30, 1929, was £456,272. It is pointed out that a distribution of £403,454 by the British Legion represented 68.93 per cent. of its gross income, the remaining 31.07 per cent. being absorbed as follows:—Costs of raising money, £110,266; costs of distributing relief, £15,003; maintenance of the Legion, £49,585; balance unexpended, £6,982.

HEAVY EXPENSES

"These costs and relative percentages," the report observes, "undoubtedly amount to large sums, and in considering them it must also be remembered that in each section of the Legion's work, in addition to the expense incurred, a very considerable amount of assistance is given by voluntary workers. Viewed in this light we consider that the expenses are heavy and could be reduced by closer control and collaboration. The largest single category of expenses is 'Salaries,' but our inquiry does not confirm the suggestion that individually they are excessive. Printing and stationery is a large item, and we recommend that, as far as possible, the printing should be undertaken at Preston Hall."

The cost incurred by the appeals department in raising money, the committee consider, may advantageously be compared with the income raised by the department. The cost of poppies, wreaths, &c., was £80,142, or 14.93 per cent. of the income, and expenses were £30,124, or 5.61 per cent. The cost of distributing relief amounting to £316,862, was 4.73 per cent. of the relief. The cost of maintaining the Legion for the year was £49,585, of which £21,770 was expended at headquarters.

It is added that, although every reasonable effort appears to be made to allot expenditure to its appropriate account, certain allocations are necessarily made on a somewhat arbitrary basis. Nothing is included for those expenses at branches which are not recorded in the Legion accounts; these are met out of that proportion of the affiliation fees of their members which they are empowered to retain.

WORKING RESERVE

"While affiliation fees are a source of income from some 300,000 members, the total income of the Legion is devoted to the benefit of all ex-Service men, amongst whom the affiliated members constitute a very small percentage. In such circumstances, and having regard to the services rendered, it seems unreasonable to suggest that the entire expenses of the Legion should be met out of affiliation fees. As regards the further criticisms that the Legion is building up a capital fund which amounted on September 30, 1929, to £40,073, and which is to be further augmented until it reaches a total of £50,000, the committee consider that the Legion is justified in keeping a working reserve which should not exceed £50,000. The cost of administration of the London headquarters of the Officers' Benevolent Department, including its employment and other bureaux, amounted for the year to £18,836, which represented 19.77 per cent. of the relief it administered—or 15.30 per cent. if these bureaux can be regarded as a form of relief. This figure is not strictly comparable with the corresponding percentage in the case of the Legion.

Comments on departmental work include an expression of opinion that as at present organized the offices of the different departments of the Legion are in many instances situated at too great distances from one another, and there is, in consequence, a lack of full cooperation in their work and of uniformity in the methods by which they are controlled. It is suggested that the matter should be considered and that in any event the appeals department should now return to headquarters. Another recommendation is that conferences attended by the heads of all departments should be convened at headquarters at regular and frequent intervals. The organization of county committees, it is noted, has been attended with success and should be extended in suitable areas so as to encourage *esprit de corps* and foster healthy rivalry. The *Journal* of the Legion, the committee suggest, should be improved and placed in the hands of a part-time professional Editor.

POPPY FACTORY

£502,698 of the income of the Legion in 1928-29 came from Poppy Day. To view the poppy factory from a purely economic standpoint, the committee say, would be a mistake in view of the fact that the men employed, about 300, are all badly disabled. In such circumstances the factory serves a higher purpose than the mere manufacture of goods intended for sale. Investigation showed, however, that the costs compare favourably with the charges that would be made for poppies purchased from some firm working at competitive rates. It is felt that there is a distinct case for a moderate extension of the premises, but the construction of a new factory is, for financial reasons, not considered desirable. The committee consider that the work of the factory would benefit from a closer cooperation with the Benevolent Committee with a view to avoiding irregularity of work.

The committee are not in favour of increasing the number of days upon which poppy appeals are made. They consider that voluntary workers can be safely trusted not merely to sell poppies, but to assist the Legion after the sale has been effected in keeping a more efficient check upon results. Certain defects in organization are noted in connexion with sales and unsold poppies, but in recommending stricter supervision the committee say they do this not because they have discovered any instance of fraud, but merely to make administration more perfect. The proposals made include a closer examination of results of sales, the immediate return of unsold poppies, greater care in packing poppies for return to the warehouse, notification to the appeals department in all cases where unsold poppies are retained locally, a closer estimation of requisitions for poppies, and more effective control over the collecting boxes issued.

Further recommendations made in the report include one that the officers' employment bureau should be combined with the men's bureau. Officers, it is stated, should be specifically informed when struck off the register that they have the right of appeal to a committee empowered to reconsider the case. Special consideration, it is proposed, should be paid to the possibility of training ex-Service officers to fill anticipated vacancies under the Board of Education.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Concerning the allocation of funds the committee recommend that a larger proportion should be devoted to constructive schemes and to the finding of employment. An area employment bureau should be constituted in each area as soon as possible, and a substantial percentage of Poppy Day collection money (to which branches are entitled) should be set aside to finance the bureau. The number of non-Legion members on the Benevolent Committee, it is suggested, should be further increased to include men of special administrative and financial experience and representative non-Legion ex-Service organizations.

It is stated in an appendix that the granting of loans has in the past formed an important part of the relief work of the Legion though it is now to a large extent being discontinued. Loans made to schemes have been with the object of financing trading concerns which employ ex-Service men. These numbered 171 and 11 of them were for sums of £1,000 or upwards. Most of the large loans were made in the early days of the Legion's history, and admittedly they have not all proved a success. Notes are given of the more important loans, including three which account for £14,301 of a sum of £19,833 written off in respect of amounts advanced for schemes.

DARTFORD MURDER CHARGE

ACCUSED MAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

ALBERT EDWARD MARJERAM, 23, a labourer, who appeared at Dartford Police Court on Saturday, charged with the murder of Edith Parker, 23, of Elm-road, Dartford, on April 11, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

It was stated last week by Mr. G. Paling, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, that while Miss Parker was walking across Dartford Heath with her sister Eve, Marjeram crept up behind them and stabbed Edith with a knife. Marjeram, it was stated, was a complete stranger to the girls, and lived with his parents at Albert-road, Belvedere. The motive, Mr. Paling thought, was a curious sort of vanity, or desire to be the central figure in something of this sort.

Superintendent T. W. Fowle, of the Kent County Police, said that at 11.15 on the night of the crime he took Marjeram from Belvedere police station, where he was detained, to Dartford. When told the charge Marjeram made no reply. The superintendent described how, with Marjeram and other police officers, he searched the heath for the knife. When it was found Marjeram said, "That's the knife. It has two or three gaps in it." At 12.20 a.m. on April 12 at Dartford police station Marjeram was charged. He said, "I do not wish to say anything now."

Superintendent Fowle recalled how, when he was first before the Court, Marjeram said, in answer to the clerk, "I am very sorry it has occurred. I never intended to do any murder, or anything like that."

Mr. W. A. J. Gorringe (defending).—From the beginning the defendant in answer to your questions has denied the offence with which he was charged?—Yes.

Mr. Paling then said that upon the evidence he asked for Marjeram's committal for trial. He pointed out that the Assizes for Kent would be held at Maidstone somewhere about June 22, and he reminded the Bench that they had power to commit to the Central Criminal Court, where the sessions began on May 20.

The Clerk asked if Marjeram desired to give evidence on his own behalf or to call witnesses, and Mr. Gorringe replied, "No."

Marjeram then left the dock and signed the statement that he wished to reserve his defence.

WINDSOR BELLS RESTORED

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

The bells of Windsor Parish Church, which have just been restored and re-hung, were rededicated by the Bishop of Buckingham on Saturday afternoon.

On Easter Day, the vicar of Windsor (the Rev. C. H. Hamilton) wrote to Lord Stamfordham requesting him to inform his Majesty that the bells, towards which the King subscribed, were complete, and that they had been used that day. The vicar received the following reply:—

"Windsor Castle, April 21, 1930.

"My Dear Vicar,—Many thanks for your letter of yesterday, which has been read by the King, who was so glad to hear the bells ring again yesterday. His Majesty heartily congratulates you on your successful undertaking for the restoration of the bells.

"Yours very truly,

"STAMFORDHAM."

The letter has been framed and hung in the belfry.

The work of restoring the bells, strengthening the frame, and re-hanging them on new ball-bearings, has been carried out by Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, of London.

THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE

The following elections were made at last week's council meeting of the Chartered Insurance Institute:—

FELLOWS.—D. Christie, Century, Edinburgh; W. T. Good, Fine Art and General, London; R. Kay, Royal Exchange, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; D. Riley, Palatine, Yorkshire.

ASSOCIATES.—C. R. Brereton, Royal, Manchester; J. Burgess, Ocean, Manchester; E. H. Carson, Legal, Liverpool; D. J. Chapman, Ocean, Nottingham; F. G. Child, Phœnix, Reading; B. B. Daly, Law Union and Rock, London; M. H. Edmunds, Sun Fire, Cardiff; R. Frost, Royal, Nottingham; W. C. C. Harding, Royal Exchange, London; W. McC. Hisamen, Stale, Liverpool; H. B. Hiscox, Royal, Leicester; J. Holden, London and Lancashire, Glasgow; F. Jasper, London Assurance, Leicester; J. C. Jones, General Accident, London; R. D. S. Lawson, Royal, Nottingham; F. A. Miles, Car and General, London; J. W. Norman, Phœnix, London; A. E. Overton, Royal, Nottingham; C. F. Phillips, London Assurance, London; A. F. Rowson, London and Lancashire, London; A. W. C. Seymour, Royal, London; R. M. Stahl, Liverpool and London and Globe, London; F. C. Studley, London and Lancashire, London; T. E. J. Swingler, Law Union and Rock, Nottingham; H. Thorp, Yorkshire, Yorkshire; H. Williams, Keith, Shipton, and Co., Manchester; T. F. Wilson, Palatine, Liverpool.

MR. RANDOLPH BRUCE AND THE ROYAL SCOTS

Mr. Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, visited Aldershot yesterday and lunched with the officers of the 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, which is the allied regiment to the Canadian Scottish, of which Mr. Bruce is colonel. He presented a cougar (or puma) skin to the officers on behalf of the Province of British Columbia. LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDWARD ALTHAM, colonel of The Royal Scots, thanked Mr. Bruce for the gift, and said that the fact that their colonel-in-chief, Princess Mary, had consented to act in a similar capacity to the Canadian Scottish, linked the two regiments together even more closely than before.

TWO DEATHS AFTER BIRTHDAY PARTY

A birthday party at Birkenhead led to two deaths yesterday. Henry Eric Galloway (24), of Oxton-road, a clerk in the head office of the Birkenhead Cooperative Society, was found dead in a bedroom with a wireless aerial round his throat, and one of the guests, Joseph Doran (21), was discovered dead at the foot of the stairs leading to the back door. His head had been battered in with a chopper. Galloway's wife, who was 21 on Saturday, fell through the skylight of the shop next door, cutting her legs severely while making her escape.

VICAR INJURED BY FALLING STONE

A stone ornament over 5lb. in weight fell from the tower of Christ Church, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, on Saturday, striking the aged vicar, Canon Tredennick, who was conversing with Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., and Mrs. Amery in the churchyard. Glancing by the vicar's head, the stone cut through a silk scarf he was wearing, while his hand was injured. Canon Tredennick appeared in the pulpit yesterday wearing a bandage.

ROUND THE SHOPS

THE QUEEN AND BRITISH MATERIALS

National Cotton Week will be celebrated in the retail shops by big displays of cotton materials which are in many charming patterns this year in printed voiles and ninons, zephyrs, piques, and other washable fabrics which are so practical when summer sets in. There will also be displays of made-up frocks and fancy goods, of cotton household goods and furnishing fabrics, and of a great variety of things which are made of cotton.

The Queen's action in giving a substantial order for gowns in cotton crêpes should prove a great impetus to the sale of cotton materials. Ninons and voiles and many crêpes made from cotton are specially suited to this year's frilly, crisp summer fashions; and as the early tendency of the popular summer frocks has been in the direction of a greater use of washing materials, there seems to be no reason why the cotton piqués and more solid materials should not be widely used for tennis frocks, while the lighter patterned cottons can be made into pretty frocks for ordinary summer wear. Cotton has been somewhat neglected owing to the flood of cheap linen frocks from the Continent, many of which are mere rubbish, badly made and coarse in finish. This summer should see a decided preference for British materials.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, are having a large display of cotton goods this week, and are showing a great variety of washing cotton materials and household goods. In their fashion salons they are displaying collections of fashions covering the whole range of dress, and showing how the change in line has revolutionized the entire wardrobe of the well-dressed woman. A large staff of mannequins will display the models in the various salons. *Ensembles*, which are the strong note of day and evening clothes, will be shown in many materials from the two-piece with a coat of wool georgette or charmeleine and a frock of printed crêpe de Chine to the summer afternoon and evening *ensembles* in lace chiffon and silk georgette. Lovely afternoon and evening coats will be shown, and there will be a special event in the beauty preparations, which have been gathered from all the most famous specialists, and will be demonstrated by representatives of the various makers. New health and beauty exercisers will also be demonstrated during the week.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVES, Oxford-street, are making a number of lovely gowns for the approaching Courts. There are debutante gowns in graceful styles with tight-fitting bodices and flowing skirts and gowns for their elders in distinguished designs in *robes de style*. A charming gown for a debutante is being made in white net richly embroidered in silk with a matching train. Another is in yellow satin marocain with a chiffon yoke and a decoration of applique leaves in the satin, and has a train carrying out the same idea. In heavy satin marocain there is a charming gown embroidered in crystal in a fern design made also with a train to match. Pale pink marquisette mounted on satin marocain makes a beautiful gown that is embroidered in pearl and pink beads and trimmed with lace. White romaine is used for a classic gown made with a velvet train lined in chiffon. There is a very handsome gown in jade and gold lamé embroidered in paste and emeralds; this has a train of green-and-gold embroidered in emeralds and diamanté. A soft and lovely gown is in oyster-coloured lace made with a tiered drapery at the back and a plain front showing deep tucks on bodice and skirt; with this there is a train of the lace lined in jade. A Lido-blue satin beauté gown is made with a ruching on the bodice and a little bolero; it has a train of cream net lined in silver lamé and edged with real lace. Parma violet georgette makes a lovely gown embroidered in diamanté and worn with a train of satin beauté richly embroidered in diamanté. An exquisite picture frock in cream lace is lightly trimmed with blue and has a train of old family lace.

WARINGS, Oxford-street, have just issued an attractive booklet on fashions in spring furnishing. It shows model rooms in colour in the natural tones of the furniture, carpets, hangings, and ornaments, and gives practical pictures of bedrooms, bathrooms, and dining-rooms, showing different treatments of colour in various types of room. In colour also are shown new ideas in furnishing fabrics, in carpets, in bedspreads, and matching down quilts, and in cushions, lampshades, and electrical fittings. In the Waring studios are artists and designers who will help with suitable suggestions for decorative styles according to the tastes of the owners, and will assist with advice or special schemes for decorations, renovations, or structural alterations of single rooms, flats, or houses in town or country. This booklet will be sent on application. Beginning to-day, they have a special May offer, lasting for 12 days, in household linens of all kinds.

SELFRIDGES, Oxford-street, are devoting several of their windows to cotton goods this week and are also making a special display in the departments of cotton frocks and piece goods, and in their Manchester department of cotton sheets. Another special event in the house is a collection of silks and georgettes at 5s. a yard.

BURBERRYS, Haymarket, are holding a series of parades of spring and summer fashions in costumes, sports suits, overcoats, and Burberrys beginning to-day and continuing daily this week at 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. The new tailormades are very smart in design and vary from those with cardigan coats and turn-up collars to the strict tailormades with lapels, which show a slight tendency to fit more closely to the figure this season. The new topcoats have many interesting details in collars and pockets, and the new Burberrys are designed for smart wear and are now a feature of racecourses, where they provide a colourful note in weatherproofs on cloudy and rainy days.

PETER ROBINSON'S, Oxford-street and Regent-street, are making a display in connexion with Cotton Week in their Art Needlework department this week. British embroidery, crochet, and cotton threads will be shown, and choice specimens of needlework will be on view during the week. They have just issued their summer catalogue, which gives examples of fashions from all departments and affords a good survey of the new styles. It will be sent on request.

DICKINS AND JONES, Regent-street, have a special offer of smart frocks this week at 94s. 6d. These are in printed ninons, lace, and georgette, and represent excellent values.

THE LOUVRE, Oxford-circus, are having an anniversary week from to-day, with mannequin parades at 3 p.m. each day to display their new collections of fashions. Throughout the week there will be offers of exceptional value in all departments.

HEALS, Tottenham Court-road, are devoting a good deal of space this week to British printed and woven fadeless fabrics in connexion with Cotton week.

SIR JOHN BENNETT, LIMITED, the well-known watchmakers and jewellers, are opening a new salon at 171, New Bond-street to-day, while retaining their City connexion at 8, Poultry, E.C.

BISHOP AND CADET CORPS

The Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Swayne), writing in his Diocesan Magazine, says he regrets the decision of the Government to withdraw its grant and recognition from the Cadet Corps. He adds:—

"If the Secretary of State for War has in this respect been influenced by the N.U.T., I take leave to doubt whether the N.U.T. does in this matter really represent the sober judgment of our best masters of elementary schools. The Church Lads' Brigade will no doubt be in some measure financially affected by the decision of the Government, as some units of the C.L.B. are also Cadet Corps. It will, however, continue its work, and I hope and believe that we shall be able to make good the sum which it loses by the withdrawal of State recognition. For myself, I earnestly desire to see everywhere a reduction of armaments. I believe great armaments are dangerous weapons in the hands of that dangerous person, the politician. It hurts me, however, when I hear politicians speaking as though soldiers make wars."

LORD PEEL AND INDIA

On Wednesday, at 11.15 a.m., Lord Peel, formerly Secretary of State for India, will lecture on "India" at the Ladies' Carlton Club, Grosvenor-place, W. Lady Falmouth will preside. This will be the second of a series of six instructional addresses on current politics open to all political students, arranged in connexion with the Bonar Law College, Ashridge. Particulars are obtainable from Miss Wadsworth, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

WEST FULHAM BY-ELECTION

SAFEGUARDING OF WHEAT

LABOUR CANDIDATE ON HIS POSITION

Candidates { Sir Cyril Cobb (U.) / Mr. J. W. Banfield (Lab.)

Polling, To-morrow.

LAST ELECTION:—

Spero, Dr. G. E. (Lab.)	16,190
Cobb, Sir Cyril (U.)	13,979
Gale, G. A. (L.)	5,920
Lab. majority	2,211

Mr. J. W. Banfield, the Labour candidate in the by-election in West Fulham, is confident that he will hold for his party a seat which was won for the first time at the General Election last year. His agent, after a careful analysis of the canvass which has been made, believes that the Labour majority will be increased to 3,000. Sir Cyril Cobb and his supporters have different views and expect that on a straight vote the division will return to its old allegiance. Political observers who are not called upon to express official optimism find on the eve of the poll that a forecast of the result is beset with difficulties.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking at the Labour Party Conference at Brighton last October, said that the Government would be judged, and rightly judged, by their handling of the unemployment problem. The fact that the numbers of registered unemployed had risen from 1,127,900 in June, 1929, to 1,677,500 in March this year does not help Mr. Banfield. On the other hand, the introduction of the Empire free trade policy as a leading issue of the contest by the Conservative candidate and Lord Beaverbrook has given the Socialists, with sectional Liberal backing, the opportunity to raise again the "dear food" cry, and it is uncertain whether a dormitory constituency will accept an Empire tariff pact as a constructive measure to reduce unemployment or will take alarm at predictions of a higher price for the loaf. The division of Liberal opinion is another complication. It is assumed that the figures of other elections in West Fulham show that a majority of Liberals, in the absence of a candidate of their own, have voted Conservative. The Socialists are asserting that to-morrow 50 per cent. of the Liberal electors will vote for Mr. Banfield, 20 per cent. will support Sir Cyril Cobb, and 30 per cent. will not go to the poll. Further factors in the situation are that both parties have had well-attended meetings and that both claim that their canvass shows a decided advance on the promises obtained last May.

There will be great activity in the constituency to-day. Lord Beaverbrook is to speak again this afternoon, and to-night Mr. Amery will address a final Conservative rally in Cobb's Hall. The Labour Party will seek to impress the electors with an array of speakers, which includes Lord Arnold, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Dr. Addison, and Miss Marion Philips.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S MESSAGE

Lord Beaverbrook on Saturday night sent a message to Sir Cyril Cobb declaring that the return to Westminster of the Conservative candidate will be a matter of national and Imperial importance. "The policy of Empire free trade," he added, "which you are placing before the electors of West Fulham is the one constructive measure before the country to-day. From the moment it comes into force the ranks of the unemployed will begin to dwindle. As the markets of Empire develop under the impetus of Imperial cooperation the evil days will pass and the reproach and the disgrace of unemployment will fade forever from the land.

"Your opponent, Mr. Banfield, has shown an interesting if somewhat surprising partiality for our cause. He would import Canadian flour as a matter of Imperial trade. He would stop the importation of 600,000 sacks of foreign flour a year from France and Germany, and he would see to it that our loaves were British milled. But why does Mr. Banfield stop at the baker? Is it to be one rule for the baker and another for the rest of us? No, Mr. Banfield won't do. He cannot have one foot in each camp. West Fulham wants a man who knows his own mind and will show it when he reaches Westminster."

MR. BANFIELD'S REPLY

Mr. Banfield in a letter to *The Times* writes:—

"As I expected, my very reasonable attitude on the question of foreign-milled flour imports has been entirely misrepresented by the supporters of Lord Beaverbrook's strange campaign.

"Just before the writ for Fulham was issued I wrote a letter to the Press saying what I say now—namely, that '. . . there is no reason why we should import foreign flour, as we do to the extent, as I understand, of 600,000 sacks a year; at least, that has apparently been the rate of importation of French and German flour in the past six months. . . .'

"How these words of mine can possibly be construed into an advocacy of protection only an Empire free-trader—whatever the phrase may mean; and I really don't know—can tell me. But perhaps the Empire free-traders can explain something Sir Cyril Cobb has not yet confided even to his own supporters. Does Empire free trade include the importation into this country of flour milled in Canada, which could just as well be milled in Great Britain, and thus give employment where there is none at present? It would be nice to know if Lord Beaverbrook puts Canada before the United Kingdom."

Mr. G. Arthur Gale, who was Liberal candidate for West Fulham at the General Election, in an appeal to Liberals to be issued to-day, the eve of the poll in the by-election in the constituency, says that in face of the principles and practice of the Labour Party there is nothing else that he can do than work and vote for Sir Cyril Cobb. "I have just arrived home," he adds, "after a six months' tour in the Empire to find that the policy of Empire free trade has become the most important issue before the public to-day. As a free-trader who knows that we are living in a changed world which needs a new faith to live by, I support the new policy which Lord Beaverbrook is preaching with such power and conviction. Because Sir Cyril Cobb supports it I shall support him, and I call on all my old Liberal friends in West Fulham to do the same."

WOMAN BOUND AND GAGGED IN CITY CANTEEN

Mrs. McClinchy, manageress of a canteen erected by Messrs. Trollope and Colls, contractors, for use during the rebuilding of Lloyds Bank in Lombard-street, City, was attacked on Saturday morning and about £5 was stolen from the canteen. She was discovered soon after 7 o'clock, when the canteen opened, lying on the floor unconscious, with a handkerchief forced into her mouth and a scarf tied round her face. A cement sack was over her head. She was treated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mrs. McClinchy afterwards said that she heard a light footstep behind her, but did not take very much notice because she thought it might be one of the workmen. Then she noticed a big man whom she did not recognize, who suddenly hit her on the head, and she did not remember anything after that until she was found.

DOUBLING OF GREAT WESTERN LINE

The first of the G.W.R. schemes sanctioned by the Government for the relief of unemployment has just been completed. This is the doubling of the line between Scorrier and Redruth in Cornwall, a distance of just over 1¼ mile. The company now have a double track throughout from Paddington to Penzance, a distance of 305 miles (except for a short distance over the Saltash Viaduct), and this, together with the important improvements to the track now in progress at Westbury and Taunton, should materially affect the working of express trains to and from Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and especially at holiday times when trains from all parts of the country are converging on the West of England.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barrass, of Edmonton, who are 75 and 70, celebrated their golden wedding on Saturday. Mr. Barrass has been on the district council for 33 years, and has been chairman; and his wife has been a member for 10 years. Both were guardians of the poor for 15 years; and Mr. Barrass has been a member of the Middlesex County Council for 16 years.

THE NORFOLK HOUSE SALE

CHANGES IN ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE

Before the close of business on Saturday, Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square) had received requests for particulars of Norfolk House. The Duke of Norfolk's intention to dispose of the property was announced in *The Times* on Saturday. The preparation of particulars will take some time, but the auction, if necessary, will not be held until July 8.

Experience in recent sales of freeholds in St. James's-square shows that, with a very little alteration, these exceptionally substantial old mansions are adaptable to modern business requirements. Norfolk House was designed by Matthew Brettingham, the architect of Sir Francis Burdett's mansion, that formerly stood at the corner of Stratton-street and Piccadilly. Brettingham was partly responsible for Kedleston Hall. Norfolk House is very solidly built. Northouck, an eighteenth-century writer on London topography, quoted, "a late critic, who observes that in such mansions we expect something beyond roominess and convenience. . . . Would any foreigner, beholding a length of wall with a regular row of windows, ever infer that it was the residence of the first Duke of England?" But the "roominess and convenience" can be turned to the best account for modern business, as Messrs. Hampton and Sons, the Duke's agents for the sale of Norfolk House, have proved in their own adaptation, as estate offices, of Robert Adam's noble mansion built for Sir Watkins Wynn in 1771, No. 20, on the opposite side of St. James's-square.

The plan in *The Times* last Saturday may suggest to some possible buyers of the freehold, which is entirely unrestricted, the expedient of dividing the site, seeing that there are 70ft. of frontage to Charles-street, with ample room behind, and that Charles-street is one of the most coveted positions in the West End for professional offices. "If only" (says a correspondent) "it were eventually to prove possible to unite the Norfolk House and Charles-street site to those of Derby House and London House, which complete the corner of Charles-street and St. James's-square, the result would be control of an area of a value unsurpassed in London. If the rectangle so described were available in one scheme there would doubtless be such a rebuilding project as would change the aspect of the Square." Apart from such possibilities, or impossibilities, the coming sale of 30,000 square feet of the Duke of Norfolk's land offers a remarkable opportunity. As stated in *The Times* on Saturday, Messrs. Hampton and Sons are the sole agents.

FALL FROM CLIFF TOP

IDENTITY OF WOMAN FOUND ON BRIGHTON BEACH

The woman who was found dead on the beach at Black Rock, Brighton, on Friday, having fallen from the cliff top, has been identified as Lady Haldon, wife of Lord Haldon. An inquest will be held to-day by the Brighton Borough Coroner.

Lord Haldon stated on Saturday that he was convinced that his wife's death was accidental, as she was not the kind of woman who would have taken her life deliberately. When she left her home in London on Thursday she was in her ordinary state of health, and he thought she was going for a walk. Later in the day, when she did not return, he informed the police.

The most important witness at the inquest will be a boy named Eric Browne, who was playing on the beach when he saw Lady Haldon fall. Lady Haldon's handbag, which was missing at first, has since been found.

Lady Haldon was a daughter of Mr. W. B. Biggs, of Clifton, Bristol, and the widow of Mr. E. C. Brightman, of Bristol, before her marriage to Lord Haldon in January last year. She was Lord Haldon's second wife. His first, the daughter of a colonel in the Russian Army, died in 1928. Lord Haldon is the third baron. The title, which was conferred on Sir Lawrence Palk, fourth baronet, in 1880, is taken from Haldon, Devon. Lord Haldon served in South Africa and the Great War. He succeeded to the title in 1903.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £8 from B.A.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY

GOVERNORS' REPORT FOR 1929

The report and accounts of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the year 1929 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net) states that the amount of £17,060 shown in the report for 1928 as available for last year was increased to £17,317 by the cancellation of grants made in previous years.

The grants made during the year amounted to £5,334 for the following purposes:—(a) Improvement of parsonage houses (for urgent sanitary and other improvements), £433 to 12 benefices to meet benefactions of £452; (b) annual grants to provide for future dilapidations, £4,901 to 446 benefices.

In addition to making the above-mentioned grants, the Governors, in accordance with their dilapidations scheme, assisted incumbents of eligible benefices to carry out the works which have been assessed as necessary before the benefice can be admitted to the scheme. The grants made under this head amounted to £6,129, which has been charged against the dilapidations scheme reserve account. This brings up the total amount given for this purpose since 1919 to £83,950 and leaves available for future grants a balance of £24,204.

Since the establishment of the Corporation the benefactions and grants for endowment and building amount to the aggregate of £8,909,347, but the total capital addition to the endowments of poor benefices resulting from the operations of the Corporation is largely in excess of this amount, many investments having from time to time been made in the purchase for particular benefices of estates which have since increased in value. The whole of this addition to capital has been made without placing any charge on the fund derived annually from First Fruits and Tenths, which was restored by Queen Anne for the aid of poor benefices through the Corporation, but was, except as to a very small amount, extinguished in 1926.

The loans under the Gilbert Acts are still numerous. The Governors, during the year, advanced on loan under these Acts, in 267 cases, £41,085. The total amount now outstanding on loans under these Acts is £197,477. The interest on these loans is 4 per cent., as limited by statute.

There has been a great increase in the transactions of the Governors as Central Authority under the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure. During the year they collected from incumbents 14,859 sums, amounting to £252,944, in respect of sums due for immediate and future repairs, and disbursed 6,314 sums, amounting to £245,845. Under section 44 they received £100,000 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and appropriated grants amounting to £85,833 to 1,328 benefices. Charging assessments under section 38 were made in respect of 82 benefices to the amount of £9,950.

FIRE IN TRAINING SHIP SHORE SCHOOL

BOYS' HELP IN SALVAGE WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, MAY 4

A serious fire occurred early to-day at the shore establishment of the training ship Mercury at Hamble. The premises are those in which the boys sleep and undergo a large part of their physical training, but all marched out safely as though at fire drill, and many of them afterwards helped the firemen.

The fire began in the boiler house, and swept through two schoolrooms, the dining hall, gymnasium, officers' sitting room, and wireless room, all of which were destroyed. It was first noticed by Miss Fry, daughter of Commander C. B. Fry, the honorary director of the Mercury, who raised the alarm. The Southampton, Woolston, and Hamble fire brigades were summoned, and other officers aroused the 100 boys in the sleeping quarters. The boys immediately went to the stations allotted to them in the weekly fire drill, and marched out in perfect order, in spite of the failure of the electric light. While helping the firemen to save some of the furniture several of them were slightly burned on the hands. Much of the furniture was destroyed, as well as a number of oil paintings and articles of historic interest, including the scroll round the gymnasium, which was given to the training ship from the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert.

News in Brief

Wesley Sunday School at High Wycombe, said to be the oldest in Britain and founded by Hannah Ball, celebrated its 161st anniversary yesterday.

Two new assistant masters, Mr. K. S. Snell and Mr. J. W. Greenstock, join the staff at Harrow when the school reassembles to-day for the summer term.

Robert John Negrett, 47, of Blacon, near Chester, choirmaster of St. Chad's Church, Blacon, collapsed and died while conducting a choir on Friday night.

A workman found, while digging a trench at The Grove, Ewell, Surrey, on Saturday, some human bones, which are believed to be several hundred years old.

Kimberley Hall, near Norwich, the residence of Lord Kimberley, was broken into during Friday night and a quantity of silver and a number of miniatures were stolen.

The reconstruction and extension of the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, will be begun towards the end of this year, but not until the usual autumn exhibition is concluded.

General Higgins, of the Salvation Army, returned to London yesterday after a fortnight's visit to Denmark, Sweden, and Finland. During his tour he was received by the Finnish President.

A fire at Dean's timber yard, Higham Hill, Walthamstow, early on Saturday was extinguished after five hours. A motor-car hire service garage of Messrs. Turner and Faithfull, close by, was damaged.

Miss George, a greengrocer's assistant, employed at Bedford-road, Luton, was robbed of her handbag containing about £5 by two men late on Friday as she was returning home along the Moor Path after visiting friends.

A score of policemen from Marlborough-street spent some time early on Saturday searching the premises of Messrs. Smart, furnishers, of Oxford-street, for burglars, who were reported to have entered, but no one was found.

Some 50 firemen, many in smoke-masks, fought a fire that destroyed machinery at the works of the A.E.G. Electrical Company, Limited, at Brixton-road, Kennington, on Saturday night. The outbreak was confined to one floor.

A new steam oyster dredger named Pyefleet II. has been added to the fleet of the Colne Fishery, belonging to the Corporation of Colchester, to take the place of the first steam dredger, which has completed over 30 years' service.

Robert Wannan, 27, a baker, of Robert-street, Newport, Fifeshire, was killed by a passenger train close to St. Michael's golf course, Leuchars, on Saturday, just after he had retrieved a golf ball which he had driven on to the line.

Mrs. Sedgewick, 81, of York-street Almshouses, Dover, whose nightdress caught fire from a candle, died from burns in hospital on Saturday night. Her husband, aged 87, was badly burned about the hands and feet when he went to her help.

Nearly 5,000 members of the Girls' Life Brigade took part in an international rally at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday night. Members from South Africa, Australia, Latvia, India, and China attended. The Duchess of Atholl, M.P., distributed the prizes.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Application has been made to the Board of Trade for a licence concerning an association about to be formed under the name of The British Wood Preserving Association. (page 26)

The Air Ministry invite applications for short service commissions in the General Duties Branch (Flying). (page 3)

A lady who suffers from headaches, "which neither doctors can fathom nor drugs alleviate," asks anyone of similar experience to communicate any beneficial results obtained anyhow or anywhere. (p. 1)

An advertiser has to offer a number of daily and weekly newspapers recording incidents of national interest. (p. 1)

The High Commissioner for India invites applications for a special post in the Education Department of the Government of the Punjab. (p. 3)

The public inquiry to be held in Guildhall to consider draft regulations under the

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

"NEWS OF BUSINESS *IS* NEWS"

By CALLISTHENES

In this House we hold that announcements about shopping, about Stores, about prices, about sales, about materials, have genuine and high news value. We have in this column expressed surprise that such matter is still treated with suspicion in some papers, given apologetically, given grudgingly, put away on a back page, put at the foot of a column, as though it were an intruder on the real news of the day.

We are glad to see that one of the most modern and effective of the Fleet Street editors has come out briskly and firmly in support of our view.

Mr. Tom Clarke, of the "Daily News," says in "The World's Press News": "The old-time journalist had a pathetic complex (in the heading it is 'superiority complex'—a phrase which, we believe, was first used in this column) about his dignity in relation to the advertisement columns. The new journalist is different without being any less jealous of the inviolability of the editorial and news columns. Journalists realise nowadays that *news* of trade and business, and new developments, new estates, new factories, new social services IS news and should no longer be excluded from the sacred news columns on the ground that it is *advertisement*.

"We give free editorial write-ups to theatres, films, books, art exhibitions—and other social things. What is there the public is more interested in (especially women) than shops? We have dramatic critics. Why not Shop critics? The window displays of our big stores are worth a critical write-up by an expert every time."

There is not a word here, nor in the whole statement, which we have not space to quote, which does not appear to us to be the most manifest truth.

In all divergence of paths on such matters there is only one landmark; in all conflict of theory there is only one criterion—public interest. We hold strongly, and the thousands of visitors to our Store every day prove it, that there is a strong and permanent public interest in what is to be seen, heard and bought in such places as Selfridge's. Anything which meets that interest has authentic news value.

We would like to see the appointment of a Store Window Critic. He would be dealing with an exhibition in which millions are interested, with the product of a genuine art, with a display of what is new in commercial science and commercial effort at least as significant as the Motor Show.

The time of the complete recognition of the news value of shopping is at hand, and when it comes it will be good for the news and for shopping.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

SEE AMERICA!

THIS SUMMER

IT'S a tonic to travel in the land of big things. So much to see and admire, to study and compare. Reasonable in price, too, when you use American Express Travel Service. Tickets, hotels, and every travel facility arranged in advance. Tours of every kind—Independent, Escorted, Special Train "Club Tours"—planned completely. American Express offices throughout North America to see to your comfort and enjoyment. Write or call for descriptive literature and full information without cost or obligation.

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from May 12 to May 16
in London,
Hotel Splendide, 105 Piccadilly

Ladies love
Perrier
its
fresh, clean taste

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

VISIT OF JAPANESE PLAYERS

Mr. C. B. Cochran and Mr. Maurice Browne will begin their international season at the Globe Theatre on Monday, May 26, by presenting Mr. Alexander Moissi in *Hamlet*, which is to be produced in German with a German cast. Although Mr. Moissi has never before acted in London, he is considered to be one of the leading actors in Germany, and during his visit he will also be seen as Fedya in Tolstoy's *Redemption*. This, in turn, will be followed by the presentation of George and Ludmilla Pitoeff and their company from Le Théâtre des Arts on June 9 or 10. The third attraction of the season will be the appearance of the Japanese Players, headed by Mr. Tokujiro Tsutsui, who are now playing at the Théâtre Pigalle, Paris.

The Grafton Theatre, in Tottenham Court-road, will be opened this month. Its policy will be to produce a variety bill of plays and "turns." The plays will be given without the usual waits between curtains; and the interval will be used to separate the main piece of the evening from a variety performance of short numbers, to consist of "music, miming, dancing, clowning, skits, satires," and many other forms of theatrical art. There is a revolving stage and a permanent company of professional players and producers is to be engaged.

None of those who remember the production of *The Beggar's Opera* at the Lyric, Hammersmith, could associate any other actor than Mr. Frederick Ranalow with the part of Macheath, and he will be seen once again in the part when the opera is revived at the Lyric on Tuesday, May 13. Other members of the original cast are Mr. Scott Russell, who will play Peachum, Miss Elsie French as Mrs. Peachum, Mr. Arnold Pilbeam as The Beggar, and Miss Beryl Freeman as Diana Trapes. Miss Olive Groves has been engaged for the part of Polly, Miss Florence Hayes for Lucy Lockit, Mr. Dewey Gibson for "Mat o' the Mist," and Miss Vera Robson for Jenny Diver. Miss Marian Wilson, who produced the dances for the original production in 1920, will produce them again.

Mr. Laddie Cliff, as soon as he can find a suitable theatre, will present Franz Lehar's latest operetta, *Friederike*.

Mrs. Charles B. Cochran announces that she will transfer her production of *Nine Till Six* from the New Theatre to the Golders Green Hippodrome on Monday, May 12.

A SCOTTISH PLAY

To-night the Scottish National Players will begin a short season at the Everyman Theatre with a play by Mr. John Brandane, entitled *The Glen is Mine*. This is the first visit to London of the company, which has made a name for itself in Scotland and has played before the King and Queen at Balmoral. The Scottish National Players, founded in 1921, have grown from small beginnings to become a self-supporting company.

After having been closed for some weeks, the Playhouse will be reopened on Thursday with the first London performance of the American play, *The Dishonoured Lady*, in which Miss Fay Compton is to make her reappearance as a young lady who is engaged to a marquess, and, faced with blackmail from a former lover, murders him. On the preceding evening, Wednesday, Dr. Marie Stopes's play, *Our Ostriches*, will be seen at the Royalty Theatre, with Miss Katie Johnson, Miss Clare Greet, Miss May Haysac, and Mr. Frederick Leister in the cast. Wednesday has also been chosen for the first performance at the Arts Theatre of the Everyman Theatre Guild's production of Ibsen's *Ghosts*, in which the leading part is played by Miss Sybil Thorndike.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

To-night.—*The Glen is Mine*, Everyman.
Wednesday.—*Our Ostriches*, Royalty; *Ghosts*, Arts; *Hedda Gabler*, Century.
Thursday.—*The Dishonoured Lady*, Playhouse.

OXFORD MUSIC FESTIVAL

VARIED PROGRAMMES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, MAY 4

A festival of music under the general direction of Sir Hugh Allen began here this afternoon with a service of motets in the Cathedral, at which the Dean of Christ Church preached a sermon. The present festival, which will last for a week, is on the general lines of the Heather Festival held four years ago during the general strike, but, as the precis of the programme book says, "marks no special period and celebrates no particular composer or event." It is an attempt to display as fully as can be the musical activity of Oxford in its many and varied forms. Each separate organist represents some special music-making. Together they represent the general musical life of the University and City." In these days of much listening this festival is meant to emphasize the importance of making music.

Owing to a breakdown at the electrical works the Cathedral organ was out of use, and the complete programme could not be carried out. Organ solos by the present and past organists of Christ Church were to have been interspersed between the 10 unaccompanied motets of the Tudor School, which were sung by the Cathedral choir under Dr. W. H. Harris. Taverner, the first organist of Christ Church, was represented by "Christe Jesu Pastor Bone," a solemn prayer in rhymed Latin for King Henry VIII. as the founder of the college. There was an unusual setting of English words in Redford's "Rejoice in the Lord Alway." Byrd was represented by a Latin and an English motet, Weelkes by his unusually small and quiet "Let Thy Merciful Ears, O Lord," and Dering, Tallis, Whyte, and Gibbons each by characteristic motets of varying character. All were well sung in a smooth and easy contrapuntal style by the Cathedral choir.

To-night Oxford and its visitors to the festival have had a choice of three programmes: *Elijah* was given by the West Oxford Choral Society, a small but capable society from the city. The University provided the usual concert at Balliol College, where Professor Donald Tovey gave a piano recital of Haydn, Beethoven, and Brahms, and another programme of unaccompanied choral music at New College, where the combined choirs of Magdalen and New College sang under the direction of Dr. H. C. Stewart (Magdalen) and Mr. J. Dykes Bower (New College).

GREEN-ROOM RAG

A CHEERFUL ENTERTAINMENT

The Green-Room Rag at the Queen's Theatre last night was one of the most successful there has ever been.

To begin with, there was Mr. Bromley Davenport, who managed, with that vague and uncertain urbanity of his, to pour the mixed qualities of the martinet and the anti-militarist into the outward form of a colonel; then, Miss Marion Lorne and Mr. J. H. Roberts took two stalls at a *matinée* and came to the independent conclusions, after going through the usual anti-social activities of bored stallholders, that Mr. Roberts was the one bright spot in the show they were watching and that Miss Lorne was splendid. Mr. Patrick Denroche's sketch *Old Beetle's Crime* had a twist at the end that was something more than ingenious, and in it Mr. Stanley Lathbury carried off the individual honours of the evening in the part of an old clerk who gave himself up for the murder of the man who had disappeared in the spirit, if not in the flesh, 43 years ago. The need for a chaperone in Mr. Warrington Joy's *The Only Bedroom* gave Mr. A. W. Baskcomb the chance to become that caustic and ponderous female known to the music-halls, but the weakness of the curtain in *Thicker than Water* rather spoilt the point of Mr. Lawrence Anderson's performance as an arrogant and egotistical actor. Mr. H. C. G. Stevens got his metaphysics badly muddled in his serious one-act play *Release*, but village choirs should have been present last night to see how a village choir should really sing an oratorio. Mr Davy Burnaby, Mr. Leslie Henson, and Miss Elsie Griffiths were members of the choir last night, and the notices they would have got in the local papers would rightly have bristled with superlatives.

COLOGNE OPERA

END OF THE FESTIVAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

COLOGNE, MAY 4

It cannot, unfortunately, be recorded that the "Englische Woche," as the fortnight's festival of opera is called in Cologne, has fulfilled its title. Owing to the lateness of Easter, the festival has this year coincided with the beginning of the university terms and the opening of the London season. But for those who have been able to come out here, this lateness has had the advantage of adding to the spectacles in the theatre that of spring's arrival in the Rhineland.

The artistic success of the festival has nevertheless been great, though it has been due rather to the excellent presentation of some of the older works than to any striking musical originality in the new ones. Braunsels's *Galatea*, which was given on Friday night, has the merit of a greater technical accomplishment and a better melodic inspiration than has been apparent in the two other novelties we have heard. It suffers from the same fault of concentrating the interest of the listener in the orchestra rather than on the stage. It is slow in movement, and the ornamental decorations which are applied to the old tale of Acis, Galatea, and the Cyclops are not of sufficient intrinsic merit to justify their presence. The best thing in the work is the air of Galatea at her first entry, a really fine piece of coloratura, modern in feeling yet entirely vocal, which was admirably sung by Frau Maria Engel. Puccini's *Gianni Schicchi*, which followed it, made a devastating comparison with *Galatea*, for all that it was translated, in spirit as well as in language, into German. In this little masterpiece the *ensemble* was excellent, and Herr Schmid-Scherf sang the title-role with real distinction and a feeling for the style of the music which was not evident in the orchestral playing under Herr Szenkar.

MONTEVERDE'S "ORFEO"

The festival ended this evening with a triple bill consisting of Monteverde's *Orfeo*, and *L'Histoire du Soldat* and *Le Sacre du Printemps* by Stravinsky. Vincent d'Indy's edition of *Orfeo* was used, and although some shortening of the work is perhaps necessary if it is to take its place in the ordinary repertory, it seems unfortunate that recourse should have been made to a version which completely destroys the balance of the opera. D'Indy's edition was made many years ago, when Monteverde's music was quite unknown to any but a few scholars, for a performance by students, and as such it was a fine piece of pioneering. But it hardly represents our present knowledge of the composer's style. The harmonic dissonances seem to have been toned down in deference to academic ideas, and the orchestration is conventional and far less effective than that of the version presented in London last January.

In producing this version of the opera, Herr Strohbach has been given a task which it is impossible to carry out satisfactorily, since, owing to the excision of the louder passages in the first scene and the whole of the last, the greater part of the opera is plunged in gloom. He might have made more of the crucial dramatic moment in the work, when Eurydice vanishes from Orpheus's side, but it must be confessed that, with the parts of Pluto and Persephone omitted altogether, he could not make much of the scene. All that we can do is to congratulate the producer upon some beautiful stage pictures and condole with him over the loss of a fine opportunity.

WEEK-END CONCERTS

THE WEISS STRING QUARTET

In the same week that Vienna has sent us its Philharmonic Orchestra it has also sent us an excellent string quartet, which displays one of the virtues of the orchestral strings—namely, a uniformity of style based on a uniform method of bowing. This uniformity of instrumental style was one factor in the excellent *ensemble* of the Weiss String Quartet, which gave a recital at the Aeolian Hall on Friday night. The other factors were also there—good time-keeping, a lively sense of rhythm, and homogeneous tone. These four ladies (Mmes. Lily Weiss, Lotte Selka, Lotte Hammerschlag, Beatrice Reichert) showed themselves good individual musicians in their sensitive phrasing, and since the bass part is the foundation of good quartet-playing, it will not be invidious to mention the judgment shown by the violoncellist. The programme consisted of Haydn's F major quartet, of which the fine slow movement showed the musicality of the players, Hindemith's rather diffuse quartet in F minor, which showed their rhythmic vigour and their excellently graded contrasts between *staccato* and *legato*, and Schubert's "Death and the Maiden" quartet, which showed that they possess along with their animation Viennese grace and daintiness. Their first appearance here made a distinctly good impression.

MISS ISOLDE MENGES

Miss Isolde Menges gave us something a little below her best at the Wigmore Hall on Saturday afternoon, for while the playing showed its usual surety of technique, there was a lack of spontaneity in the expression, and it was just that very quality which was required to the fullest extent to carry through a programme, none too well arranged, which began with two Bach works and then jumped to the widely different musical atmosphere of the Havanaise of Saint-Saëns. Miss Menges did not put quite the right rhythmical swing into the last-named work, but its executive details were well managed. In the Bach solo sonata in C the playing of the lengthy fugue was firm and true, and the final *allegro* and also the *gigue* of the E minor Partita were given with neatness and clarity. Miss Eileen Beattie accompanied.

MISS MERCIA STOTESBURY

The three principal works in the programme of Miss Mercia Stotesbury's recital at the Wigmore Hall on Friday night were the Vitali Chaconne, Respighi's sonata in B minor, and Mozart's concerto in E flat. She is unquestionably a very accomplished violinist excelling in the production of a broad and full tone. Vitali's music suited her style exceedingly well, notwithstanding a tendency to allow this quality to dominate the performance unduly. In the sonata she certainly attempted to give to the music a power which it does not possess, and the interpretation sounded somewhat pretentious. The concerto needed more delicacy and refinement of phrasing, while the clarity of the music revealed a slight uncertainty in intonation which had previously been sure and sound. Mr. Bertram Harrison accompanied.

MR. DUSHKIN AND MR. WEBSTER

A partnership between Mr. Samuel Dushkin (violinist) and Mr. Beveridge Webster (pianist) was tried out at Aeolian Hall on Thursday night in a programme of sonatas by Beethoven (C minor), Mozart (a small one in G), Debussy, and Fauré (A major). It was a success so far as it coupled their abilities. Each player was a good exponent of the character of his instrument; they agreed in confidence, cleanness, definiteness, and rhythmic order; and to that extent they were superior to average failings. But it cannot be said that their abilities were merged. In Beethoven's two allegros Mr. Webster was too anxious to be on terms with the composer's strength, and by an excess of conscientiousness met every call to abruptness with enthusiasm. The range of his vieion was a range of tone, and it differed in plane from that of the violinist, whose gradations were more fluid and delicate, and who was more attentive to things meant than to things said. It was more than a contrast between music bowed and music struck, for that, as we know, is a difference that can be made up by artists of similar mind. A general modification of piano tone, however, would have done much to reduce the incongruity, which was far less apparent in the modern than in the classical works.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

MUSIC THIS WEEK

LIGHT OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN

Wagner at Covent Garden is being interrupted by the revival of *Die Fledermaus* to-morrow night. This light opera, the work of Johann Strauss the Second, was first produced in 1874, and has been heard in London from time to time, but it has not appeared before in the Covent Garden repertory. The scenery and costumes will be those of the Wagner-vereeniging of Amsterdam; four of the principals will be new to London; and the conductor will be Herr Bruno Walter. The first cycle of *The Ring* will be concluded on Friday with Mme. Frida Leider as Brünnhilde and Miss Odette de Foras as Gutrune. In the third performance of *Die Meistersinger* on Wednesday Mme. Elisabeth Schumann will take the place of Mme. Lotte Lehmann as Eva. *Parsifal* will be repeated on Thursday. Choral concerts will be given by choirs from Budapest and from Denmark.

TO-NIGHT.—Mr. Edgar Shelton will give a piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

TO-MORROW.—Mr. Hugh Campbell will give a song recital (Grotrian Hall, 8.30), and Miss Hilda Bor a piano recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.30).

WEDNESDAY.—The Budapest Male Voice Choir makes its first appearance in England at the Queen's Hall at 8.30. It comes at the invitation of the British Music Society, and will sing Hungarian music, including folk-songs and modern works by Bartok and Kodaly. An invitation concert will be given at the Royal College of Music (8.30) by the Danish Palestrina Choir. A flute recital will be given by Mr. Charles Souper (Aeolian Hall, 8.15), assisted by Miss Edith Furmedge (contralto) and Miss Julia Wolfe (harp). Mr. Harry Field will give a piano recital of Chopin and Liszt (Grotrian Hall, 8.30), and Miss Marga Stella a song recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.45).

THURSDAY.—A new violin concerto by Josef Holbrooke will be played by Miss Daisy Kennedy at the orchestral concert of the Strolling Players (Queen's Hall, 8.30). Miss Joyce Ansell will give a piano recital at which she will play Scriabin's Fifth Sonata (Wigmore Hall, 8.30), and Miss Stephanie Wall will give a song recital in costume (Aeolian Hall, 8.15).

FRIDAY.—The London Junior Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Ernest Read, will give a concert at the Central Hall (8), to which the Junior Philharmonic Choir will contribute part-songs under Mr. Kennedy Scott. Mr. Anton Maaskoff will give a violin recital (Wigmore Hall, 8.15), and Mr. Franciszek Goldenberg a piano recital (Aeolian Hall, 8.15).

SATURDAY.—Mr. Borovsky will give a piano recital of eighteenth-century music (Aeolian Hall, 3.15), and Miss Lila Boddam a song recital, assisted by Mr. Lauri Kennedy (violoncellist) at Grotrian Hall at 3.15.

SUNDAY.—The Hampton Choir will sing at the Albert Hall at 3.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The programmes of to-day's recitals on the carillon in Hyde Park are:—

4 to 4.25 p.m.—"Old Kentucky Home." *Andante Cantabile*. "Drink to me only with thine eyes." "Star of Eve" (*Tannhäuser*), and "Little Grey Home in the West."

8 to 8.25 p.m.—Flemish Folk Songs. "Chanson Triste." "Londonderry Air." "Little Bo-Peep." and "Home, Sweet Home."

ORGAN MUSIC

A series of 10 organ recitals will begin to-day in the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, E.C., entirely devoted to the music of Sigfrid Karg-Elert, whose many works for the organ are regarded by experts as an important addition to the repertory of the instrument. The recitals will be given by a group of English organists daily at 6.15 p.m. except on Fridays and Sundays. On Saturdays the recitals are at 3.30. The composer, who is professor of composition at the Leipzig Conservatorium, is expected to visit England for some part of this festival.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY.
SUMMER EXHIBITION.
Now open. 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Catalogue 1s. Season Ticket, 5s.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD.
Exhibition of Paintings.
RENOIR, HENRI-ROUSSEAU, MODIGLIANI, PICASSO, DERAIN, BRAQUE, UTRILLO.
Contemporary English Paintings are also on view.
73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES,
43-44, Duke-street, St. James's.
Exhibition of Paintings by Allan Strawbridge. 10-6, including Saturdays.

SAVILE GALLERY, Ltd. EXHIBITIONS of OLD MASTER DRAWINGS.—29, Bruton-street, W.1. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. DRAWINGS by MASTERS of the XVIth-XIXth Centuries.
2. MAUDE PARKER, R.W.A. Water-Colours of LONDON, PARIS, and RIVIERA.
3. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS.
148, New Bond-street, W. Admission Free

WALLIS & SON.
Paintings by
MONET, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, FANTIN, &c.
The French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, W.

ABDY & CO., Ltd.
PAINTINGS BY MACLET.
10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1. Admission free.
11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st.
1. Flowers and Western Seas—Water-colours, by KATHARINE CAMERON, A.R.E., R.S.W.
2. Water-colours by CHARLES A. C. JEFFCOCK.
Admission and Catalogue Free.

ERIC KENNINGTON Sculpture. Water-colours and Drawings. Bas-relief in Portland Stone by BAINBRIDGE COPNALL.

The GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street.

GREATOREX GALLERIES, 14, Grafton-st.,
(1) FLOWER PAINTINGS by CECIL KENNEDY.
(2) Etchings of Burmah by C. W. CAIN.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY.
DRAWINGS by PETER F. ANSON and PAINTINGS by P. G. SPACKMAN. 121, Charing Cross-road. Admission and catalogue free. 10-7, Saturdays included.

W. B. PATERSON GALLERY, 5, Old Bond-street, W.1.
EXHIBITION of PICTURES
by GABRIEL VOLKOFF.
Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Admission free.

BRITISH EMPIRE ACADEMY.
Second Exhibition of Empire Pictures.
New Burlington Galleries, Burlington-gardens, W.
Now open. 10-5. Admission 1s.

THE GRAHAM GALLERY, 72, New Bond-st.
PEN and INK SKETCHES by HELEN HENDERSON.

HOWARD GALLERY.
Etchings and Dryepoints by
ALFRED R. BLUNDELL.
28, Museum-street. Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-1. Adm. free.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART.
Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington.
CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.
Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted.
Admission free.

P. & D. COLNAGHI & CO.,
PAINTINGS by ALAN BEETON.
DRAWINGS by the OLD DUTCH MASTERS.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free

DOGS AND CATS.
By NINA SCOTT-LANGLEY.
THE SPORTING GALLERY,
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
GROUP EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS.
CONNARD, GERNEZ, WM. NICHOLSON, PEPLOE.
April 23rd to May 17th. 10-6. Sats., 10-3.

RALPH PEACOCK. Exhibition of Profile Portraits and Children's Pictures at Barbizon House, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
Paintings by
MORLAND LEWIS, R. E. du PLESSIS.
COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-st., W.1.
Paintings by JUAN CASTILLO and PIERO ZANALYADORE.
Admission and Illustrated Catalogue free 10-6.

VICARS BROTHERS,
12, Old Bond-street, W.1.
HUNTING COUNTRIES.
By F. A. STEWART.

FIRST EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
by ERNST HÖHN from May 3rd-17th, at 121, Sutherland-avenue, Maida-vale, W.9. Open from 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-street, W.1. Panels, Drawings, Etchings by OROVIDA. Hours 10-5. Sat., 10-1. Admission Free.

EXHIBITION of PICTURES by LEGER, METZINGER, SEVERINI, and VIOLLIER; also PAINTINGS in space by KOTCHAR. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-square.

ENGLISH GLASS PICTURES and CHINESE MIRROR PAINTINGS of the 18th Century on Exhibition at
H. BLAIRMAN & SONS' GALLERIES,
26a, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
SEASON OF INTERNATIONAL OPERA.
**SIEGFRIED.* TO-NIGHT, at 5.15.
Third Performance. First Cycle.
Act 1, 5.15 to 6.40; Act 2, 8 to 9.15; Act 3, 9.45 to 11.
Nora Gruhn, Frida Leider, Anna Tibell; Philip Bertram, Viktor Madin, Lauritz Melchior, Friedrich Schorr, Heinrich Tessmer.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.
†*DIE FLEDERMAUS.* To-morrow, at 8.15
Nora Gruhn, Lotte Lehmann, Maria Olczewska, Elisabeth Schumann; Eduard Habich, Erhardt Hösch, Karl Joken, Waldemar Staegemann, Heinrich Tessmer, Willi Wolfe.
Conductor—BRUNO WALTER.

*DIE MEISTERSINGER	Wednesday, at 7.
*PARSIFAL	Thursday, at 5.30.
*GOTTERDAMMERUNG	Friday next, at 5.
*RHEINGOLD	Monday, May 12, at 8.30.
†DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER	Tuesday, May 13, at 8.
†DIE FLEDERMAUS	Wednesday, May 14, at 8.15.

* PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 33s. 6d.; Circle, 28s. and 24s.; Balcony, 21s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 15s.; Gallery (reserved), 5s. 9d.
† PRICES (including tax): Boxes, 10 guineas and £5; Stalls, 28s.; Circle, 24s. and 21s. 6d.; Balcony, £1; Amphitheatre, 13s.; Gallery (unreserved), 3s. 6d.
Box-office open 10 to 6. Telephone: Temple Bar 7961.

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARY COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD
has graciously consented to be present at an
AFTERNOON CONCERT,
by WORLD-FAMOUS OPERA ARTISTS.
on FRIDAY, MAY 16, at 2.30 p.m.,
in aid of the Royal Free Hospital
Extension to ensure Medical Education for Women.

LOTTE LEHMANN	MARIA OLCZEWSKA
ELISABETH SCHUMANN	IVAR ANDRESEN
GIOVANNI INGHILLERI	HEDDLE NASH

are generously giving their services.
Prices: Boxes from 5 guineas; res. from 5s.; unres., 3s.
Tickets to be obtained at Box-office and usual Agents.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.40. Thur., Sat., 2.30. G. 6970.
"INSULT."
"A GOOD, STIRRING TALE."—*Daily Mail.*

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
"FINE CRIME PLAY."—*Daily Mail.*
"REAL DRAMA, PLENTY OF THRILLS."—*D. Sketch.*

CRITERION. (Gerr. 3844.) At 8.40. Tues., Sat., 2.30
"THE MULBERRY BUSH."
By Edward Knoblock.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.

HARRY WELCHMAN	LUPINO LANE
MARK STONE	DONALD MATHER
DESIREE ELLINGER	EMMA HAIG

ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

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NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props.: Willhut, Ltd.
(Smoking.) EVGS., 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick MacGill.

GORDON HARKER.	
SIDNEY MORGAN	OSWALD DALE ROBERTS
ALGERNON WEST	ROLAND CULVER
VINCENT HOLMAN	ROBERT DOUGLAS

The Play Produced by Reginald Denham.

EVERYMAN. 8.15. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
"THE GLEN IS MINE."
THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL PLAYERS.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
RENEE KELLY in
"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

GLOBE. Gerrard 8724.
NIGHTLY, at 8.40. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
MAURICE BROWNE
presents
"B. J. ONE."
By Commander Stephen King-Hall.
"SPELL-BINDING."—*Evening News.*

HAYMARKET. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. (Ger. 0648.)
EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Mons., Weds., & Sats., 2.30.
"THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930."
"VERY MUCH THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT THE CO-OPS HAVE YET GIVEN."—*Daily Mail.*

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KINGSWAY. Hol. 4032. NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
Matinées, Wed. and Sat., 2.30. For 3 more Weeks.
"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."
Cathleen Nesbitt. C. M. Hallard. Lawrence Hanray.

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 2.30.
CHARLES B.
COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE.

LYCEUM. Temple Bar 7617.
THE CALENDAR.
Edgar Wallace's Great Racing Play.
NIGHTLY, 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Thurs., at 2.30.
MARGARET BANNERMAN. ALFRED DRAYTON.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. LAST WEEK.
(Riverside 3012.) EVGS., 8.30. WED., SAT., at 2.30.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
"SO CHARMING, SO GAY, SO FULL OF SPIRIT."—*The Times.*
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.
Tues., May 13, THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.
(Farewell Performances.)
Olive Groves, Elsie French, and Frederick Ranalow.

LYRIC. (Gerrard 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"DEBONAIR."
A Comedy by G. B. STERN & FRANK VOSPER.

MARY JERROLD.	CELIA JOHNSON.
KATE CUTLER.	FRANK VOSPER.

NEW. (Tem. Bar 3878.) TO-DAY, at 2.30.
In the presence of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
LADY WYNDHAM'S MATINEE
in aid of the Actors' Benevolent Fund,
ALL STAR CAST.
Tickets from Box Office. Gallery, unreserved, 2s.

NEW. Last Week. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
By arrangement with Miss MARY MOORE,
Mrs. CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

PALACE. Gerrard 6834.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
"HEADS UP!"
A New Musical Comedy.

SYDNEY HOWARD	LOUISE BROWN
ARTHUR MARGETSON	CLARICE HARDWICKE
EDMUND WILLARD	CECIL HUMPHREYS
HARLAND DIXON	JACK HOBBS

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
2.30 & 8.15. MATS., MON., WED., and SAT., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—*Hannen Swaffer.*

CLIFFORD MOLLISON	EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN	EDMUND DOLMAN

Vera Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Broustl, Howell, Harger and Naill.

THEATRES (continued)

PLAYHOUSE. THURS. Next & subs., 8.15.
GLADYS COOPER presents
"DISHONOURED LADY."
By Margaret Ayer Barnes and Edward Sheldon.
FAY COMPTON.

C. V. FRANCE.	HARTLEY POWER.
NIGEL BRUCE.	GEORGE CURZON.
ANNETTE BENSON.	HAROLD HUTH.

1st Mat., Sat., May 10th, 2.30; sub. Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Off Cambridge-circus.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
RIO RITA.
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY,
with
EDITH DAY.
GEOFFREY GWYTHER. BERNARD NEDELL.
LESLIE SARONY. RITA PAGE.
GEORGE GEE.
Box-office Open 10 till 10. (Smoking.) Regent 1527.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

**PR

Imperial and Foreign News

KANCHENJUNGA

NEARING THE BASE CAMP

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(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

KHUNZA, NEPAL, APRIL 23

My last dispatch was hammered on a portable typewriter with numbed fingers below the Kang Pass. This is written in very different circumstances at Khunza in Nepal. In my ears is the sound of the yak bells, like Alpine cow bells, and the undertone of glacier torrents. I am sitting on a boulder in the midst of a perfect grassy sward such as mountaineers dream of. Close by are clustered the chalets of Khunza, with wide-eaved stone-weighted roofs like Alpine chalets. Only the numerous prayer flags fluttering on high poles destroy the illusion that this is an Alpine village away back in the 'sixties unspoilt by tourism.

People eye us curiously, for we are the first Europeans they have seen, although the headman, who is 43 years old, says he remembers Freshfield's passage in 1899. Around us giant peaks sweep into the

afternoon mists, their blue glacier tongues seeming to mock the invader in these primitive solitudes. Not one peak has known the foot of man. A cool, moisture-charged breeze is blowing up the valley and fans faces tortured during the last week by the fierce sun reflected from vast snowfields.

We are very different from the trim crowd of mountaineers who left Darjeeling. All are bearded save Hoerlin, who retains his babyish complexion. The doctor's growth suggests a desperate Bill Sikes, but the professor and Duvanel rival him, while Smythe has produced a fierce red affair scarcely concealing the sunburnt ruin which was once his face.

If we are now only three easy marches from the base camp, the way has not been easy. No Himalayan expedition has experienced more transport difficulties than we. That we have got through is due only to the splendid efforts of Wood Johnson, and the sirdars and porters who remained faithful in every adversity. The difficulties were due to the late winter, plus a snowstorm which deposited snow on the low levels. A blizzard at Dzongri which resulted in the desertion of 50 Nepalese porters was a serious setback, as we were forced to leave many loads and traverse the 17,000ft. Kang Pass with a reduced and weakened party. Had it not been for Wood Johnson's instilling spirit into the porters it is doubtful whether we should have got across at all. Owing to the possibility of another snowstorm Professor Dyhrenfurth deemed it advisable to make a double march over the pass, a severe test on the porters.

A CLIMB BY THE WAY

We left camp above Dzongri in good weather. Hoerlin and Schneider went ahead, making a track up the long slopes of soft snow leading to the Kang Pass. Many of the porters were not provided with boots, as ordinarily these were not thought necessary, and many hours trudging in the snow was a severe trial even for their toughened, leathery feet. The scenery gained in grandeur as we ascended. Behind rose Narsingh and several nameless summits with jagged ridges and torrential glaciers. To the right was a square-topped mountain with knifelike ice arrêtes, a spur of Kabru. Behind, the blue waves of the foothills merged imperceptibly in the translucent hazes of the plain of Bengal. Glaring expanses of new snow and the sun almost vertically overhead combined to strip the skin from our faces in spite of face cream.

As we neared the Kang Pass we were surprised to see Hoerlin and Schneider climbing the 19,000ft. Kang peak. Slowly they moved up the merciless snowslopes, ribbed and fanged with rocks, but they did it, making probably the first ascent, a fine effort from such a low camp. Seeing them put heart into the tired porters, who advanced with renewed confidence up the last weary slopes of the Kang Pass. The usual cloudy counterpane billowed up from Nepal, meeting us on the pass and shutting out the view. Except for Schneider, the Kang Pass was the highest point any of us had reached, and even at this height, 11,000ft. lower than Kanchenjunga, heart and lungs worked uncomfortably fast, while several suffered from headache.

EXHAUSTED PORTERS

Frau Dyhrenfurth accomplished this effort, which exhausted many men, splendidly. Easy snowslopes with broken rocks led down to the camp on the Nepal side. Wood Johnson remained behind to get the porters over the pass, and in the evening Smythe returned to meet him. The last glare of sunset saw a sorry little band of exhausted porters stumbling down the snow slopes. Wood Johnson had a very hard time getting the men over the pass, and tired himself out carrying loads. The camp was aroused and the porters were assisted down the last ice-glazed rocks to the camp. Despite goggles, several porters became snow-blind, while one old man, who gallantly refused to part with his load until utterly exhausted, had frostbitten feet. The porters' effort was indeed wonderful, as they were carrying loads of 60lb., plus 20lb. of personal effects, more than twice the load of an Alpine porter, over a pass 1,000ft. higher than Mont Blanc.

On the following day we descended to Tseram. Smythe tried skis, tying them on with odd pieces of string, the feat causing much amusement among the porters. We arrived at Tseram a dilapidated party, giving plenty of work for the doctor. We received news by a runner that porters of the Hannah-Wieland party, one march behind, had refused to start the ascent of the Kang Pass. We sent back all available boots and goggles and 37 picked men under Lobsang, the chief sirdar, whose work renders him invaluable, to mop up the abandoned loads and to help the second party.

At Tseram we learnt that the subahdar appointed to help us by the Maharajah of Nepal was some distance down the valley. As it was absolutely essential to obtain the food and porters promised by the Maharajah, we sent Tikaram Thapa, a Gurkha N.C.O., with a local guide, to search for him. Thapa marched 22 miles over difficult country at night time before finding the subahdar, during which he fell and cut his leg. Meanwhile Wieland arrived, saying that his men were coming over the Kang Pass, but that Hannah was left with men who would not move without boots.

Tseram is a delightful place, and we camped on the same spot as Freshfield, a grassy alp set amid noble peaks. At the request of Mrs. Farmer, the mother of the American who disappeared up the Yalung Glacier in attempting a solitary ascent of Kanchenjunga, the expedition visited the Dechenrol Monastery, but found it an uninhabited ruin. The Yalung Glacier moraines are as large as the Lake District hills, and a two days' march was necessary before the ice was trodden. Kabru looked superb from this side, with enormous hanging glaciers and ice walls 1,000ft. thick, which break away and crash down in enormous avalanches, shaking the ground for miles.

From Tseram we expected an easy traverse to Khunza, but when we saw the wall of snowclad peaks it was necessary to cross we realized that more hard work lay before us. Perhaps the porters realized this too, for they threatened to strike. An ugly disturbance was ably quelled by Wood Johnson. Actually the labour troubles were initiated by a few labour agitators. The best porters are Sherpas and Bhutias and Tibetans; these give no trouble. We weeded out the agitators and sent them to Darjeeling. With the arrival of the Nepalese subahdar the troubles came to an end, as he arranged for food to be sent to Khunza. He also told the porters that the Maharajah took a personal interest in the expedition and that anyone giving trouble would be arrested. The porters have nothing to grumble about; they receive good food daily and a free issue of cigarettes. The subahdar also promised to furnish 50 local Sherpa porters, thus enabling porters to be sent back to help Hannah and Tobin.

We left Tseram for Khunza with lighter hearts. The local yak-herd, a picturesque old fellow, guided us over the Margir Pass. The deep, soft snow was most wearisome for the porters, but all are now cheerful and free from the influence of labour agitators. We saw Makalu rising magnificently above a sea of cloud, and later Everest. We camped on a dreary, desolate spot in a snowstorm, tired after wading through interminable snow, but left next morning in perfect weather for Khunza.

TERRIFIC ICE PEAKS

The scenery was magnificent and, as the path crosses the Sinon Pass, we had the finest view any of us had seen, looking up the unexplored Yamatari valley, at the head of which stand some amazing peaks dominated by the 25,300ft. Jannu, one of the most superb of all Himalayan peaks. Straight out of a glacier rose nameless peaks of terrific aspect, with thin, keen edges of glittering ice, fluted and carved by the wind into biscuit-like edges, ridges, and peaks that look hopelessly inaccessible save only to the gods reputed to dwell on their fairylike summits.

After two days on the snow it was a relief to descend through green glades, yellow primroses, moss-draped pines, and budding rhododendrons to our delightful camping ground at Khunza. There we found that the subahdar who had preceded us had arrived snowblind. He had given orders to the headman for food, but nothing had been done, so on recovering he tied the unfortunate headman to a post, threatening dire penalties should the food be not forthcoming. We now confidently expect it.

Anyway, here we are three days from the base camp at the foot of Kanchenjunga. It has been an expedition in itself getting here, and we have been taught many lessons. Himalayan climbing is incidental compared with transport. Without the help of the Maharajah it would be impossible to attempt Kanchenjunga from Nepal, as not enough food could be carried. Most important of all, it is essential to have someone who understands porters, who are like children and must be humoured and treated accordingly. Without Wood Johnson the expedition would have been in sorry plight. Lastly, there is no country more capable of producing the unexpected or of defeating the most elaborate plans than the Himalaya, and he who would climb and explore must be capable of improvisation at short notice and of scrapping cherished plans. The great thing is that we have enough food and equipment to attack Kanchenjunga. True, there are many important items, such as rum and whisky, behind with Hannah and Colonel Tobin, who have arrived at Yoksam with 75 mule loads of food. Whether it will be possible to get them all over the Kang Pass and the Margir Pass remains to be seen. It will be a hard task and one not less worthy than that of assaulting Kanchenjunga. The expedition is lucky to have such men for its transport.

FRENCH PRESIDENT AT ALGIERS

HOMAGE OF ARAB CHIEFS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALGIERS, MAY 4

This morning the cruisers Duquesne and Suffren arrived from Toulon with President Doumergue and his suite, including Marshal Franchet d'Esperey, for the Algerian centenary celebrations. After an official reception at the Prefecture the President, escorted by Spahis and native chiefs, who had come from all parts of the interior to pay homage, drove in an open carriage to the War Memorial and deposited a wreath. Later the native chiefs were presented to the President at the Summer Palace, where he lunched with the Governor-General, M. Bordes.

At the reception at the Summer Palace the Bash Agha Si Jellul of the Laarba welcomed the President on behalf of the native chiefs. The Bash Agha is the senior Arab chief, and controls the territory between the Atlas mountains and the Sahara, with his capital at Laghuat. He led a force against Abd-el-Krim in the Rifi campaign.

THE DRUG TRAFFIC IN EGYPT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MAY 4

Since the return to Cairo of Mr. Marc, the Egyptian police officer who was sent on duty to Vienna, the Egyptian Narcotics Bureau has issued a *communiqué* drawing attention to certain aspects of the recent disclosures about the traffic in noxious drugs in Vienna.

This points out that as the result of information from the Narcotics Bureau and the energy of the Viennese police, nine men and one woman, all Jews, are now under arrest on charges of drug trafficking. The *communiqué* further explains that the reason why Vienna is the centre of the trade in narcotic drugs is because the Austrian drug law imposes only derisory penalties, but that it is believed that as a result of the latest disclosures this law will be sharpened as were those in France and Switzerland after the recent startling statements at Geneva made by Russell Pasha, the chief of the Cairene police. The three Jews now under arrest in Cairo are to be tried by Egyptian Courts, as the authorities are satisfied that they are not nationals of any Power with Capitulations.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF

APATHY OF U.S. CONGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 4

The announcement of the new Canadian tariff, with its adoption of a system of countervailing duties and its new income-tax provisions—retroactive for the year 1929—affecting Americans who work in Canada and reside in the United States, and dividends paid by Canadian corporations to American stockholders, has been received thus far by Congress with an indifference little short of astounding. It is difficult to find more than one or two legislators aware of or willing to consider the international consequences of such tariff-making as they have been engaged on for 15 months, or of the problem in economic statesmanship which they are setting for the President.

It is true that the House of Representatives yesterday mustered a majority against the debenture plan, that export bounty on agricultural produce which the Senate had approved and to which Mr. Hoover is immovably opposed; and that, by a decisive vote, it defeated the Senate modification of the flexible provision of the tariff, which would have taken its administrative operation from the hands of President and left the promulgation of rate changes to Congress. But even if the Senate later gives way on these two issues the new Tariff Bill must remain what one economist has called it: "a declaration by the United States of economic war against the world." Its general *ad valorem* rate will be more than 4 per cent. higher than that of the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922. The relationship between this fact and the Canadian action may be perceived later. It seems to have no present interest for Congress.

CRITICISM BY AGRARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 4

The Budget has received a laudatory welcome from the Liberal Press of the West, but the Agrarian organizations of the prairies are less enthusiastic about it.

The headquarters of the Saskatchewan section of the United Farmers of Canada have issued from Saskatoon a statement declaring that they are disappointed with the Budget. It is, they say, anything but a free trade Budget, because while it pretends to make reductions in the tariff on foodstuffs, it increases the tariff on fruits, vegetables, &c., and because, while it professes not to be a retaliatory Budget it proposes to carry on a tariff war by means of countervailing duties. The statement also deplores the failure of the Finance Minister to make any definite pronouncement about the principles of his tariff policy; whether the Government is moving towards free trade or merely continuing to put the tariff up a little here and down a little there, and thus pursuing the same tactics as the Conservatives.

The organization, it is declared, wants free trade with Great Britain, and will await with interest the Government's attitude towards the resolution submitted by Mr. B. W. Fansher (Progressive), which urges the attainment of complete free trade with Great Britain in five years.

S. AUSTRALIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR RESENTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, MAY 4

The Trades and Labour Council has passed a resolution calling the attention of Mr. Hill, the State Premier, to certain comments on the industrial depression made by Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, V.C., the Governor of South Australia, in an address at an Anzac social reunion. The resolution declared:—

> The Council resents the Governor's utterances as casting a slur upon a section of the trade union movement, and considers that his outburst was ill-considered and was certainly not within the domain of a Governor, whose position is supposed to be impartial.

When shown the resolution yesterday the Premier declined to make any comment, but the Labour Council intends to persist in its protest.

In his address at the reunion the Governor said, *inter alia*, that while nearly all citizens were loyal and law-abiding there was a small but active and noisy element of hotheads in the world who were out to smash up existing conditions and substitute anarchy and chaos. "In war," he said, "we cannot choose our leaders, but we can in peace. Returned soldiers can show that they are not ashamed to obey lawful authority, and that all cannot be commanding officers. I have spoken freely, more freely perhaps than I should, but it goes to my heart to see men like you, who risked their lives in the service of the country and who are able, willing, and anxious to work, suffering hardship and privations owing to the misguided leadership of a few hotheaded and irresponsible men."

A FRENCH VIEW OF INDIA

COMMON DANGERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 4

The present state of affairs in India is being followed with much interest, if not with very much understanding, in France. A leading article in yesterday's *Echo de Paris* attempts a general and sympathetic review of the position.

The writer says that British opinion is now roused and demands prompt and decisive action against an attack on the very basis of the Empire. The difficulty is that no permanent rule can be based on force. As Bismarck said, one can do anything with bayonets but sit on them. The English conquered India with very small forces. Their power there was maintained because it conferred order and prosperity on inert and divided peoples.

A new moral factor, the writer continues, has been introduced by the feeling of Indians that they no longer need British guidance. Their belief is no doubt an illusion, but against their threat to boycott British goods Great Britain is helpless—"and she knows it." The same spirit is appearing elsewhere—in Egypt, for instance—and the British Government visibly hesitates before it. Not that Labour Ministers do not care for their country's interests and prestige, but they are torn between their instincts and their doctrines; consequently their position is false and their credit is reduced. The danger which threatens them, the article concludes, threatens France also. Cooperation has taken the place of rivalry between France and Great Britain. The French, as rulers of the second colonial system in the world, cannot ignore the difficulties which beset the British Empire.

The Society of Friends has called upon all its members in Great Britain, Ireland, and India to take part in a ministry of reconciliation and healing. Thought and prayer are asked "for Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, that he may be able to maintain the spirit of forbearance and conciliation, which has already done so much to prevent bitterness and hatred; for Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, that he may help to strengthen every influence that makes for good will in both our lands; and for Mr. Gandhi, that in his struggle for the freedom of his people he may be true to his own high principles of non-violence and truth. . . . From this suffering and travail of soul in India we hope and believe that there will yet come a new birth of freedom which shall bring blessing to both our lands."

The message has been sent by air mail to the Viceroy and to Mr. Gandhi.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

CONFERENCE OF TREASURY REPRESENTATIVES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 4

The organization of the Bank for International Settlements and the issue of the proposed loan will be carried a stage farther with the conference of Treasury representatives of the various creditor countries which begins here at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

The conference is expected to last some days. Its principal task will be to receive reports on the matters discussed at the conference of bankers held in Brussels last week. At this conference all the questions arising in connexion with the issue of the loan were discussed, but no decisions were reached, the intention being to examine and report only. The share of each of the creditor Powers and of Germany was considered, but was left open for further revision if necessary. It is understood that the discussion took place on the suggested basis that France and the United States might absorb $88,000,000 [£17,600,000] each, Great Britain about $40,000,000 [£8,000,000], Holland $30,000,000 [£6,000,000], Sweden $25,000,000 [£5,000,000], Switzerland $15,000,000 [£3,000,000], Belgium and Italy $10,000,000 [£2,000,000] each, and Germany $10,000,000 [£2,000,000]. These sums were put forward as proposals only. A period of 35 years is suggested as the term of the loan, which would coincide with the Young Plan proposals.

As to the rate of interest, France has from the first been in favour of 5½ per cent., the figure named by the Minister of Finance in his Budget speech of April 5. It would appear that while Germany, Belgium, and other countries are in favour of this rate, the American representatives consider 6 per cent. necessary. It has been suggested, however, that the American objections might be met by more favourable conditions for issue or redemption. The form of amortization has also been discussed, the balance of opinion being in favour of a flat rate annuity in preference to a sinking fund, and only by drawings, so as to preclude extinction by purchase. Nothing has been made known with regard to proposals as to the price of issue or the amount of commission to be paid to the banks.

The question of security is still unsettled. By the terms of the scheme two-thirds of the loan, *i.e.*, $200,000,000 [£40,000,000], is secured on revenues of the German railways and on the former "controlled revenues" on beer, spirits, tobacco, and sugar. This part of the loan thus falls into a different category from the remainder. The banks undertaking the issue have expressed the desire that the loan should be uniform throughout in order that it may be issued according to a single prospectus. It is expected that this question will be raised again at the coming meeting.

The representatives of the various Treasuries will report to their Governments, after which the Council of the International Bank will renew negotiations with the participating banks. As a second bankers' conference must take place before the final arrangements can be made, it is not likely that the issue of the loan will take place before the end of the month, at the very earliest.

THE YOUNG PLAN

BRITISH RATIFICATION TO-DAY

It is understood that the Young Plan will be officially ratified to-day by the British and Italian Governments. As the French and Belgian Parliaments have already ratified the plan, this will complete the number of ratifications stipulated by The Hague agreement in addition to the German ratification.

The plan will therefore become effective from to-day, and the Bank for International Settlements in Basel will at the same time acquire legal status, according to the Convention between the Swiss Government and the Powers signatory to The Hague agreements.

VENEZUELA GUN-RUNNING CASE

"SHANGHAI-ING" CHARGE FAILS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 4

After a trial lasting more than three weeks, the owners, Herren Prenzlau and Kamarsky, and the master, Captain Zipplit, of the German steamer Falke, were acquitted yesterday at Hamburg on the charge of *Menschenraub* (of which the nearest translation is "Shanghaiing"), but some strong comments were made by the Court.

The Falke carried a consignment of arms last summer from Hamburg and the Polish port of Gdynia to Venezuela. She also carried a supercargo who proved to be the Venezuelan revolutionary leader, General Delgado, and passengers who turned out to be the General's rebel followers. On arrival at Cumana General Delgado, his followers, and the arms were landed; the rebel attack failed, the General was killed, and members of the ship's crew who assisted in the landing were wounded.

The Court found that the accused persons must be acquitted on juridical grounds, but felt compelled to pass moral judgment upon them. The evidence had not been proved clearly that the crew had been lured by artifice or pressed by threats or force into foreign marine service. The accused had not explained the purpose of the voyage when signing the crew on, but it was clear from the evidence that the men had soon noticed that there was something wrong and had demanded extra pay on that account. At Gdynia, at any rate, they had been told of what was afoot and they could have left the ship, as the third engineer did. The circumstances of the landing at Cumana were obscure. Some of the sailors must have helped under orders. But the shipowners could not be held legally responsible for what happened there, although they ought to have foreseen it. As for the master, his cooperation had also not been convincingly proved, although the part he had played was more than dubious.

In conclusion, the Court repeated that although the accused had to be acquitted of *Menschenraub* on legal grounds, and no charge had been brought against them for assisting in a treasonable undertaking against a friendly Power, their moral responsibility could not be strongly enough emphasized.

GOLD COAST COLONIAL SECRETARY

The Colonial Office announce that Mr. G. A. S. Northcote, Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, has been selected for appointment as Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast in succession to Mr. W. E. F. Jackson, whose appointment as Governor of Mauritius was recently approved by his Majesty.

Mr. Northcote, who was educated at Blundell's School and Balliol College, Oxford, served in East Africa from 1904 to 1926, rising to the post of Assistant Colonial Secretary, Kenya. He was transferred to Northern Rhodesia in February, 1927, and was appointed a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Reports from Moscow state that the opening of the Turkestan-Siberian Railway formed the central point of the May Day celebrations throughout the Soviet Union. Thousands of people assembled to see the official ceremony, including one of the secretaries of the British Embassy.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

THE LONDON EMBASSY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 4

Herr von Schubert, who has been Secretary of State of the German Foreign Office since 1924, will shortly be appointed to an important diplomatic post abroad. The appointment as his successor of Dr. Bernhard von Bülow, a nephew of the late Prince Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, is contemplated.

This is the first of a number of changes in the German diplomatic service to be officially admitted. It has long been known that Herr Sthamer, the German Ambassador in London, wanted to retire. Herr Sthamer, whose services in London since the War have been highly valued in both countries, was persuaded to remain for some time, but his wish will be granted later this year. For several years the possibility of Herr von Schubert's succeeding Herr Sthamer in London has been under discussion. Such an appointment remains a strong possibility; it is equally possible that Herr von Schubert will go to Rome. In that case Baron von Neurath, the present German Ambassador in Rome, might go to London. It has also been suggested that Herr von Hoesch might go to London and might be succeeded in Paris by Dr. Rauscher, the German Minister in Warsaw. No decisions have yet been reached.

Herr Carl von Schubert was a close friend and collaborator of the late Herr Stresemann, and no small share in the conception and execution of that statesman's foreign policy may be credited to him. He became Secretary of State soon after Herr Stresemann became Foreign Minister, and, when the latter's health began to dictate long and more frequent rests, was often in sole charge of the Wilhelmstrasse for long periods. Herr von Schubert has attended all the important European conferences and conversations since 1924, either with Herr Stresemann or with Herr Curtius.

Dr. Bernhard Wilhelm von Bülow, whose father, Major-General Adolf von Bülow, was a brother of Prince Bernhard von Bülow, the former Imperial Chancellor, is 94 years old. He has been 18 years in the foreign service, mostly in the Wilhelmstrasse, though he served as a secretary at the Washington Embassy and during the War, after service at the front, in Constantinople and Athens. After attending the peace conferences of Brest-Litovsk and Versailles, he retired, in 1919, to write several books on the diplomatic events of 1914 and the League of Nations. He returned to the service in 1923, and has since specialized in League matters.

ALLEGED FORGED PICTURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 4

M. Millet, the grandson of Jean François Millet, whose picture "The Angelus" is well known, has been sued by a private purchaser, who accuses him of forging some of his grandfather's pictures and those of other modern painters.

A dealer who was interrogated by the police to-day is alleged to have admitted that in the last few years he had disposed of many forged pictures purporting to be by Monet, Cézanne, Dégas, Corot, Sisley, and Jean François Millet, as well as bronzes and other objects. He is also said to have confessed that he had recently sold in England a batch of forged pictures for the sum of £12,000.

Our Correspondent in Jerusalem reports that a talking film has been exhibited in PALESTINE, and that the education authorities in Telaviv have formally protested on the ground that the talking was not in Hebrew.

M. POINCARE AT STRASBOURG

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IN ALSACE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 4

M. Poincaré, whose health has now so far improved as to permit of his again taking part in affairs, yesterday visited Strasbourg to preside over a meeting of "the friends of Strasbourg University." This was his first appearance at a public function since his convalescence. He was welcomed with enthusiasm by a large crowd which had gathered outside the Prefecture, where he paid a visit to M. Borromée, the Prefect of the Lower Rhine. Though the visit had no political significance, M. Poincaré, in his address to the society, referred to its efforts to associate Strasbourg with the current French university life and recalled the unchanging affection Alsace had always shown for France.

The visit happened to coincide with the announcement that M. Pierre Roland-Marcel, Administrator-General of the Bibliothèque Nationale, had been appointed Prefect of the Department of the Lower Rhine (Strasbourg) in succession to M. Borromée, who had been placed at the disposition of the Ministry of the Interior. This announcement created consternation in Alsace. At the same time it was announced that M. Sussini, Prefect of the Department of the Upper Rhine (Colmar), would be succeeded by M. Noel.

Since the new policy of conciliation towards the populations of the recovered Departments, as inaugurated by M. Poincaré after the disastrous Colmar trial, is considered to be giving very satisfactory results under the wise direction of the prefects, some alarm was expressed lest the changes might denote a new departure on the part of M. Tardieu. To dispel these fears M. Tardieu himself has now issued a manifesto in which he states that the policy which has been pursued since he formed his first Cabinet in November, 1929, remains, and will remain, unchanged. He points out that the formation of policy, whether in Alsace or elsewhere in France, is the task of the Government and not of the prefects. The changes in the Prefecture, he adds, are made in conformity with a law passed in April, 1929, to clear the administrative path for the younger men by placing the more senior at the disposal of the Minister until they are qualified for pensions. But he also states with some firmness of phrase that the Government has no intention of tolerating any interference with its action in the selection of *personnel* to carry out its policy within the framework of the laws.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN EGYPT

A telegram from our Correspondent in Cairo was published in *The Times* of May 1 with reference to a judgment delivered in the Abdin Sharia Court, and it was stated that the judge had non-suited a plaintiff on the ground that "as there was no provision in the canonical law of Islam for the education of girls, girls should not be educated."

According to the Egyptian Press Bureau, the judge dismissed the case in question merely on a point of procedure in that the plaintiff's claim had expired through prescription. The Press Bureau adds that Moslem canon law "places fathers under the obligation to provide for their children irrespective of sex, and to defray the expenses of bringing them up and educating them; and to continue doing so, until sons are able to earn their own living and until daughters are married."

Telegrams in Brief

The seventeenth biennial International Art Exhibition was opened in VENICE yesterday.

The British headmasters who are making a tour of Canada spent Saturday in WINNIPEG on their return from their journey across the Dominion.

Sir Douglas Mawson stated in ADELAIDE yesterday that he was now organizing a second Antarctic cruise in the Discovery, to leave Hobart early in November.

Archbishop Clune yesterday opened the new Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Mary at PERTH, Western Australia. Several Bishops and members of the Cabinet were present at the ceremony.

A Reuter telegram from Reno (NEVADA) says that Lady Heath, the airwoman, was on Saturday granted a divorce on the ground of "extreme cruelty." Sir James Heath filed no answer to his wife's suit.

The Hon. Anne Wood, daughter of Lord Irwin, who has been suffering from fever at Srinigar, KASHMIR, has fully recovered, and is expected at Simla to-morrow with Lady Irwin and Lady Birdwood.—*Reuter.*

Professor R. S. Conway, of the British Academy, has addressed a letter to Signor Mussolini, urging the advisability of excavating on the site of the ancient city of Corfinium, near Sulmona, in the ABRUZZI.

Branches of the VICTORIAN Returned Soldiers' League throughout the State are protesting in the strongest terms against the abolition in favour of unionists of the preference previously granted in public works contracts to soldiers.

Our PARIS Correspondent states that the Rockefeller Foundation has made a donation of £10,000 to the Bibliothèque Nationale in compensation for any loss which the library may have suffered in upkeep and additions because of the War.

Reuter's correspondent in TEHERAN reports that Prince Firuz Mirza Firuz, the Nusret-ed-Dowleh, a former Minister of Finance, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment, loss of civil rights, and a fine of £1,160 for having accepted a bribe of £387 while Minister.

BRAZILIAN BUDGET

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 4

Dr. Washington Luiz, the President of the Republic, in a message read yesterday afternoon at the opening session of the National Congress, said that the actual revenue of the country was 2,399,599 contos 725 milreis paper, exceeding the estimate by 188,829 contos 306 milreis. Expenditure was 2,017,693 contos 537 milreis, or 909,677 contos 719 milreis less than had been budgeted for. There was a surplus of 381,906 contos 188 milreis, or £9,300,000.

Of this balance, however, almost 207,000 contos had been applied to extraordinary expenditure on special credits for such purposes as the extension of the arsenal, docks, and naval base of Ilhadas Cobras, the development of aviation, the subsidizing of the Lloyd Brasileiro, and fighting yellow fever, the last item at a cost of more than £1,000,000. The actual surplus was, therefore, 174,983 contos 163 milreis, which had been obtained without new taxation, without increasing existing taxation, and without recourse to loans of any nature.

Exports were 114,266 tons more than in 1928, but £3,500,000 less in value. The actual figures were 2,189,314 tons and £94,831,000. The balance of trade was £8,178,000, of which coffee represented 71 per cent. in the exports. The differences in the exchange during the first 10 months had been insignificant, and the value of the milreis was always above the gold point. Following the coffee crisis, the milreis fell in November and December below the gold point. Considering the effect the world financial crisis had had on the economics of every country, the rigidity of Brazilian banking, the threats of disorders in connexion with the Presidential election, and the effects of yellow fever on exports, the financial situation might be regarded as sound, although the stabilization of the coffee market and of the milreis was indispensable.

Other Foreign News on following page

Harrods
May Fair of Fashion
A Triumphant Exposition of the Mode

THIS Announcement is by way of Invitation to visit Harrods this week to study for yourself how definite is the change in the Mode over last year, and in what beautiful manifestations it appears.

The Charming Collections, the unrivalled completeness and diversity of choice, present not only an authentic guide to Fashion's rulings for the wonderful Season ahead, but also an incomparable range of values.

'CYRENE'
This Ensemble has a Gown of Lace, lined with Crêpe-de-Chine, and a sleeveless Fur-trimmed Coat. Finely tucked Georgette is used to trim the Gown and to face the back of the collar. Warm Beige only. Small sizes. GNS 12

'CONWAY.'
This Two-Piece of Spotted Flamenga is a copy of a Patou model. The collar and cuffs are of White Crêpe-de-Chine. In Black/White, Nocturne-Blue/Beige, Sea-Foam/White, Northern Sky/White, Roseate/White. Three small sizes. GNS. 7½

'MALDA'
A closely pleated frill edges the hem of both Dress and Coat of this Ensemble of printed Crêpe-de-Chine, and is repeated on the jabot, cuffs and scarf-ends. With backgrounds of Tempest Blue or Black. Small sizes. GNS. 10½

'CHIFFON.'
A dainty Cape accompanies this Frock of Printed Chiffon, the skirt of which falls in soft cascades to the ground. Lined with Crêpe-de-Chine. Background colours are Warm Beige, Surf Green, Northern Sky, White, or Black. Three small sizes. GNS. 8½

HARRODS LTD SLOane 1234 KNIGHTSBRIDGE SW1

MR. GANDHI ARRESTED

POLICE ACTION TO-DAY

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

DECLARATION BY VICEROY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 5

Mr. Gandhi was arrested early this morning at Surat. He was taken by train to Borivli, on the Bombay-Baroda Railway Line, and then by motor-car to Poona, where he will be detained under the authority given by Ordinance 25 of 1827.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 4

A letter addressed to the Viceroy by the Maharajah Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, of Calcutta, and signed by 90 other Bengal landowners, has been published.

The letter assures the Viceroy of the united, wholehearted support of the great majority of the people of India in any measures which the Government may adopt to maintain unimpaired the reputation of the British paramount power throughout the Indian Empire. It describes the letter which Mr. Gandhi addressed to the Viceroy on the eve of the civil disobedience campaign as a "conglomeration of loose ideas," and the Viceroy's reply as "rightly terse and straight to the point." Tributes are paid to the Viceroy's "brilliant services to India."

Lord Irwin replied:—

Dear Sir Prodyot Kumar,—I am greatly obliged for your letter of April 9, and I have now received others couched in similar terms from a large number of other landholders in Bengal. I have read with great gratification the expression of your belief that my Government and I have the united and wholehearted support of the great majority of the people of India in any conflict between the law and the forces of disorder. I thank you, too, for the assurance you give of the continued regard and friendship you, and those on behalf of whom you write, entertain for the British people.

His Majesty's Government, on behalf of Great Britain, have more than once announced their determination to do everything they can to assist and promote constitutional progress in India and, as you know, have further announced their desire as early as possible to meet the representatives of India in conference for consideration of the means whereby this progress may most rapidly and most surely be accomplished. That policy stands firm, but meanwhile Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders have deliberately pursued a course of action which could only lead to the deplorable consequences that have recently occurred in several parts of India, and at the very moment that the opportunity of a free conference lay within their grasp. I find it hard to imagine conduct more reckless or more damaging to India's interests.

As anyone could have foreseen the attempt to maintain a campaign of civil disobedience on a non-violent basis has failed, as it was bound to fail, and has unchained dangerous forces that thrive upon conditions of disorder. It is certain that no progress can ever be achieved for India by teaching her people to hold the law of light account. In these circumstances the duty of myself and of my Government to maintain the authority of the law is plain, and we shall discharge it. I confidently count upon all persons, whatever their station or politics, throughout India who like yourself realize that order is the essential basis of society to assist me in its preservation, and so, with the foundations secured, to take their part in building the future constitution of India that may bring greater happiness and prosperity to all her people.—Yours sincerely, IRWIN.

The Viceroy has issued a notice proroguing the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. In well-informed quarters it is thought unlikely that the Assembly will meet again before the general election, which, if the state of the country allows, may be expected at the end of the present year.

BOMBAY EUROPEANS' APPEAL

GOVERNMENT AND LAWLESSNESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 4

The committee of the Bombay Branch of the European Association is reported to have written a letter to the Governor on the political situation.

The letter requests greater firmness in the maintenance of law and order, and the arrest of those inciting to breach of the law. It urges that processions should be prohibited, since they cause traffic congestion and grave danger to the peace of the city. It suggests the need for counter-propaganda and more frequent official *communiqués*. The Government is asked to announce that it will stand by the police, in view of past victimization of police officials. The letter affirms in conclusion that the association is prepared to help the Government in any way possible to maintain law and order, but says that the association is somewhat apprehensive because no suggestions have yet been made by the authorities for availing themselves of that help.

Agitation in Bombay against the Press Act is becoming more pronounced and widespread. The Bombay Government has so far taken no action under the Act, of which the effect has been remarkable in moderating the tone of the extremist journals. But a meeting was held here yesterday at which a number of Indian journalists and newspaper proprietors protested against the Act as being an "affront to independent journalism, opposed to all the canons of civilized government and calculated to give a deathblow to the printing trade."

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, MAY 4

In accordance with the Viceroy's recent Ordinance the Lahore conspiracy case was taken to have been committed to the Special Tribunal as from yesterday. The Tribunal consists of three Judges of the Lahore High Court, Justices Coldstream, I.C.S. (President), Agha Haidar, and G. C. Hilton. The case opens before the Tribunal to-morrow.

The Magisterial inquiry into the case began on July 10 last. About 300 witnesses for the prosecution had been examined up to April 30, out of a total number of 605.

MR. JINNAH AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

SUKKUR, May 3.—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the prominent Bombay Moslem leader, in a statement issued on the eve of the Moslem Conference, advises all his countrymen, particularly Moslems, not to associate themselves with the methods, creed, or policy of civil disobedience, which he characterizes as unwise and impracticable. He earnestly calls upon all to show patience until the proposed Round-Table Conference has been held.—*Reuter.*

POLICE STONED IN CALCUTTA

ACTIVITY AMONG VOLUNTEERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4

Congress volunteers endeavoured to hold a meeting in Shraddhanand Park on Saturday evening in defiance of the order prohibiting such gatherings. The police dispersed the meeting and while shepherding the crowd towards the exits of the park were heavily stoned. After the arrival of reinforcements the crowd was broken up by a *lathi* charge and five persons were arrested. Earlier in the day Mr. Patel, the late President of the Assembly, arrived in Calcutta and a procession was formed to escort him, but, after being allowed to cross Howrah Bridge, was dispersed by the police.

Mr. Provan, a production engineer of the Assam-Bengal Railway, was shot dead at Chittagong early yesterday by a Gurkha sentry, to whose challenge he did not reply. Search for those concerned in the recent raid is being continued among the hills, and Gurkhas still guard the town.

In accordance with the recent resolution of journalists, attempts continue to be made to prevent the distribution of the newspapers that are still being published in Calcutta. Hawkers have been assaulted and their newspapers destroyed by newspaper peons out of employment and others. The police are now giving protection to distributors.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4

Ugly incidents have attended the picketing of shops selling foreign cloth here. Armed and mounted police are patrolling the streets, without interference, however, from volunteers. Moslems continue to offer foreign cloth for sale.

SIR H. N. BOLTON'S SUCCESSOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 3

Sir H. Norman Bolton, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, together with Lady and Miss Bolton, sailed to-day from Bombay for England. An official *communiqué* issued to-night states:—

The Government of India has heard with much regret that, owing to sudden illness, Sir Norman Bolton has been compelled under medical advice to proceed at once to England, and that he is not likely to be able to return to India. Sir Norman Bolton has had a long and distinguished career on the North-West Frontier, having served in several posts of responsibility, and for the last seven years as Chief Commissioner. He will be succeeded by Mr. S. E. Pears, now Resident in Mysore, pending whose arrival the duties of Chief Commissioner will be carried on by Mr. Latimer, Revenue Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province.

SIMLA, May 3.—A *Gazette Extraordinary* issued to-day notifies the application of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act to the Peshawar District and to the North-West Frontier Province. —*Reuter.*

DR. KITCHLEW ARRESTED

AMRITSAR, May 3.—Dr. Kitchlew, chairman of the Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress, was arrested this morning, on a charge of sedition, at his residence opposite the Jalinwalla Bagh, where General Dyer, on April 13, 1919, ordered his troops to open fire on a mob of threatening natives. The police had to gain ingress by scaling the walls of the house, as all the doors were locked. A *hartal* has been proclaimed in the town, and the streets are being picketed by troops and the police. The Commissioner of the division has returned to Lahore after satisfying himself that all measures have been taken for any emergency.—*Reuter.*

LAHORE, May 3.—Kahanchand Dev, secretary of the Punjab Congress Committee, was arrested to-day on a charge of sedition. The case against Arjan Das, on a charge of sedition, has been withdrawn on his tendering an apology and undertaking not to take part in politics.

Charges of sedition were to-day framed against Dr. Alam and Dr. Satyapal, who are Congress workers, and Maulana Zafar Khan, all of whom were arrested on Wednesday. They refused to plead.—*Reuter.*

EXPLOSION OF STOLEN DETONATOR

POONA, May 4.—A party of six Indians were injured, two of them seriously, in an explosion at Kirkee this morning, when a large detonator, which had been stolen from the Kirkee ammunition factory or the arsenal, was accidentally dropped by one of them. It is understood that some of the men are employees in the ammunition factory. The guards at the factory and the arsenal have been strongly reinforced during the past few days. All the injured men were taken to the Sassoon Hospital, where they are being detained. —*Reuter.*

INDIAN ARMY

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

General Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.General, whose appointment to succeed Field-Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., LL.D., in November, 1930, was recently announced, will resign his appointment as Chief of the General Staff in India on July 3, 1930, when Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. Deverell, K.C.B., K.B.E., who at present holds the appointment of Quarter-Master-General in India, will succeed him. Lieutenant-General Deverell will hold the appointment until February 24, 1931, the date on which he would have vacated his present appointment as Quarter-Master-General in India on completion of four years' tenure, and will then be succeeded by an Indian Army officer.

Lieutenant-General A. E. Wardrop, C.B., C.M.G., will succeed Lieutenant-General Deverell as Quarter-Master-General in India on July 3, 1930.

THE INVALIDS

While playing polo at Gosport on Saturday Lieutenant-Commander Lord Louis Mountbatten, R.N., was thrown heavily and broke his left collar bone in consequence of his pony's slipping. After being medically attended at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Lord Louis Mountbatten was taken to his Sussex residence, Adsdean House, Chichester, where he was yesterday seen by a specialist. It was stated later that he was progressing favourably but might be laid up for two months. Lady Louis Mountbatten arrived at Adsdean House from London yesterday afternoon.

Lord Birkenhead since his return from Biarritz has made good progress, and has now resumed all his normal activities. He has been spending a long week-end at his residence at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, and is expected to return to London early this week.

The Canterbury *Diocesan Gazette* announces that the health of the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard) is much improved, and it is hoped that he will be able to resume his work by the beginning of July.

WEI-HAI-WEI

PETITION AGAINST RETROCESSION

FEARS OF CHINESE VILLAGERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MAY 4

The *North China Daily News* learns from Wei-hai-wei that the Chinese of the territory have sent an urgent petition to the British Commissioner against the retrocession of Wei-hai-wei to China. Copies of the petition, it is understood, have been sent to the British Minister in Peking and to the Colonial Office.

The petitioners, who represent 300 villages, enumerate the great benefits which Wei-hai-wei has derived from British rule. Peace, prosperity, and justice without parallel elsewhere in North China have, they say, been secured by the British flag, while lawlessness and banditry are prevalent in Shantung. They beseech Great Britain to postpone the return of the territory till better times.

Considering how timid the Chinese are in thrusting themselves into official notice, while in this instance they are actually appealing to a foreign Government against their own, it is impossible to exaggerate the significance of the petition as an indication of the forebodings with which the Chinese in Wei-hai-wei dread the impending change.

The *North China Daily News* declares that Great Britain has a moral obligation towards these people, most of whom have grown to manhood under her protection, and asks to whom would Wei-hai-wei be returned: not presumably to the Northern Government, which is being formed in Peking, while Nanking is not in a position to take effective control. In a new civil war Shantung would be largely a no man's land given over to the horrors of outlawry so justly dreaded in Wei-hai-wei. The agreement for the return of Wei-hai-wei was signed by Sir Miles Lampson and Mr. C. T. Wang on April 18, but there is a strong case, the newspaper declares, for granting the Wei-hai-wei villagers' petition, at least to the extent of postponing the return of the territory till conditions are decidedly more satisfactory. It is not a question of foreign interests, which are small, but of humanity.

"RED" ACTIVITIES IN CHINA

SPANISH PRIESTS CARRIED OFF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MAY 4

Two Spanish priests have been captured by Communists in south-west Anhwei and at present there is no news of their whereabouts. On April 27 Communists attacked the town of Taiho and captured Father Herera, but it is reported that he contrived to escape and has reached Anking. The next day they attacked Huoshan and carried off Fathers Hidalgo and Avito.

According to a Kiangsi missionary, who was recently caught by Communists but managed to escape, it is now the Communists' deliberate policy to kidnap foreign missionaries, whose presence in any town is an inducement to the provincial authorities to send troops for its protection.

There is increasing evidence that a common purpose connects all the Communists in Kiangsi, Hupeh, Anhwei, and Fukien, and they must be regarded no longer as disconnected bands of outlaws but as bodies developing a regular organization. Many observers compare the movement to the beginnings of the Taiping rebellion. Misgovernment and excessive taxation largely assist. The news of the Communists' latest exploits in Hupeh indicates that they are gradually coming nearer to Hankow.

SOVIET AND NORTH CHINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MAY 4.

In connexion with the departure of the Chinese delegation from Harbin for Moscow to conduct negotiations for a definite settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute, an announcement made in Moscow to-day states that Chinese-Soviet relations are likely to improve, as Yen Hsi-shan has officially stated that he stands for friendship with the U.S.S.R. Yen, it adds, has now definitely secured the cooperation of Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Ching-wei, and with their help will speedily overthrow Chiang Kai-shek, form a united new party of all groups, and organize a proper legal Chinese Government. As regards the delegation to Moscow, Mo Teh-hui, the chairman, has full powers and Yen hopes that the mission will be successful.

THE PALESTINIAN DEATH SENTENCES

JEWISH PETITION FOR ARABS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, MAY 4

A group of prominent Jews, calling themselves the *Brith Shalom*, or Covenant of Peace, has petitioned Sir John Chancellor, the High Commissioner, to commute the death sentences passed on the Hebron and Safed murderers, on the ground that they were only the dupes of inciters who are not being punished, and that the execution of the sentences would have a bad racial effect locally.

The appointment of Sir John Hope Simpson to visit Palestine and report to the British Government on land settlement, immigration, and development has provoked hostile Jewish comment, as it disappoints the hopes of the advent of an independent Commission, which would consider what the local Jewish Press calls the Government's "failure to implement the terms of the Mandate" along the lines of General Smuts's proposal. In spite of the fact that Sir John has had 27 years' experience of Indian administration and was for more than two years Chairman of the Commission which has settled more than 1,000,000 refugees in Greece, it is argued that he can have nothing but the narrow outlook of a colonial official, lacking the ability to penetrate the larger cultural and dynamic ideals of Zionism.

BRITISH LEGION REPORT

The report of the committee appointed by Lord Jellicoe to conduct an impartial investigation into the methods of administration in use at the headquarters of the British Legion and into the raising and allocation of its funds has been issued. A summary of the report appears on page 11.

DR. SCHOBER'S VISIT

Dr. Schober, the Austrian Chancellor, who was received by the King at Windsor on Saturday, afterwards drove to the Austrian Legation in London, where he took luncheon. Dr. Schober left London in the afternoon and reached Vienna yesterday.

CONSUMERS' COUNCIL

COMMONS DEBATE THIS WEEK

VARIED BUSINESS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The business of the House of Commons this week will vary from the Consumers' Council Bill to the care of canal-boat children.

The remaining stages of the Railways (Valuation for Rating) Bill will be taken to-day. When Mr. Chamberlain dealt with the question of valuation during the life of the last Government the position of the railways was not dealt with. The present Bill is intended to fill the gap by providing that a railway undertaking shall be assessed as a whole and the rateable value then divided among the various authorities through whose area the line passes. The House will also be asked to approve the Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements) money resolution, which gives the Secretary of State for Air power to pay subsidies for the maintenance of regular air services for the carriage of passengers, goods, and mails. The aggregate of the subsidies is not to exceed £1,000,000 in any one year, and the arrangement will remain in force for 10 years. The Overseas Trade Bill, which is down for second reading, proposes to extend the export credits system until March, 1935.

THE BUDGET

To-morrow the remaining Budget resolutions are to be disposed of by 7.30. Interest will centre in the main around the efforts of the Conservatives to secure some modification in the proposals relating to the death duties. In the evening the Report stages of the Scottish Housing and the Air Transport money resolutions will be taken. The Home Office Vote has been put down for Wednesday, as the Conservatives desire to discuss the recent distribution of Communist publications and the alleged failure to deport certain aliens after expulsion orders have been made against them.

The second reading of the Consumers' Council Bill has been put down for Thursday, and the Liberal Industrial Committee will meet this evening to consider its attitude towards the measure. The general view is that the Liberals will not resist the second reading, though some of them are profoundly disturbed at the proposal to fix prices by statute and to transfer considerable powers from Parliament to the Board of Trade. The Conservative Trade and Industry Committee will meet to-morrow, and it may be taken for granted that the party will offer uncompromising opposition to the Bill at all stages. Friday will be devoted to the further consideration of private members' Bills which have made most progress. Little opposition is expected to the Tolls Bill, which enables highway authorities to take over bridges and highways on which tolls are charged; but the position of the Canal Boats Bill, which deals with the education of children of canal boat workers, is very different. A number of amendments were made during the Committee stage, but the critics of the Bill have not yet been satisfied, and the Report and third reading will be resisted strenuously. This evening there is to be a meeting open to members of all parties, at which canal boat workers will state their objections to the Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS

In the House of Lords the most interesting discussion of the week will take place on Thursday, when Lord Bridgeman will call attention to the provisions of the Naval Treaty and its effect upon British naval construction. To-morrow Lord Brentford will ask the Government to make a statement on the negotiations with the Egyptian Government, and Lord Newton will deal with the Anglo-Russian Commercial Treaty. On Wednesday Lord Plymouth will call attention to the increasingly serious state of the West Indian sugar industry; the Archbishop of Canterbury will move that the Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure be presented to his Majesty for the Royal Assent; and the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Bill will be taken in Committee.

The Conservative Party's "Home and Empire" campaign will be launched to-day. During the next three weeks more than 3,000 meetings will be held, and a house-to-house canvass will be conducted. The principal speakers this week will be Mr. Baldwin at Sheffield on Thursday, Mr. Chamberlain at Gravesend on Wednesday and at Salisbury on Friday, and Mr. Amery at Fulham this evening and at Torquay on Saturday. Mr. Baldwin's other political meetings this month will be at Reading on May 14, at the Albert Hall on May 16, at Middlesbrough on May 19, at Bury on May 27, and at Leeds on May 31. At every meeting during the campaign members of the audience will be invited to sign a pledge to support the Conservative campaign for an extension of safeguarding and the further development of Empire trade.

BRITISH FABRICS FOR DRESSES

THE QUEEN'S ACTION

The King and Queen have authorized the following communication to the Press:—

"Windsor Castle, May 3

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to make selection from a number of fabrics submitted to her Majesty by Lancashire manufacturers.

"Messrs. Reville, of Hanover-square, have kindly undertaken to make models of dresses in these materials with the hope that the increased popularity of British fabrics among the general public may tend to the reduction of unemployment."

THE EGYPTIAN COURIER

News has been received in London that Dr. Salah-ed-din, the courier who is carrying dispatches from the Egyptian Cabinet to the Egyptian delegation in London, reached Lyons by air yesterday afternoon. He is due to resume his journey by air at 5 o'clock this morning and is expected to arrive at Croydon before 11 a.m.

KANCHENJUNGA

A dispatch from our special correspondent with the Kanchenjunga Expedition, sent from a hill town in Nepal on April 23, is given on the preceding page. Our correspondent describes the country traversed and some of the difficulties encountered by the expedition which was, when he wrote, only three easy marches from the base camp. Thence the attempt to climb the mountain will begin.

LONDON NAVAL TREATY

FEARS OF U.S. CRITICS

THE SENATE INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 4

The Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate to-morrow begins its inquiry into the Treaty of Naval Limitation, and opposition to what is now described as "unconditional ratification" is expected from a handful of Western Senators, with the professional support of a few admirals. The first target of attack may be that closing passage in the contingent or "escalator" clause in which, after allowance is made for a possible increase in the tonnage of one of the three principal naval Powers to meet possible requirements of national security, it is provided that the "other parties shall promptly advise with each other through diplomatic channels as to the situation thus presented."

In other words, say the Western Senators, an emergency involving Great Britain, France, and Italy would compel the United States to consult with Japan, which would be doubly objectionable, as dragging this country into a discussion of European affairs of a political character, and as giving Japan a voice in the determination of the American action to be taken. Senator Johnson, of California, for instance, recoils in horror from the idea that the United States should be pledged to seek the advice of Japan. What if the United States should desire to maintain parity with Great Britain by keeping pace with her in enforced new building, and Japan should advise against it? What if the United States should desire to build new 10,000-ton cruisers with 8in. guns, and Japan should interpose an objection to this type? It will be for Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, a member of the American delegation to London, to meet these criticisms if he can.

"FROZEN" TONNAGE

There is also the eternal question of 8in. versus 6in.-gun cruisers. It has been discovered that since the United States under the Treaty has the right to reach cruiser parity with Great Britain only by building "small" cruisers, it might result that in 1936 a large proportion of American tonnage had been "frozen" in these vessels, while British "small" cruisers would be obsolete, and open to replacement by equal tonnage of large cruisers. Therefore the right of replacement, if exercised by Great Britain in the form of 8-inch gun cruisers, would eventually nullify parity in fact, while preserving apparent equality of tonnage. Nothing is said of the superiority which under this argument would be possessed by the United States in 1936. It is remembered only that in that year practically no American cruisers will be subject to replacement, whereas Great Britain will be free to build at least nine 10,000-ton vessels carrying 8-inch guns.

It will remain to be seen whether much can be made of these and other objections by critics of the Treaty and enemies of the Administration. There is the possibility, of course, that the opposition will suddenly collapse, for its foundations are being steadily weakened.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

CHANTREY BEQUEST PURCHASES

The Summer Exhibition promoted by the Royal Academy will be opened to the public at Burlington House at 9 a.m. to-day.

There was the customary banquet on Saturday night, when a representative gathering heard speeches by the Duke of York, the President (Sir William Llewellyn), Lord Moynihan, Lord Thomson, Lord Parmoor, and Lord Macmillan. The Duke of York spoke on the educational and recreative value of the arts and their importance in the promotion of human happiness.

The list of Chantrey Bequest purchases for the Tate Gallery out of the present Academy exhibition is unusually long and interesting. It includes the oil paintings: "The Late Dame Millicent Fawcett," by Mrs. Annie L. Swynnerton, A.R.A., "From My Bedroom Window," by Mr. Alfred J. Munnings, R.A., "The Chess Players," by Sir John Lavery, R.A., and "The Artist's Mother," by Mr. G. Fiddes Watt, and the works in sculpture, "Spring," by Mr. Charles Wheeler, and "Autumn," an ivory carving, by Mr. Richard Garbe, A.R.A.

The oil paintings, "St. Germans," by Mr. Alfred Thornton, and "The Late Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., as a Boy," by Mr. John H. Lorimer, and the water-colour, "Paddlers," by Mr. P. Wilson Steer, are earlier purchases out of the fund included in the present exhibition.

A memorial tablet, erected in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of the late Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., will be unveiled by the President (Sir William Llewellyn) on Thursday at 5.30 p.m. Those who wish to attend will be admitted without tickets.

***** The speeches at the Academy Banquet are reported on page 8, on which will be found also our Art Critic's second notice of the Exhibition. A further selection of the pictures is reproduced on page 18.**

CHURCH AND STATE IN MALTA

GENERAL ELECTION STAYED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, MAY 3

At the request of his Privy Council, made after a protracted meeting, General Sir John Du Cane, the Governor, in virtue of section 41 of the Constitution, which deals with reserved matters, has issued an ordinance staying and postponing the General Election in the interests of public safety.

It is understood that the British Government intends to publish in the near future the correspondence on the politico-religious dispute which has developed in Malta. The correspondence, it is gathered, will deal with the whole matter from the various points of view concerned. It is probable that the communications made to the Vatican by the British Government will be included.

£50,000 GIFT TO UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, MAY 4

McGill University receives under the will of the late Mr. David Ross McCord, K.C., who some years ago founded the McCord National Museum at the university, the sum of $250,000 (£50,000) for the endowment of a museum.

THE BREAK IN WALL-STREET

BAD SPECULATION

A fresh break occurred on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday and Saturday, and such was the pressure to sell on Saturday that the volume of trading was the largest for a short session in the history of Wall-street. Extensive selling caused heavy falls throughout the list. Sales were returned at 4,863,000 shares. The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks closed at 140.24, a decline of 9.19 on the week; the average of 30 leading industrials 258.31, a decline of 27.15; while the average of 20 public utilities at 94.61 was 12.55 lower. A year ago the railroad and industrial averages were 152.87 and 327.08 respectively.

Reuter's New York Correspondent telegraphs that scenes of wild confusion reigned on the floor of the Stock Exchange at the close of the day as holders, fearful of another crash, rushed in to sell. Some of the worst sufferers in the decline were American Foreign Power, American Telephone and Telegraph, General Electric, and U.S. Steel, which fell from 5 to 6 points. Radio Corporation declined 9¼, and Westinghouse Electric nearly 14 points.

Our New York Correspondent, who has repeatedly warned our readers of the inherent unsoundness of the recent "bull" movement engineered in Wall-street, explains that "the fall was an open admission by professional traders that the business recovery thus far has been a bitter disappointment. Hopeful interpretations of business developments, of which official Washington in particular has been prolific ever since the end of last year, have had their fatuity exposed by facts and the stock market declines were merely the inevitable recognition of what could no longer be disregarded."

Our New York Correspondent's message is published on page 22, from which it will be seen that heavy decreases in earnings are recorded by industrial corporations, notably by the Chrysler Company, which earned only 4c. a share in the first quarter of the year as against $2 a share a year ago.

NEW CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER

MR. MASSEY APPOINTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 3

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, announced last night that it was the intention of the Government to appoint Mr. Vincent Massey Canadian High Commissioner in London. Mr. Massey will remain as Canadian Minister in Washington until the summer vacation, probably until July, and will go to London about September 1, to be in readiness for the Imperial Conference.

Mr. Vincent Massey has been the Canadian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington since 1926. He was the first Canadian Minister at Washington. He belongs to a family well known in Toronto, and throughout Canada and the United States, as the Massey-Harris Company, with which he was at one time connected, is one of the largest manufacturers of farm implements on the continent. He was born in Toronto in 1887 and, after being educated at St. Andrew's College there and the University of Toronto, he came to Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a second class in Modern History.

On his return to Canada he became lecturer in Modern History at the University of Toronto. He then did much for the development of social life at the University, which is one of the largest in the Empire, and personally superintended the building of Hart House, which has done much to develop co-operative life among the students. In 1921 he became president of the Massey-Harris Company, and was at the same time closely interested in many other industrial and financial concerns in Canada.

Much excitement was aroused in 1925 when he decided to throw in his lot with the Liberal Party in Canada, whose policies were supposed to be wholly antagonistic to the interests of the Massey-Harris company, as Liberals favoured a low tariff on imported agricultural implements. Mr. Massey then joined the Cabinet set up by Mr. Mackenzie King, but though he contested the seat in Parliament for Durham County he was unable to secure election. A year later, when the Canadian Government first established a ministry at Washington, Mr. Massey was appointed to fill the position. Mr. Massey is married to Miss Alice Parkin, a daughter of Sir George Parkin, formerly secretary of the Rhodes Trust.

CAPE NATIVES' FIGHT WITH POLICE

MANY KILLED AND INJURED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MAY 4

There was a serious encounter this afternoon between police and natives at Worcester, a small town in the Western Province, which has been a centre of local agitation among the natives and coloured people.

The police, under Major Thomas, head of the C.I.D. in Cape Town, arrested a native in possession of a rifle while a meeting of natives and coloured people was proceeding outside a location. A mob of natives and coloured people then attacked the police, and there was a pitched battle, lasting some 10 minutes, in which Captain Barter, police commandant in Worcester, was injured by a blow from an axe which laid open his head. Other police were also injured by knives, stones, and axes. The police retired before the assault of the infuriated mob, firing as they retired. A number of natives have been killed and more injured, but the numbers are uncertain at present as the mob remains in possession of the area where the fighting occurred. The sloots at the sides of the Worcester streets, which are always running with water, flowed red after the encounter.

Fifty police have been sent from Cape Town to Worcester in motor-omnibuses, which will arrive about 10 o'clock to-night. Local vigilants have been warned to be ready, but have not been summoned at present.

WORCESTER, May 4.—During the disturbances this afternoon armed constables and detectives entered the native location, where the natives were fighting among themselves. While making an arrest Constable Waters was stabbed in the ribs. His assailant was shot dead. Then Captain Barter was struck down with an axe. Major Thomas shot down the man who wielded the axe, but a native woman slashed Barter's throat with a knife.—*Reuter.*

LORD DERBY IN AMERICA

FRANKFORT (KENTUCKY), May 3.—Mr. Sampson, the Governor of Kentucky, has announced that May 17, the day when the Kentucky Derby is run on Churchill Downs, will be a public holiday in honour of the visit of the Earl of Derby, who reached New York yesterday. In his proclamation the Governor explains that he has done this so that all Kentucky may serve as a "reception committee" to his Lordship.—*Reuter.*

STUDENT RIOTS IN SPAIN

FIGHT WITH POLICE

REPUBLICAN ATTACKS ON THE KING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MAY 4

King Alfonso returned to Madrid from Seville to-day.

The capital is again the scene of youthful disorder. Yesterday morning the university students declared a strike of 24 hours in protest against the severity shown by the police on Friday when Professor Unamuno arrived at the railway station. At the central university building they took the bronze bust of King Alfonso which had been repaired after decapitation last year, tied a rope round its neck, and dragged it down the grand staircase. They were preparing to throw it out of the window when the Chancellor arrived and prevented them. A red flag was hoisted, but was torn down by students belonging to the Catholic Federation.

At San Carlos the medical students also hoisted the red flag, and afterwards held up the tramways by a barricade and stoned the police. When the police charged they retreated within a building in which they were kept in a state of siege all morning. A police officer struck by a stone fired several shots at the building. Finally the students retreated by way of the back door and disappeared. There were many cries of "Down with the King," and several persons were injured by stones and blows from swords.

This morning a Republican meeting at the Europa Cinema was addressed by Professor Unamuno. Just before the proceedings began half a dozen young men rushed down the middle alley in the stalls shouting "Long live the King" and made for the seat where Señor Prieto, the former Republican Deputy, was sitting and hit him over the head. Many occupants of the stalls made for the side exits, but the others made a counter-attack, and after a rough-and-tumble struggle succeeded in ejecting the young men.

Professor Unamuno then proceeded to develop the same theme as on Friday at the Athenaeum Club, with less violence of language, but with the same hostility to King Alfonso. The question, he said, was not so much whether there should be a republic or a monarchy in Spain as whether they should remove the Alfonsine obstacle to liberty. The Archbishop of Santiago had declared that the monarchy in Spain was consubstantial with the Roman Catholic religion. That was precisely the thesis of the Action Française Party in France, and the Pope had excommunicated members of the Action Française for holding that opinion. The Republican cause should be made to include men of all parties. It should welcome all Spaniards as individuals—even Don Alfonso de Borbon y Hapsburg Lorraine.

Although such incidents as this speech give rise to much comment, they should not be allowed to give the impression that the monarchy is seriously imperilled and Spain on the verge of revolution. General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, has sufficient force at his disposal to deal with any situation that is likely to arise. The sight of heavily-armed police everywhere in great numbers is, in fact, alarming in itself and to some extent provocative. If the police in immediate contact with the crowd would leave their arms elsewhere, Madrid would have a more modern and tranquil air. The presence of police armed to the teeth on football fields and accompanying religious processions causes an unfavourable impression, particularly as these are the two favourite Sunday recreations of Madrid.

Thousands of peaceful citizens followed the May processions of the Virgin Mary through the streets to-day. To them Republican meetings are but incidents.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Covent Garden	SIEGFRIED	7.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	THE MULBERRY BUSH	8.40
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Everyman	THE GLEN IS MINE	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER	8.30
New	ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND MATINÉE	2.30
	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Palace	HEADS UP!	8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Prince's	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	HAMLET	7.30
Vaudeville	DOWN OUR STREET	2.30 & 8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLIES BERGERE REVUE	8.15
Winter Garden	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Wigmore Hall	MR. EDGAR SHELTON	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NOT SO QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	12 to 11
Astoria	THE GRAND PARADE	12.45 to 11
Capitol	CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD	12 to 12
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	ANNA CHRISTIE	12 to 12
Kensington	FLIGHT	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE GREEN GODDESS	2 to 11
New Gallery	MAMBA	1.30 to 11
Plaza	STREET OF CHANCE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SEA HAWKS	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SONG OF THE WEST	1 to 11.30.
Stoll Picture Theatre	FLIGHT	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	JOURNEY'S END	12 to 11

THE TIMES

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind variable, becoming moderate south-westerly ; mainly fair, apart from morning mist or fog ; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Rather unsettled, especially in the West and North. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Duke of York spoke on art and human welfare at the Academy Banquet at Burlington House on Saturday. Other speakers, in addition to the President (Sir William Llewellyn), were Lord Moynihan, Lord Macmillan, Lord Thomson, and Lord Parmoor. (p. 8)

An announcement from Windsor Castle states that the Queen has made a selection of Lancashire fabrics from which Messrs. Reville have undertaken to make models "with the hope that the increased popularity of British fabrics among the general public may tend to the reduction of unemployment." (p. 14)

The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in their report for 1929, issued with the accounts, report a great increase in the transactions as Central Authority under the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measure. (p. 11)

The report of the committee appointed by Lord Jellicoe to investigate the headquarters administration of the British Legion has been issued. (p. 11)

Norfolk House, St. James's-square, the coming sale of which was announced in *The Times* on Saturday, was the subject of inquiries before the close of business on that day. (p. 11)

Honorary degrees were conferred at Oxford on Saturday on Dr. B. Dembinski, Dr. A. Dopsch, and Dr. N. Jorga, members of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. (p. 9)

Canon J. M. Wilson, Dr. F. S. Boas, Sir Francis Newbolt, and Mr. J. H. Whitley were among those who took part on Saturday in the London Manx Society's celebration of the birth of Thomas Edward Brown, the Manx poet and scholar. (p. 16)

Proposals for the extension of the boundaries of Bromley borough, and of the urban districts of Beckenham and Penge have been rejected by the committee of the Kent County Council, who favour the Bromley Rural Council's scheme for the formation of a new urban district for their area. (p. 16)

A festival of music opened at Oxford yesterday. (p. 12)

The dangers of bureaucratic developments in relation to farming are emphasized by our Agricultural Correspondent. (p. 20)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

In his reply to a letter signed by a number of Bengal landowners the Viceroy has reaffirmed the Government's determination to maintain the authority of the law in India. A special proclamation has extended the application of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act to the North-West Frontier Province. In Calcutta on Saturday the police, in breaking up a prohibited meeting, were stoned and were obliged to charge the crowd. (p. 14)

In view of the difficulties created by the Pastoral Letter published by the Bishops of Malta and Gozo forbidding the faithful to vote for the candidates of the Constitutional Party the Governor of Malta, at the request of his Privy Council, has issued a proclamation staying the General Election in the interests of public safety and postponing it until all danger of disorder be past. (p. 14)

The Naval Affairs Committee of the United States Senate begins to-day its inquiry into the London Naval Treaty. (p. 14)

It is understood that the British and Italian Governments will ratify the Young Plan to-day, thus completing the number of ratifications required to bring the plan into force. (p. 13)

The Kanchenjunga Expedition had arrived on April 23 at Khtinza, Nepal, three easy marches from the base camp from which the ascent of the mountain is to be attempted. The journey to this point was a difficult one owing to snowstorms and troubles with porters. (p. 13)

A petition has been addressed to the British Commissioner at Wei-hai-wei by the Chinese inhabitants of 300 villages asking that the retrocession of the leased territory of Wei-hai-wei to China may be postponed until better times. (p. 14)

Herr von Schubert, Secretary of State of the German Foreign Office, will, it is officially announced, be given an important diplomatic post abroad. He is regarded as a possible successor to Herr Sthamer, the German Ambassador in London. (p. 13)

It is officially announced that Mr. Vincent Massey has been appointed Canadian High Commissioner in London. (p. 14)

SPORT

The Stockton Spring Handicap was won on Saturday by Mr. F. B. Barling's Good Mint ; the Grand International Handicap Steeplechase was won by the Marquis de San Miguel's Gate Book. (p. 4)

The Association football season was concluded on Saturday, when Blackpool and Chelsea gained promotion to the First Division of the League, in place of Burnley and Everton. (p. 5)

The final for the Rugby League Cup was won at Wembley on Saturday by Widnes, who beat St. Helens by 10 points to 3. (p. 5)

The Australians dismissed Leicestershire on Saturday for 148 (C. V. Grimmett taking seven wickets for 46), and then scored 50 for two wickets ; M.C.C. scored 174 for three wickets against Yorkshire at Lord's ; and Surrey, after dismissing Worcestershire for 40 at the Oval, made 143 for two wickets ; at Oxford, Oxford University dismissed Kent for 133. (p. 6)

The English Amateur Golf Championship was won at Burnham on Saturday by T. A. Bourn, who beat C. Hardman by 3 up and 2 to play. (p. 7)

H. G. N. Lee won the Hard Courts Lawn Tennis Championship at Bournemouth on Saturday, when he beat E. C. Peters in the final by three sets to one. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The New Zealand Loan ; Fallacy of Price Stabilization ; American Economists' Views ; Swedish Ball Bearing Company's Progress ; and Yorkshire Insurance Accounts. (p. 22)

Money was in abundant supply in Lombard-street on Saturday ; the rate for day-to-day loans ranged from 1½ to 1 per cent. The undertone of the discount market was slightly firmer. The New York exchange moved 1-32c. against sterling, and the Paris rate was ½c. lower. The Bank of England received 1,000,000 sovereigns from abroad and sold £501,559 in bar gold. Silver rose ½d. to 19½d. per oz. (p. 22)

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF

Canadian Press comment on the Federal Budget and the drastic revision of the Customs tariff is naturally tinged with the party colour of the newspapers in which it appears and—as is equally natural—is clearly written with an eye on the approaching General Election. But on the whole it is extremely favourable. The Liberal Press is enthusiastic, while Conservative criticism is reserved and restrained. It is plainly the conviction of both sides that the Government has correctly interpreted Canadian sentiment in replying by a bold extension of the preference given to British trade to the Tariff Bill to which the United States Congress is now putting the final touches. One Conservative newspaper, after describing the Budget as the most far-reaching put before the Canadian Parliament for very many years, goes on to criticize it as a humiliating surrender to Conservative policy, and to argue that the Government has thrown overboard most of the planks of the official Liberal platform. Its criticism is anticipated by one of its Liberal contemporaries, which asserts that Conservative ardour for the British connexion stops short at eloquence and is never translated into action in the direction of freer trade with the Motherland, and that it has always been left for the Liberal Party to take the fiscal measures promoting that freer trade. These are the usual polemics inseparable from party politics and need not concern us in Great Britain. What does concern us, and what is appreciated in this country, is that the Canadian Government, with the plain approval of the great bulk of opinion in Canada, is preparing the way for the approaching Imperial and Imperial Economic Conferences by a striking manifestation of its desire for the closest trade relations with Great Britain.

There has not yet been time to estimate the effect of the new rates. To do so would involve a detailed examination of the revised schedule. But all accounts concur that the fundamental feature of the revision is a widespread and generous improvement in the British preference rates. On imports which last year reached a value of some £40,000,000 British trade receives important concessions, and in 589 tariff items out of 1,188 it will enjoy a free entry into the Canadian market. Only in eleven items has the duty on British goods been increased, while it has been lowered in no fewer than 270. These advantages are offered to British industry without any bargaining for corresponding concessions, and the spirit which has prompted them will be appreciated as much as their actual economic effect in helping British trade at a time when help is badly needed. Although the motives which dictated the recent increases in the Australian tariff were not misunderstood in this country, those increases have hit British trade very badly and there can be no doubt of the effect of the new United States tariff, so that the concessions so freely granted in the Canadian tariff are doubly welcome. They were described by MR. DUNNING, the Minister of Finance, in his Budget speech as the expression of the spirit in which Canada would approach the coming Imperial Conference and are designed, he said, simultaneously to serve the best interests of the Canadian people and to enable Canadians to buy freely from those countries which buy most freely from Canada. He added a word of warning which British manufacturers will do well to take to heart. More British goods, he said, could undoubtedly be sold in Canada ; but the British seller, even with the advantage of preference, must seek the buyer through sales and service organizations comparable with those of his competitors.

That warning is a reminder that trade is not to be fostered solely by tariffs and Government encouragement ; the manufacturer and the merchant must also play their part if the ground lost in past years is to be recovered. In Canada an opportunity, of which every advantage should be taken, is now offered, not only by the revised tariff but also by the desire, of which it is the expression, to foster trade with the rest of the Empire. That desire is no new thing in Canada. It was a Canadian Government, under SIR WILFRID LAURIER, which, in 1897, was the first of all the Dominions to incorporate a preference for British goods in its tariff legislation. SIR WILFRID, and the Liberal Party led by him, afterwards turned away from this policy, and sought by the abortive Reciprocity Agreement with the United States to strengthen instead the economic ties between Canada and her southern neighbour. That change of policy was defeated by the determined opposition of the Conservatives, led by SIR ROBERT, then MR., BORDEN. Any hankerings that still remained in Liberal breasts after the development of Canadian trade north and south with the United States rather than east and west with the Mother Country appear to have been stilled by the new American tariff, framed as it is with the admitted design of excluding as far as possible Canadian produce from the United States markets. COLONEL WOODS, the President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, in a recent speech in Washington very frankly explained to his American audience the effect which that tariff had produced upon the minds of his countrymen, and how it had turned their eyes more than ever to the compensating facilities which Canadian business could find in the British Empire. He described the Empire as "a vast business enterprise, the greatest in "the world," and pointed out that in this enterprise Canada was one of the most important partners with a rapidly growing influence in its councils. The new tariff is a proof that the Canadian Government is determined to do what it can to make Canadian partnership in the Empire economically effective, and this policy will find a vigorous exponent in the new High Commissioner, MR. VINCENT MASSEY, who, after doing good service both for Canada and for the Empire as Canadian Minister in Washington, has now been selected as MR. LARKIN'S successor. MR. MASSEY was attached to the Canadian Delegation at the memorable Imperial Conference of 1926. This year's Conference may be no less memorable for the work done to promote cooperation, both economic and political, between the self-governing constituents of the Empire. In fostering this cooperation, which is the necessary corollary of autonomy, Canada has a great part to play, and, from MR. DUNNING'S references to the Conference in his Budget speech and from the generous extension of British preference for which his Budget provides, it is clear that she intends to seize the opportunity.

British Legion Report

It is highly satisfactory that the honour and credit of the British Legion have been vindicated by the findings of the impartial Committee of three to whose investigation it was decided in January to submit its affairs. Innuendoes, it will be remembered, had been made, suspicions had been cast, and there had been uncomfortable incidents which pointed to the desirability of a general clearing of the atmosphere. LORD BRIDGEMAN, SIR STEPHEN DEMETRIADI, and MR. H. G. HOWITT, who constituted the Committee, conclude their long and thoroughgoing report in broad terms, which it will be open to no one to dispute, that "the "fullest inquiry has failed to discover any "serious blemish in the British Legion." To obtain this verdict is a great gain after the prevalent disquietude. "Errors of judg-"ment," the Committee add, there may have been, and "shortcomings here and "there," but not more than experience with similar organizations would recognize as inevitable ; as a whole the Legion's record, the Committee are satisfied, is such as to confirm their confidence in it. And the status of the investigators, it may be added, ought to confirm the public's confidence in their findings, for they were independently appointed, they have held many sittings, and they have heard much evidence. At the worst the Committee have found that the Legion is human and fallible, and there should be little doubt that their practical recommendations are such as will be taken in good part.

Regarded in their total effect the consequences of these recommendations ought not to be negligible ; but the Legion is, in the Committee's words, so "remarkable a channel of "public sympathy and appreciation" that no standard of efficiency can be too high for it and no steps too prompt to secure the utmost advantage for it. What may appear to be the Committee's most definite finding is that the working expenses are not so low as they might be ; indeed they call them heavy ; but they are of opinion that they can be reduced by closer control and by better cooperation between departmental officers. They recommend also that approaches should be made for virtual amalgamation with the United Services Fund, and ultimately they contemplate the union of all organizations working for the welfare of ex-officers and men. They suggest, too, an improved method of presenting the accounts ; and they set a limit beyond which the reserve fund should not be allowed to grow. They have suggestions also to make about the poppy factory and the sale of poppies—the chief source of the Legion's funds ; about the Journal of the Legion ; and for the combination, subject to certain conditions, of the officers' and men's employment bureau. All their proposals appear to be put forward for the purpose of a general tightening up of the organization and for the avoidance of gaps and overlapping ; but they disclose nothing which can be construed as grave, still less culpable, shortcomings. The Legion, it is true, has not always been lucky over its loans ; but, unless it took risks greater than professional lenders of money would face, it would be difficult to see how justice to deserving individuals could be done.

Mortality at Birth

In the report by DR. JOHN CRUICKSHANK on "The Causes of Nec-Natal Death," which is published to-day by the Medical Research Council, the statement is made that 540 out of 800 deaths, or 67.5 per cent., were due to conditions associated with the actual process of birth. It is further stated that developmental anomalies were relatively infrequent in the series. These findings, which are in accord with the experience of other workers, seem to suggest that the teaching and practice of midwifery in this country are not as efficient as they ought to be. No scheme for dealing with neo-natal mortality can be complete, as DR. CRUICKSHANK points out, unless it includes measures for improving the education of medical students, graduates, and midwives. These measures should bring home to the student's mind the importance of prevention and hence the necessity for ante-natal care. There are emergencies in the practice of midwifery which can be foreseen and, having been foreseen, avoided, but prevention in such cases waits upon knowledge. It cannot be carried out unless doctor and patient cooperate—that is to say, unless the patient is seized of the need to obtain advice before the birth of her child, and unless the doctor has been trained to recognize the signs of danger. It is a just criticism of existing methods that they tend too much to direct the student's thoughts towards severe emergencies and their operative treatment, and too little towards the ways in which difficulties and dangers can be avoided. Great emphasis has been laid in recent years on the education of the mother and on that of the midwife; it is time to include the student, and even the doctor among those whose knowledge ought to be improved, for, in the last issue, responsibility falls on the medical attendant. His must necessarily be the directing and controlling power. If he is satisfied that all is well, neither mother nor nurse is likely to feel anxious.

DR. CRUICKSHANK states that "there are indi-"cations that within recent years a more reason-"able course of training in obstetrics is being "offered by those concerned with teaching, and "greater stress is being laid on the preven-"tive side of midwifery." This is certainly true. But few who know how limited are the opportunities of the average student of acquiring knowledge will feel satisfied with the progress made. The medical curriculum is already overburdened ; but this fact cannot properly be advanced as a reason for restricting the practical teaching of obstetrics. Few, if any, newly qualified doctors undertake the duties of consulting surgeons or physicians ; most are soon engaged in the practice of midwifery. It is somewhat surprising, in these circumstances, to find that the last subject is often looked upon by the student as being inferior in importance to the other two. Young men often leave the schools with an excellent knowledge of the methods of the most distinguished surgeons of the day, but with an imperfect knowledge of those methods which, within a few weeks, they will be called on to put into practice. Loss of life and suffering may be the penalty of this failure.

Oriental Motoring

Acute observers, philosophers for the most part of the peripatetic school, find much to sadden them in the influence of motor-cars on morality. It is not only alleged, but truly stated, that the sense of power which comes to a man seated at a steering-wheel quickly teaches him the Tamerlane touch. For his hour, and until his tank is empty, he is a great lord, taking rank in the new feudal hierarchy according to the status of his car and the number of horse-power units he can bring on to the road, and despising as heartily as ever SIR JOHN FROISSART did the folk of common clay, whether they be of the ranks of the lesser car-owners or simple cyclists or at the very bottom of the social ladder. Because the rigours of medieval feudalism were somewhat abated by chivalry, it has been a natural hope that some new code might grow up, not around the horse this time but around the car. Yet it cannot be pretended that so far those hopes have been realized. The garage proprietor has never shown any particular signs of being under some elevating influence. The fact that so many of the day's dealings are with people who are not likely to reappear, and certainly do not live round the corner, brings with it temptations of its own. Lifts on the road are seldom offered, for three generations of rail-road travelling have established a national tradition of keeping clear of other people in going from place to place. In coaching days no one could talk of having the carriage to himself, and it was soon realized that—whatever their other defects of noise, monotony, and danger—the new invention of railways had the decided advantage that everybody could hope to travel in complete solitude. The railway boom began, and the question "Did you have the carriage to "yourself ?" took its place among the deeply felt, eager, and immediate inquiries with which close relations greet one another. To such a people much of the appeal of road travel has inevitably been the contemptuous privacy that it guarantees ; while the Americans, who began by applying their more sociable tradition to the road, have been severely discouraged by reports of drivers who have picked up and put in the back seat people who at a later stage in the ride have cracked their driver over the head and kept the car. Even between roughly equal motorists, where the courtesy of the road is greatest, there is a great deal of ugly competitiveness, and the best hope for the motor-car as a refining influence does not now lie in Europe or America at all, but in the East.

Cars are spreading among the Eastern peoples, and if only too often they find, and accentuate, manners based on bad Western models, that is by no means always the case. The extreme politeness of Oriental procedure is connected with a leisurely outlook, and it is pleasant to hear that Orientals regard a car as something that increases their leisure and consequently their opportunities for politeness. For this reason collisions in China and Japan seldom end in the assumption of indignantly defensive and volubly untruthful attitudes by both parties, in the way we know so well. Collisions are occasions for speeches and bowings which, if they further delay the traffic, delay it to teach it what good manners are. At the end of the speeches he whose car is the bigger of the two takes all the blame upon himself instead of hastening to engage the cleverer and costlier lawyer. Pedestrians are treated with the greatest respect, and the new roads now being made in China wind at any angle, however inconvenient, in order to avoid the many cemeteries. It seems that many persons in Japan make a habit of running in front of a car from a conviction that they are being pursued by a demon, whom they rely upon the car to run over. This new use for cars, and the friendly service they can render, have done much to make them popular in quarters which might otherwise have viewed them askance. If a man has a frightful fiend treading very close on his heels, he must let the car get very close if he wants his fiend run over. There are accidents in plenty, but no disposition to blame an over-zealous driver, anxious, as Western drivers rarely are, to do a service to the humblest pedestrian.

MR. SNOWDEN'S BUDGET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Snowden's defence of the increase of taxation of the few for the benefit of the many is that a more equitable distribution of the wealth of the country is thereby effected. In other words, he says that, as A has acquired more than his fair share of the nation's money, he must be made to hand over some of it to B. Analysed, this means that a Chancellor of the Exchequer believes that the wealth of the country consists of a fixed amount of cash, of which a small minority have acquired, say, some 75 per cent., with the result that the rest of the population have only a miserable 25 per cent. to share between them.

That Peter can become rich without necessarily robbing Paul seems to Mr. Snowden as unthinkable as that Paul could also have become rich given Peter's qualities of business acumen, hard work, and self-denial. Stranger still is the apparent acceptance by the Opposition of this curious theory of economics. In any case, so far no attempt has been made to expose a fallacy obvious to the veriest tiro in economic lore.

I am, &c.
GEORGE O. MAPPIN, Major.
The Turrets, Walmer, Kent.

CONTROL OF RETAIL PRICES

THE CONSUMERS' COUNCIL BILL

LONDON MILK TRADE ACCOUNTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is claimed under the Consumers' Council Bill that compulsory powers should be given to the Board of Trade for fixing prices of various articles, and it is generally understood that these powers are sought because the London milk trade declined to accept the recommendation of the Food Council in respect of the retail price of milk in August, 1929.

Apart from the general principle of such an extension of bureaucratic powers, it does seem desirable that the facts of this difference of opinion with the London milk trade should be carefully examined. This case is probably typical of the tyranny which would occur if such powers were granted and will serve to illustrate, more plainly than any hypothetical case, the dangers inherent in the principle of giving the power of fixing prices to a Government Department.

In their endeavour to arrive at the prospective profits of milk traders for the period October 1, 1928, to September 30, 1929, and to advise whether the retail prices proposed by the trade were fair or otherwise, the Food Council called for the trading results of a number of firms for 1926, or April 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927. They then added to the profits or deducted from the expenses shown on some of the certified accounts certain sums, without deigning to explain to the traders the lines on which they did so, and after doing this they reported that the net profit earned was 2.1 per cent., surely a very fine-cut profit on retail trading, and I would contend an inadequate profit for the risks entailed.

They appear to have assumed that the profits in question were earned on a cost figure represented by the standard price settled by the joint committee of distributors and producers without attempting to verify this. It is well known in the trade that in many cases concessions were obtained from the wholesalers or producers from those standard prices. Neither the actual cost nor the actual selling prices appear to have been ascertained.

The Food Council then proceeded to estimate the profits for 1928-29, without making any allowance for increased costs due to the improved services given by large sections of the trade. They *estimated* that on the basis of these illusory "profits," inflated as they had been by the arbitrary alterations made by the Food Council in the audited accounts submitted, the trade would earn 2.6 per cent. in 1928-29 if they charged the public the prices arranged with the farmers when the contracts were made in September, 1928. This rate of profit the Food Council declared, although it amounted to only about 4d. per 100 quarts, was too great, and they demanded a reduction of 1d. a quart on the month of August, which on their own calculations would have reduced the profit on the year's trading to 1.4 per cent.! In a word, they suggested that for the month of August the trade should lose the profits of six months' trading.

When the trade presented this aspect of the case to the Food Council and requested to know what the Council had laid down as a standard profit for the retailer, they were afforded no reply, and it was evident that the Council had no standard and no basis beyond the lowest figure they could intimidate the traders into accepting.

In the dairy trade it is difficult, if not impossible, to allocate the actual expenses of trading between milk and the other goods sold, but assuming the profit on other goods to be 6 per cent., which I understand is an accepted figure in retail grocery and provisions, the profit derived from milk in London amounts to 1d. a day for 16 customers, or, say, 33 service calls for 1d. This is no fairy story, but the actual fact as ascertained from my companies' accounts. The dispute with the Food Council arose on the question of an amount of 1d. a quart for one month, or, as they wished us to regard the year as a whole, 1-12th of 1d. a quart over the year. Calculated on the basis I have given above, this meant that compliance with their demand would have wiped out 65 per cent. of the year's profit on milk !

To turn from the specific case of which I have given details to the general principle, it is perhaps timely to remind ourselves of the conclusion of the Linlithgow Committee, who, after a painstaking inquiry into the milk trade, reported :—

"We are satisfied that the interests of the consumer will be best served by leaving the question of retail prices to the unrestricted play of supply and demand.

That conclusion has been abundantly justified by the course of milk prices since. The margin between retail and producers' prices has been substantially narrowed, the consumer has cheaper milk and a service improved out of all knowledge. The effect of controlled prices or profits has always been, and always will be, to remove the incentive to economies in production or distribution, and to cast a blight over all efforts at improvement in the goods or service given with the goods. In no trade can the competition in service and quality be fiercer than in the London dairy trade to-day, and I claim unhesitatingly that no trade in post-War days has shown such an advance in practice, and that at no cost to the consumer.

Yours faithfully,
J. H. MAGGS, Chairman, United Dairies, Limited.
34, Palace-court, W.2. May 2.

MR. GLADSTONE AT ST. PAUL'S

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The following facts may not much help Dr. Terry, but they are of interest. Mr. Gladstone worshipped in St. Paul's at the 3.15 afternoon service on the last Sunday in April either in 1875 or 1876. There was a huge congregation. I sat two or three rows behind him. Mr. Gladstone entered with the ladies from the Deanery in company with Canon Malcolm MacColl, and was placed in the usual front seat exactly under the pulpit reserved for the families of the Dean and Chapter. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and some of her Majesty's Judges that day attended in State. Dr. Liddon (the canon in residence) preached for 50 minutes, one of those splendid sermons which must ever dwell in the memory of all his hearers ; he took into the pulpit the little tightly bound bouquet of flowers carried by all the bigwigs, civil and ecclesiastical, on such occasions. The service being over, Mr. Gladstone joined in eager conversation with one of the Judges as they walked towards the nave. I learnt that it was the Chief Baron Kelly.

Mr. Gladstone did so much to build up that splendid Chapter. He had made Dr. Liddon a canon in 1870. In 1871, much against his will, he had induced Dr. Church to be Dean. The strong rumour was that later, when Dr. Tait died, in 1882 (Mr. Gladstone being again in office), the Prime Minister would have been very glad to have nominated Dr. Church as the ninety-fifth Archbishop of Canterbury, but that was not to be thought of by the man who has been called "the finest flower of Christian character." I knew Mr. Gladstone well by sight both from the Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons and from seeing him elsewhere.

Yours truly,
C. B. GABB.
Royal Societies Club, S.W.1, May 2.

CAESAR'S FIRST INVASION OF BRITAIN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The year 1945 will be the bi-millenary of Julius Caesar's first invasion of Britain—the date usually regarded as the beginning of the history of this country. Is it too early for the nation to begin to consider what form of celebration would best befit such an event ?

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR CLENDON.
K. L. KENRICK.
The Grammar School, Handsworth, Birmingham, April 30.

THE POET OF THE MANX

T. E. BROWN AND HIS WORK

CLIFTON MEMORIES

(By Canon J. M. Wilson)

Thomas Edward Brown was born in the Isle of Man on May 5, 1830, and died at Clifton on October 29, 1897. His claim to a place in the first rank of English poets of that century, and in the first rank of letter-writers, is undisputed by critics. They agree in recognizing his unique genius. But those who know intimately his poems and letters love them and him with an exceeding great love and reverence ; and they feel that, though he exercises a permanent fascination over many persons in England and wherever English is spoken, he has not yet caught the ear of the world as they expected. And they ask, What is the reason of this ?

One of his oldest friends is here endeavouring to give an answer to the question, and a fresh estimate of his greatness. The writer may at once say that he was a contemporary with Brown at school, strange as it must seem that he should be writing on the centenary of the birth of a schoolfellow. It came about in this way. Brown left King William's College, Isle of Man, in March, 1849, for some private reading at home before going up in October to Christ Church, Oxford, and I entered the school in September, 1848, as a little boy of nearly 12 when Brown was 18 ; so that we were at school together for half a year. My intimacy with T. E. B., as his friends call him, began, however, a few years later, when he revisited the school in 1853, and it lasted till his death. He won his double first in Greats and History in 1853, and attained the summit of his ambition, at that time the blue ribbon of Oxford, a Fellowship at Oriel, in a field of 11 candidates, in 1854.

It might have been thought that this great triumph would have completely effaced the memory, by others and by himself, of his having been for so long a time a servitor at Christ Church. He found that it had not done so. Brown had not a vestige of pride or vanity in his composition ; but he was extremely sensitive, and felt most keenly the ignominious position and dress and treatment of servitors in the University. He had been driven severely in on himself for all those years ; he became suspicious, lonely, sore. Possibly he saw slights in some cases where none were intended ; I gathered this from himself long ago ; but he found the position at Oxford intolerable. He went back to the Isle of Man, took a mastership in his old school, and married in 1857. He went to Clifton College in 1863, where his wife is described by those who knew her intimately as both gifted and charming, but incurably shy and retiring from society. During my time at Clifton they and their children formed a very happy but somewhat self-sufficing family. The death at school, from neglected scarlet fever, of his youngest son, seven years old, a boy of remarkable charm and promise, cast on Brown a deep and permanent shadow.

"FO'C'SLE YARNS"

Have his friends overrated him as a poet ? Or why has he not yet been given the high rank they think he deserves ? The reasons, I think, are two : first that so large a proportion of his poems deals with common folk and their common life ; and, secondly, that it is told in dialect. Two-thirds of the "Collected Poems" are in Anglo-Manx, the speech of the sailors and farm-hands of the Isle of Man, and have no other aim than to paint the inner and essential beauty of the humanity which lies concealed in that life. While the use of dialect offends a prejudice we all feel at first, many of the reading public are under the impression that Brown is only the poet of a class, or at best of a locality.

But is not the unworked and inexhaustible quarry of the life of common people the source of all true and permanent poetry ? Is it not the source of the Psalms ? Did not Goethe say ironically that good society was that in which there was no material for art or literature ? Brown has no purpose but the artistic. There lies his charm. An artist paints for us two working folk with bowed heads in a wide field, the distant church tower black against the evening sky, and he straightway opens our eyes and heart to the beauty and pathos of such a scene. Just so does T. E. B. open our eyes to what few can see without help, the human lovableness, or let us say more truly the presence of the Divine, in men and women of simple life, of rough exterior, of slow and rugged speech. It is a revelation for which we may thank God. I appeal to all who know the "Fo'c'sle Yarns." They know what I mean.

To write so many of the stories in dialect was a great venture. Dialect, for some literary purposes, seems indispensable ; but only rare genius can win for it a place in the world's heart. It must be genuine, natural, not a mere imitation, however skilful ; it must be inevitable. The genius of Scotland has secured even in England a literary rank for what is to English folk a dialect. There are writers also of native Irish stories, delightful to us, because the humour would disappear if written in English. Lowell, in the United States, spoke to and moved a large audience in their native dialect. But Lancashire and Dorset writers, even men of genius like Edwin Waugh and William Barnes, have only local readers. There is perhaps something local in their thought. Only when feeling is both deep and universal, and cannot find other expression, will dialect continue to live. In "Fo'c'sle Yarns" the language is that of the people themselves : it is inconceivable that the story should be otherwise told.

IN SCHOOL AND CHAPEL

There may be a third reason for Brown's failure to win wide popularity. "What poetry can you expect," men have said, "from a man who was a parson and a schoolmaster all his life ? It is an impossible combination. Perhaps he was a queer kind of schoolmaster ; and the less said of his life as a clergyman the better : but whatever they were they must have spoiled his poetry." No. Brown was great as a schoolmaster and as a clergyman, and his profession did not spoil his poetry. This must be added to his greatness.

I can speak with knowledge, for I was his headmaster for nearly 11 years of his greatest poetical activity, from 1879 to 1890. In his form, discipline was unconscious but perfect ; everything was regular and punctual. And his teaching ? His form, the highest on the modern side, largely consisted of unpromising material. What he did for them in literature, and language, and history cannot be expressed : he drew out unexpected ability ; he gave them self-respect ; he lavished himself, unweariedly, upon them. One marked result of his teaching was that not a few boys in his form learnt Greek enough as an extra to qualify for entrance at the University, and there take up wider study before choosing their profession. He was a great teacher : his fault was that, very occasionally, he exploded in form and reports into sarcastic severity, and used phrases and adjectives, to describe airs of indifference and inattention, that could never be forgotten. In the varied work and subtle influence of a housemaster, if we may judge by results, he was unequalled among us. His house was deservedly popular.

When he preached in chapel—how can I describe it ?—it was quite conventional in form ; no fireworks, no epigrams, nothing to attract thoughtless attention or to provoke a smile ; but somehow he made the boys feel the

reality, the seriousness, the responsibility of their lives. The masters, too, left the chapel and walked home in silence. There is no doubt that Brown was what T. H. Green called "a witness for God"; felt to be so, even when not quite understood, by the school. There could be no trifling with holy things while Brown was there. It was the same when he retired in consequence of a breakdown in 1892 to live in the Isle of Man. He soon recovered health and often preached to his old school and in parish churches, and was much sought after. The Crown offered him the Archdeaconry of Man and a valuable living, but in vain. He wanted freedom, entire and absolute freedom, after his 35 years of service.

I have said that Brown's stories in dialect form two-thirds of his "Collected Poems." The remaining third was published in 1908 in the "Golden Treasury Series," and has gone through several editions. It has an excellent introduction by Horatio F. Brown, a namesake and pupil of the poet, but not a relative. This collection of over 100 poems will for many readers determine Brown's rank in literature, though the editor says that "the 'Fo'c'sle Yarns' are essential to the proper understanding of the poet."

THE MAN HIMSELF

I must now turn to his letters. Brown was known to his friends as the most brilliant and delightful companion and conversationalist. One friend says that "you never get to the end of Brown"; for variety of interest, literature, music, anecdote, mimicry, for grave or gay, he was unparalleled. Another says that "any full description of Brown would be incredible to those who did not know him." Which of his friends, for example, ever thinks of Brown as a great Hebrew scholar? Yet Smith's Dictionary of the Bible (second edition, 1861) includes him as a contributor, with other well-known Biblical scholars of that date—Stanley, Westcott, Alford, Llewellyn Davies, and others. His longer articles on "Hebrews," "Hosea," and "Canticles" are brimful of the learning then accessible; he seems quite at home with the Fathers, modern Jewish and German writers. Does not this sound incredible?

Brown was known at Clifton to extremely few people. What little is now known to the world is revealed in his letters, which have been long out of print. They took most of his intimate friends by surprise when they were published. The man himself would have been known scarcely at all but for Irwin's delicate and discerning, even brilliant, Introduction. In one of the letters (Vol. I., p. 212) there is a passage which explains this deliberate restriction of acquaintance. It was addressed to an old pupil, also a schoolmaster, who felt his profession a hindrance to his literary pursuits, and asked Brown's advice.

My plan [Brown wrote] was to recognize two lives as necessary. The one, the outer kapelistic life of drudgery, and the other, the inner and cherished life of the spirit. It is true that the one has a tendency to kill the other; but it must not, and you must see that it does not. It's an awfully large order; but we really need three lives—the life of pedagogic activity, as strenuous as you like; the social life, nicely arranged and kept in hand, but never regarded as serious; and the intellectual and spiritual life. The pedagogic is needful for bread and butter, also for a certain form of joy; of the inner life you know what I think; the social life is required of us, and must be managed. You had better act on the supposition that you are never to make your bread and butter by anything but schoolmastering. That supposition, amounting to a conviction, will keep you hard at it. Make quite sure of that department. Your inner work had better be kept as a solace.

INFLUENCE

This, I think, is a key to his life at Clifton. Far above all other calls of the social life came his wife and family. To them he was devoted in affection; exclusive to a remarkable degree both in term time and holidays. He kept aloof from Bristol and Clifton society. He did not entertain. He scarcely looked at newspapers. He took no part in "movements," educational or other, in the city. He never preached except to the school. He was practically unknown, merely a unit in a large staff. But in the school society he was the very reverse. I never, indeed, saw him watching a game in the Close; that was not his *métier*. But in the daily life of the school, in the masters' room, he was the most gay and inspiriting of us.

He lived for five years in retirement and leisure after his Clifton days at Ramsey, in the Isle of Man. He read his classics over again and learnt much by heart, a few lines every day. He read Italian—Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, Boccaccio—and French—Flaubert and others—with infinite delight. He entered into society with keen pleasure, for he was far too distinguished a Manxman to be concealed. He became a friend of all classes, from the Governor and Bishop to the dear old people who could recollect him as a boy. He indulged his "social" as well as his "intellectual" life.

A TALK IN 1896

In his visits to my wife and me after his retirement the old intimate freindship of youth, deeply rooted, soon came back, and was unlike any other friendship. May I recall a conversation with him in November, 1896? We were both then feeling old, 34 years ago, and our talk one evening naturally turned to death and realities. I then learned fully that he was one of the few who felt their feet firmly planted on a rock; the rock of an intimate and direct communing between Nature, his own soul, and God. To convey some conception of this communing, and thus to interpret to others their own vague and speechless moods and longings, seemed to him the highest call in his life.

We passed on to speak of prayer. Could prayer be ever again what it had been to our forefathers, before the immensities of Creation in space and time, and laws of nature and evolution, had been at all realized? Yet prayer seemed a necessity. Man had always been a praying animal. There could be no religion without it. Intercessory prayer might continue, and be regarded as a consecration of fellowship and brotherhood in the spiritual world. But petition?

He was silent for some time. Of late, he said, he had quieted this staggering thought by another. There was not the slightest use in trying to minimize or ignore the revelation through science of the infinity of God. That had come to stay. You might as well resolutely shut your eyes some morning as a protest against the impiety of daylight. Men must, and would, continue to pray. The remedy that he saw was to raise our thoughts of man *in proportion*. Man was not a transient atom in an infinite universe, as science seemed now to say. Christ had come, and had taught a fraction of us that man was the child, the heir, the actual inheritor, now, of God. He was not only a living miracle of exhaustless perfection in body, mind, and soul, but he also had infinity in his nature. He was on a higher plane than he yet knew. It was a matter of *proportion*. Pray not as a midge; not as a perishing unit of poor passing humanity, but as God's own child. Forget His omnipotence; we can't understand it. Pray to Him as a loving Father.

This was the substance of my last talk with Brown. He died within a year.

The election to fill the vacancy in the London County Council caused by the death of Mr. David Davis, a representative of North Kensington, has been fixed for May 14. Nomination day is to-morrow.

MANX CELEBRATION IN LONDON

RECITATION BY CANON WILSON

The London Manx Society celebrated the centenary of the birthday of Thomas Edward Brown at the St. Bride Institute, Ludgate-circus, on Saturday. Mr. J. E. Clucas, the president of the society, was in the chair at the afternoon session, when those who joined in the celebration included Canon J. M. Wilson, Principal of Clifton College during part of T. E. Brown's time there as a master, and Mr. J. H. Whitley, the ex-Speaker, Dr. F. S. Boas, and Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C., old pupils of Clifton College, who gave some memories of the poet as a master. Miss B. E. Gwyer, Principal of St. Hugh's College, Oxford, also spoke.

A letter was read from Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who said:—"I can only hope that the centenary volume which I have been privileged to see through the press may commend itself to his fellow islanders, and that the memoir included therein does not in their eyes obscure or do injustice to his worth. It has been written, at any rate in admiration of the man and his poetry, in gratitude to have lived for a while beside his greatness, and under the certainty that however any future son of Mona may excel him in fame, she can never be mother to a truer poet."

Canon Wilson's recitation of a large part of Brown's poem, "Betsy Lee," was an outstanding feature of the proceedings. Mr. Whitley, who preceded him in the programme, said that the Canon was in his 94th year, and the treat of hearing him recite, as he heard him more than 40 years ago, was one that he would not miss or shorten by a single moment.

Canon Wilson said that Brown gave him the poem "Betsy Lee" in the sixties, and it was not published till 1872. There were 1,600 lines, and it was impossible to give in a few minutes an adequate notion of the perfection and beauty of the poem, which was a new feature in English literature. Then Canon Wilson, seated in a chair, held the attention of the audience for half an hour as, with remarkable vigour, he gave expression to the humour, pathos, and passion of the poem. It was a dramatic effort and a feat of memory which appealed strongly to the audience, and when Canon Wilson finished there was enthusiastic applause.

Mr. William Radcliffe, a past president of the London Manx Society, spoke on the life of Brown in the Isle of Man. Dr. F. S. Boas, in his memories of the poet at Clifton College, said that with his intellectual power, his dramatic instinct, his flexible and resonant voice, he was a born teacher if ever there was one. Sir Francis Newbolt brought greetings from the Old Cliftonian Society; and Miss B. E. Gwyer spoke on women in the poet's works. She said that one thing which had always struck her forcibly was Brown's skill in delineating middle-age womanhood. Brown's breadth and deep sympathy were revealed in nothing more than in his attitude to the experiences, the temptations, the triumphs of woman's life. Mr. H. Whitley referred to the poet as always the blithe spirit, who could sing on the dullest day.

A memorial ode to the poet, written by Dr. A. P. Graves, was read by Mr. J. E. Callister.

In the evening session there were presentations of the poet's works in song, tableau, recitation, and dialogue.

CHESS MATCHES

STOCK EXCHANGE CLUB TO BE REVIVED

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The adjudications have been issued of the unfinished games from the match between Lancashire and Yorkshire in the final round of the Northern Union Championship, with the result that Lancashire win the match by five points.

Lancashire thereby qualify for the English County Championship, and will meet the winner of the Hampshire v. Surrey match (to be played next Saturday) in the semi-final round on the second Saturday in October.

Before the War the London Stock Exchange possessed a strong chess club, and in response to a widely expressed desire, it has been decided to revive the club. At the recent meeting held for this purpose, Sir Herbert Ellissen was unanimously elected president, and Mr. S. R. Colwill honorary secretary. The club will meet at the Woolpack tavern in Moorfields, E.C., on Wednesday evenings during next season, and will probably compete in one of the London League Divisions.

The final results of the London League competitions are as follows:—

First Division.—Lud-Eagle, 10½ points; Brixton, 10; Hampstead, 9½; Battersea, 9; North London, 8; Metropolitan, 7½; West London, 6; Leyton, 4½; Lewisham and Wood Green, 4 each; Highbury, 3; Athenaeum and Bchemians, 1 each.

Second Division.—Claremont, 11 points; Clapham Common, 8½; Battersea II., 8; Sunday Referee, 6½; Ilford, 5; Polytechnic, 2; North London II., 1 point.

Third Division.—Railway Clearing House, 10 points; Centels and Finchley, 8½ each; Lud-Eagle II. and Metropolitan II., 7 each; Clapham Common II. and Vino, 5 each; Nalco, 4; Battersea III., and L.N.E.R., 3½ each; L.G.O.C., 3; "200" Chess Club, 1 point.

After the concluding meeting of the Canterbury Congress, one of the W. W. White Memorial matches was played, the competing teams being East Kent and Mid Kent. East Kent won with the following score:—

C. O'Sullivan 1, W. J. Yeeles 0; B. H. Lohmann 1, C. H. Lorch 0; H. Thompson ½, W. T. Hurley ½; E. Marchant 0, C. G. Spicer 1; A. J. Windybank 1, Rev. D. R. Fotheringham 0; H. J. Poupard 1, P. Sullivan 0; Miss Abraham 0, C. E. Woolmer 1; F. A. Johnson ½, H. J. C. Malins ½; H. H. Harley 1, Lewis Jones 0; R. G. Fort 1, Absent 0; D. F. Andrews ½, R. H. Byrne ½; R. M. Fleming 1, Absent 0; G. D. Tolputt 1, G. G. Homan 0; R. C. Power 1, Absent 0; J. H. Finch 1, A. E. Cozens 0; R. E. Williams 1, H. R. Lorch 0; A. J. Peck 1, C. E. Buss 0; T. Collar 1, Mrs. Lorch 0; W. Minter 0, R. C. Wilson 1; F. M. Argraves 1; O. Lorch 0. Total.—East Kent 15½, Mid Kent 4½.

THE HAMPTON CHOIR

NEGRO UNDERGRADUATES FROM VIRGINIA

The Hampton Choir, which gave a concert at Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon, is a body of negro undergraduates from the Hampton Institute, Virginia, U.S.A., and is conducted by Dr. Nathaniel Dett. The technical efficiency of the choir, whose *personnel* is, of course, changing every year, was altogether praiseworthy. Some negro voices tend to woolliness, but the tone of this choir, though usually full and bright, tended rather to openness. Their articulation was remarkably clear, their *ensemble* well disciplined, even in rapid music—Holst's "Swansea Town," sung in a male-voice arrangement, was taken too fast, but remained, in spite of unnecessary pauses, coherent and intelligible. Folk-songs were not the only non-negro music in the programme: two Russian part-songs and Campion's setting of "As by the Stream of Babylon" were sung with restrained expression, the latter being treated as a solo with the original accompanying parts for viols or voices hummed.

Dr. Dett's arrangements of negro spirituals were musicianly, and three motets of his composition were something more. In these latter negro idioms were absorbed and used, in much the same way as Dr. Vaughan Williams uses English folk-songs, to make new music with a direct address to a modern audience. They are written by a negro with negro materials for negro singers, with the result that they are living works and therefore capable of a much wider appeal. "Listen to the Lambs" was the best of them and showed possibilities as distinctive as, but more fertile than, jazz.

Dr. Foxley Norris, Dean of Westminster, received members of the choir at the close of the afternoon's service in Westminster Abbey yesterday. Two students, leaders of the girls and boys' glee clubs, placed a wreath bound with the Hampton colours on the tomb of Livingstone. The choir sang "Don't be weary, traveller," an anthem composed by their conductor, Dr. Dett.

AWARD OF MUSIC MEDALS

The following candidates gained the Gold and Silver Medals offered by the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music for Local Examinations in Music, for the highest and second highest honours marks, respectively, in the Final, Advanced, and Intermediate Grades of the Local Centre Examinations last March and April, the competition being open to all candidates in the British Isles:—

Final Grade Gold Medal.—Phyllis M. Wright, Chesterfield Centre, pianoforte, and Joyce E. Goldie, Sheffield Centre, pianoforte (equal marks). Final Grade Silver Medal.—Doris E. Bulley, Exeter Centre, pianoforte; Elsa Ommer, Glasgow Centre, violin; and Doris C. Read, Ipswich Centre, pianoforte (equal marks).

Advanced Grade Gold Medal.—Edith E. Gibbons, Bath Centre, pianoforte, and Nesta H. L. Franklyn, Bristol Centre, violoncello (equal marks). Advanced Grade Silver Medal.—Jane E. D. Harvey-Webb, Edinburgh Centre, violoncello.

Intermediate Grade Gold Medal.—Kathleen M. Tapley, Plymouth Centre, pianoforte. Intermediate Grade Silver Medal.—Eileen E. Chapman, Hastings Centre, violin; Frances E. Wall, Margate Centre, pianoforte; and Dorothy V. Castrell, Margate Centre, pianoforte (equal marks).

THE WOOL TEXTILE DISPUTE

ENGINEERS' THREAT TO CEASE WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, May 4

The proposed withdrawal of members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union from the textile mills where a dispute is in progress between the employers and the textile operatives has been the subject of correspondence between the Consultative Board of Textile Employers' Associations and the local branch of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. Unlike the Enginemen's and Firemen's Union, which apparently has instructed its members to give individual notice, the Amalgamated Engineering Union has taken the step of giving a general notice to the Consultative Board.

The letter of the district secretary, Mr. G. R. Carter, informed the board of the decision, "after very serious consideration, to request our members employed in factories where machinery is running, and where a dispute is taking place, to cease work along with other operatives on Saturday, May 10, unless in the meantime some settlement is arrived at between the employers and the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade."

The reply of Mr. J. W. Turner, secretary of the Consultative Board, is:—"I am very surprised to receive the intimation, as to my knowledge there is nothing in dispute between us. Your action is therefore a definite taking of sides in the present textile dispute. The intention of your committee is evidently to bring its weight to bear in prolonging the unfortunate stoppage of machinery which has taken place. In these circumstances your committee cannot expect the position of men who are still being employed at works which are entirely at a standstill to remain unaffected by its decision. I am to point out that your letter to me is not considered to be a proper notice and cannot be accepted as such. If in any works your members wish to terminate their employment they should do so in the terms of their particular engagement."

STOPPAGE NEXT SATURDAY

After a four hours' meeting to-day of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade, it was stated by the secretary, Mr. Arthur Shaw, that the following resolution had been effected:—

"That this conference, having received the report of the augmented executive, also the reports of the unions who have decided to call out their members at firms actually in dispute, hereby resolves that all trade unionists employed at firms where the dispute is actually in progress be called upon to cease work on Saturday, May 10, and that all members of affiliated unions be urged to continue in dispute until an official settlement has been reached."

The resolution means that to-day's meeting confirms decisions previously reached to call out in sympathy with the textile operatives the members of non-textile trade unions who are employed at mills, such as enginemen, mechanics, and electrical workers. Mr. Shaw said that the unions affected by this move had reported to the association that they were in a position to say that their members would respond to the call.

The meeting passed a resolution placing on record "its high appreciation of the determined resistance of its members to the drastic wages reductions proposed by the employers." The resolution went on to call upon the members to remain loyal to the decisions of the executive committee of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade and to continue the dispute until an official settlement has been reached.

TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION

MR. BEN TURNER ON TARIFFS AND SAFEGUARDING

The ninth annual delegate council meeting of the National Union of Textile Workers was opened at Bradford on Saturday morning.

Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., in his presidential address, spoke of the need for a passionate attention to the land as one means of absorbing unemployed. This, he said, sounded far away from the textile trade, but it was no use disguising the fact that we had stocked other countries with our textile machinery, taught them our industry, and they were even becoming our competitors in many lands, so that our export position was not so easy as it used to be. There was also a home trade they needed to cultivate.

"The flirters with safeguarding have their plans," Mr. Turner continued, "but they only invite retaliation and higher costs. It would be a bad day for the cotton trade or the woollen trade if we invited retaliation and reprisals, yet there is a steadily growing insistence by many manufacturers to take this line. There are some employers who have now two strings to their bow. One is lower wages and longer hours, while the other is as a supplement to it—tariffs. Lower wages can never mend trade. It has been proved in the ramp started by the employers in the heavy woollen district and Calder Valley. Longer hours sound incongruous when they cannot even keep the looms going more than three-fourths of their capacity. Safeguarding or tariffs means a lowering of the purchasing power of the people by an increased price to be paid for even home-woven products. These ways are evil and should not be encouraged.

"The present wage struggle is an evidence of the need for greater trades union organization. If the textile workers—I mean the big body of rank and file textile workers—had been in their trades unions to the strength they were in 1920 and even in 1925, the present wages reduction would not have been put forward, and, even if it had, the employers would not have been so successful in some parts as they were in 1929. Organization is the keystone to decent wages and fair conditions. I am hoping to see, ere the time comes to lay down my honorary presidential office, the old vigour restored and the old membership recovered."

The annual report of the general secretary stated that the continued depression in trade was reflected in a decrease of 3,401 in membership, which stood at 58,083.

BANK MANAGER SENT FOR TRIAL

ALLEGED CONFESSION OF THEFTS

Harry Ross Fuller, 58, manager of the East Molesey branch of Barclays Bank, pleaded "Guilty" at the Kingston County Police Court on Saturday to stealing War Loan bonds valued at £2,200, the property of the bank, and stealing bonds valued at £4,000. It was stated that Fuller had had 42 years' service with the bank, and in 18 months' time would have retired on a pension of over £500 a year.

Mr. G. D. Roberts prosecuting, said that the total of the defalcations, which began in 1926, amounted to £7,200, and in addition there was a sum involved of about £100.

Thomas Alexander McGibbney, an inspector for Barclays Bank, said that on examining the books and securities of the Molesey branch he found that a bond for £1,000 Five per Cent. War Loan was missing. Fuller said, "You are right and I am wrong. I am a fraud. I stole the bond."

Fuller made the following written statement:—"It is with great regret that I hand you this letter. I have embezzled £4,000 Five per Cent. War Loan bonds which I bought for Mrs. T. Marsh in 1926, and which were not entered in the books. Since then I have taken £2,200 Bearer War Loan bonds held on account for Mrs. Weldon. There is another bond for £1,000, and I know nothing about it. Beyond that there is a dormant overdraft of £75 on Mr. C. H. Parke's account which I am responsible for as I have the money. As far as I can say everything else in the branch is in order with the exception of insurance accounts, which may not be paid up to date. It is useless for me to express my sorrow for what I have done."

It was stated that Fuller paid the dividends himself to the owner of the bonds in order to cover up defalcations.

The Bench decided to send Fuller for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Humfrey Edmunds, for Fuller, said that seven years ago Fuller got into financial difficulties and had recourse to moneylenders. Faced with bankruptcy, his only course was to take the money from the bank. He tried speculation to get the money back, then stole again in order to put matters right. When arrested there was only £2 in his house.

Fuller was allowed bail.

In the report of a meeting of the National Poultry Council in *The Times* of Monday last it was stated that Mr. Street-Porter said the proposals were sent forward to the National Farmers' Union by the "National Council of Agriculture." This should have read the "National Conference on Agriculture."

MR. J. H. THOMAS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

STANDARDS OF LIVING OF FOREIGN COMPETITORS

Mr. J. H. Thomas's May Day speech to his constituents at Derby yesterday was devoted mainly to the question of unemployment and the bearings upon it of protection and rationalization.

He warned his hearers against assuming that the problem could be solved by mere expenditure of public money. Whereas in their last two years of office the Tory Government sanctioned an expenditure of £10,000,000 on relief schemes, he had already sanctioned over £80,000,000, and within the next two months the total would reach £100,000,000. That was a colossal sum, but even if it were trebled it would only go a mere fraction of the way towards relieving the evil. It was of no use to put engineers and boilermakers and other skilled men on to such work as building roads and bridges. Unless they were provided with employment in their own trades the position would simply be aggravated.

Protection had been suggested as a remedy, but protectionist countries were suffering the same trouble. America, for instance, had 6,000,000 unemployed, Germany 3,250,000, and Italy 500,000, while France, notwithstanding her methods of meeting her obligations, had no unemployed, but possessed a conscript Army.

The contributory factors of the abnormal situation were four years of war and the absence of trade with China and, until recently, so far as this country was concerned, with Russia. Another factor which furnished a contradiction of sound economics was the over-supply of raw materials and the drop in prices. In the expenditure of public money, his aim was to make the nation more efficient. Could it be suggested that in the short period the minority Labour Government had been in office they could have performed a miracle and found an absolute remedy? There was no short cut in these matters.

Regard had to be had to the conditions of employment in competing countries. He had given instructions that local authorities and railway companies, in accepting tenders, must not only give a preference to British products, but must take into consideration the economic standard of the workers in competing countries. French, German, and Belgian workers could not be allowed to be exploited for our benefit.

There should be an international standard of conditions for the workers. "I want to see industrial relationships put on an entirely different basis," Mr. Thomas continued. "We have to have a drastic process of rationalization in this country. I don't mean by that that a few firms must amalgamate, but there is to-day in many industries a fictitious capital basis, and it will have to be drastically reorganized. Sacrifices will be demanded and they must be made."

Asked by a voice from the crowd whether rationalization would not cause unemployment, Mr. Thomas replied: "It will temporarily result in more unemployment, but if I am satisfied that that is a remedy the ultimate effect of which will be of lasting benefit, then my policy is not to refuse anything that is for the time unpleasant or unpopular. I am prepared to risk the unpopularity knowing it must succeed."

Mr. Thomas remarked that if women abolished short skirts they would make the greatest possible contribution to the revival of the Lancashire cotton trade.

PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE

The Prime Minister sent a message to a May Day demonstration at Birmingham yesterday. The message said that last May Day was a great moment in their political history, and he hoped that this May Day they would resolve to work for even greater victories when the Labour Party went into action again.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, addressing a Labour demonstration at Manchester yesterday, said that in his modest judgment he would describe the Government's new Housing Bill as the greatest housing Bill this country had ever seen. He believed it was going to make a tremendous change in the conditions of life for many people. They must deal with housing conditions where they were worst, and they would do that provided the local authorities utilized the powers he was giving them. After referring to the Bill for the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention, which he said was now ready, he prophesied that the next General Election would see the third Labour Government in office.

Labour Day was observed in South Wales on Saturday. Miners' demonstrations were held at various centres in the coalfield and the Miners' Federation resolution advocating the reduction of hours, better conditions, and endeavours to reduce colliery explosions, was carried.

Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, addressing a miners' May Day demonstration at Dover on Saturday, said:—"Great changes must take place in the structure, control, and management of the mining industry. They are long overdue. Our claim to a shorter working day is now recognized both on humane and economic grounds, but the time is not far off when we must have a five working day week. We must also have a living minimum wage, improved safety regulations, and adequate compensation for our injured comrades. The Coal Mines Bill, which was so ably championed by Lord Sankey in the House of Lords, is only a start. Nationalization is inevitable both in the interests of the miners and the nation. Regulation, price fixing, unification, and the shorter working day of 7½ hours are the first step to real reorganization. We must not, however, forget that we shall have to press forward our claims for a seven-hour working day."

May Day labour meetings were held yesterday at Dowlais and Merthyr. Speaking at Dowlais, Mr. A. J. Cook said that the British coal industry had a 50-to-100-million-ton extra production capacity without absorbing any unemployed labour, and the fact therefore must be faced as long as present conditions prevailed that there was a minimum of 2,000,000 unemployed, which would increase year by year.

He took exception to some of Lord Melchett's recent opinions, and said the truth was that there had never been greater bitterness, more persecution, and wider victimization in the South Wales coalfield than during the past 3½ years.

PRINCESS MARY AT WIMBLEDON

In bright sunshine Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, laid the foundation-stone of a new maternity wing and extension to Nelson Hospital for Wimbledon, Merton, and district on Saturday. Hundreds of Brownies (some of whom formed part of the guard of honour) joined in the welcome given to her, as well as bodies of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross Society, the British Legion, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Sea Cadets, and hospital nurses. Princess Mary was met by the High Sheriff of Surrey, Sir John Power, M.P. for Wimbledon, and officials of the hospital. She used a silver trowel and a mallet made of timber from the Victory to lay the stone. Mr. T. C. Summerhays, president of the hospital, handed her a bank draft for £2,505 10s. 2d., the amount subscribed to the Princess Mary Casket Fund, and then children came with purses of money. The new wing will include a general ward and private wards, a clinic, and a child welfare department.

MR. BALDWIN AT VILLAGE CHURCH JUBILEE

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin yesterday attended the jubilee celebration at Wilden Church, Stourport (Worcs), which his father, Mr. Alfred Baldwin, endowed 50 years ago. The Bishop of Worcester preached the sermon, and after the service Mr. Baldwin, as patron of the living, made presentations to two choirmen, Mr. Robert Samuel Blundell and Mr. Herbert King, who had completed 50 years' service. On Saturday a reunion took place at the village hall, when a cake, lighted with 50 candles, was cut by Mrs. Church, daughter of the Rev. B. Gibbons, who was vicar of Stourport when Mr. Baldwin's father provided the church.

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS ADVANCES

The Minister of Health has reduced the rate of interest on money advanced by local authorities under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923, for the building or purchase of houses in which the prospective owner resides or intends to reside. Since November, 1929, the rate has been 5½ per cent.; by an Order dated April 24 the rate is now 5¼ per cent. The Minister will be prepared to give consideration to an application for fixing some rate other than 5¼ per cent. in respect of any authority who are of opinion that, having regard to the terms at which they can raise loans or for other reasons, a different rate is required in their case.

UNCERTIFICATED TEACHERS

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, May 3

The principal topic of public discussion at the sixteenth annual conference of the National Union of School Teachers, which was held at Manchester to-day, was the grievance of the large class of uncertificated and supplementary teachers in elementary schools (just under one-third of the whole number of teachers) in being denied privileges as to salary, pension, gratuities, and status which are enjoyed by other members of the teaching profession in these schools.

Mrs. E. A. Howard (Ashton-under-Lyne), who presided, in a reference to the impending reorganization of the national system of education and the raising of the school age, said the changes now proposed might, it was to be hoped, put an end to the present waste of time in the elementary schools, where children at present marked time from the age of 12 till the leaving age of 14, so that parents regularly came begging that their girls might be allowed to remain at home, where they could be of some use, whereas at school they were kept doing nothing fresh. In criticism of the new system of junior and senior schools, Mrs. Howard said it was a matter of common experience that children of the same age could not all be placed on the same level mentally, yet the age grouping was at the basis of the proposed reorganization.

POSITION OF N.U.T.

Miss Evelyn Walsh, secretary of the union, introduced the following resolution:—

"This conference of the National Union of School Teachers resolves that until a fair and impartial inquiry is held this union will strongly resist every attempt of the National Union of Teachers to represent so-called uncertificated teachers against their wishes and without their consent.

"Representatives of the National Union of Teachers formed the elementary teachers panel of the Burnham Committee and framed scales of salaries for so-called uncertificated teachers on a clause (Clause 12a) of the code of regulations, which was a theory that never had any existence in practice and was deleted from the code in August, 1926. This clause inflicted great injustice and heavy financial loss on the teachers affected. A Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons heard these teachers' case for inquiry and recommended a fair and impartial inquiry into the case as stated by the deputation to the Parliamentary Committee. No inquiry was held. The National Union of School Teachers then appealed for a conference composed of legal chairmen, a representative of the Board of Education, legal or otherwise, and the National Union of School Teachers to be represented by King's Counsel, these to confer and consider whether a fair and impartial inquiry should or should not be held.

"This conference instructs the Executive Committee of this union to press the Board of Education for such a conference or some offer from the Board equivalent to such a conference, or the immediate consideration of the inquiry sought.

"Copies of this resolution to be sent to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister of Education, and each member of Parliament."

Miss Rudd seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted, with a rider that a covering explanatory letter should be sent with it to the persons named in the resolution. In the course of the discussion complaint was made that justice to these branches of the profession had been not only delayed but denied, and that nothing in the shape of a departmental inquiry could be expected to do justice inasmuch as the Board of Education and the local authorities were the bodies out of whose action the injustice arose.

URBAN AREA SOUTH OF BROMLEY

PROPOSAL OF THE K.C.C. COMMITTEE

The committee of the Kent County Council which has been considering the proposals of the Bromley Borough Council and the Urban District Councils of Beckenham and Penge for extension of boundaries in connexion with the review of county districts under the Local Government Act have come to the unanimous decision that no good case has been made out for them. Instead they favour the scheme of the Bromley Rural District Council for the formation of a new urban district to deal with that area. The report is to be considered by the County Council on May 21, and in the meantime has been communicated to the local authorities concerned.

As has been from time to time reported in *The Times*, most of the boundaries in this part of Kent have recently been the subject of claims and counter-claims by the various authorities. Bromley Borough desires to include in its area the greater part of the parishes of Keston and Hayes, with sections of Farnborough and West Wickham. Beckenham has proposed amalgamation with the rapidly developing parish of West Wickham, and Penge recently put in a claim for a large part of the north-west of Beckenham. On the other hand, the Bromley Rural District Council, which has its headquarters at Orpington and includes in its 13 parishes Hayes, Keston, West Wickham, and Farnborough, applied for conversion into a new urban district, and Chislehurst Urban Council asked for a new urban district to be formed composed of Chislehurst, Sidcup, the Crays, and Mottingham. Last February the Bromley Borough Council applied for a provisional order for the extension of boundaries under the 1888 Act.

The Penge proposal for the absorption of a large part of Beckenham was naturally strongly opposed by the latter area, but the other claims, for absorption of undeveloped districts by larger authorities, received considerable support in the districts concerned. The West Wickham Parish Council are in favour of amalgamation with Beckenham, though a strong section of residents is opposed to it, desiring either to remain a separate district or to be associated with Orpington, and the local government electors of Keston and Hayes have both voted in favour of inclusion in Bromley Borough rather than in a new urban district.

The County Council's Committee, in their report, base their decision on the needs of the whole of the disputed area. They admit that there may be greater facility of communication between Keston, Hayes, and Bromley and between West Wickham and Beckenham, but they state that the whole area would make a unit suitable for efficient and economical administration and that the loss of the parishes named would seriously affect its financial resources. The rapidly developing area, with the necessary sanitation and other services, needs urban administration with equalization of rates. Educational development is another matter which had weight with the committee.

One of the immediate requirements of the district is a sewerage scheme, which the rural district council estimates to cost about £74,000. At West Wickham it is feared that the parish will have largely to finance this and other schemes for the whole area, and it is proposed to hold a public meeting to consider the position and if desirable appeal against the report.

The area of the new urban district which the county council's committee proposes should be made would include the greater part of the present rural district, excluding the areas near to Sidcup and Chislehurst.

Minor adjustments of boundaries between Penge and Beckenham and between Beckenham and Bromley are suggested in the report for negotiation between the authorities concerned. At Beckenham yesterday a representative of *The Times* was informed that the report of the county council committee had not yet been before the urban council. No proposals for boundary adjustments between Penge and Beckenham had yet been outlined. As for Beckenham and Bromley, an agreement about Hayes-road was come to between the councils as part of the scheme for the inclusion of Hayes and Keston in Bromley and West Wickham in Beckenham. If that scheme were rejected the agreement would fall to the ground.

SUMMER ASSIZE DATES

The following have now been fixed as commission days for the Summer Assizes on the North Eastern Circuit—Durham, June 19; Newcastle, June 26; York, July 3; Leeds, July 9. The Judges are Mr. Justice Hawke and Mr. Justice Humphreys. Civil and criminal business and divorce causes will be taken at all the towns.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR

Meteorological Office, May 4

General Inference from Observations at 7 p.m.—A deep depression westward of Ireland is encroaching somewhat on the British Isles. Some rain or showers may be expected in Ireland and Scotland, but elsewhere weather will be mainly fair.

Forecasts for To-day

London, England, S.E., E., Midlands, E.—Wind variable, becoming moderate south-westerly; mainly fair; apart from morning mist or fog; moderate temperature.

Further Outlook.—Rather unsettled, especially in the West and North.

SEA PASSAGES

English Channel (East) (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Moderate south or south-west wind; mainly fair, apart from morning mist or fog; sea moderate. Straits of Dover.—Wind variable, becoming moderate southerly; morning mist or fog; otherwise fair; sea slight.

Irish Sea.—Fresh southerly wind; cloudy; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

Air Routes (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Light variable or south-westerly winds, 5 to 10 m.p.h. at surface, 10-15 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather mainly fair. Visibility 200 yards in many places early, improving to three to six miles.

Sun rises, 5.28 a.m.; sets, 8.26 p.m.
Moon sets, 3.1 a.m.; rises, 11.4 a.m.
First quarter, 5.53 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 9.26 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 7.21 a.m. and 7.35 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

Kensington Palace, May 3, 7 p.m.—Bar., 1020.9mb. (30.15in.), steady; temp., 52.2deg.; humidity, 84 per cent.; wind, E. light; weather, overcast.

Friday, 7 p.m. to Saturday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 47deg.; rainfall, 3.2mm. (0.12in.).

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 58deg.; rainfall, 3.1mm.

Sunshine at Kew, 1.9 hours.

May 4, 7 p.m.—Bar., 1017.4mb. (30.04in.), falling slowly; temp., 58.2deg.; humidity, 75 per cent.; wind, S., light; weather, cloudy.

Saturday, 7 p.m., to Sunday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 45deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp. 63deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 3.8hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 2; Kingsway, 1½; Clacton, ½; Lowestoft, 6; Southport, 3; Torquay, 5½; Ventnor 7.

Saturday's figures were:—Hampstead, ½; Kingsway, 1½; Clacton, 5; St. Andrews, 5; Southport, 4; Torquay, 4½; Ventnor 5.

PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

A BUCKS BRANCH FORMED

Lord Crawford and Balcarres, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Bucks County Branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England at Aylesbury on Saturday, said: "We should do something to prevent the upgrowth of these nasty, alien buildings and to clear away these ostentatious and vulgar advertisements you see by the side of the roads. I do not believe these advertisements can increase the bulk of business."

He wished that when authorities made new roads they would remember that a new road should be something that should do full justice to its neighbours on either side. They wanted roads to be beautiful as things in themselves. Their chief enemies were, first, the enemy of carelessness; secondly, the enemy of apathy; thirdly, the enemy of ignorance. The enemy of carelessness was perhaps the most dangerous.

Lord Cottesloe (president) said the difficulty was the enforcing of regulations the county councils possessed.

The following committee was elected:—Lieutenant-General Sir Alex Hamilton-Gordon (chairman), Lord Addington, Sir Walter Carlile, Lord Stopford, Mr. J. F. Watkins (hon. secretary), and Mr. W. Naylor (hon. treasurer).

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

| Stations | Sunshine | Rainfall | Temp. Min. | Tem

CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION LTD.

GREAT WINE SALE

FOR this Event the C.S.S.A. has purchased many fine Wines under exceptionally favourable circumstances. These, together with several bins of Wine from the famous 64-year-old cellars of the C.S.S.A., will be offered at bargain prices. Sale List Free.

DELIVERY. *Free delivery in London and Suburbs. Outside this area, orders of over 20/- send carriage free to any Goods Station in England and Wales.*

WHITE WINES

SPANISH No. 8. Specially selected and shipped by the C.S.S.A. Superior character and style. SALE PRICE, per doz. botts. **25/-**

GRAVES DRY IMPERIAL No. 105. An excellent light summer wine with limpid softness and delicious freshness of flavour. Usually 38/-. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **32/-** Per dozen ½-bottles 18/-.

BARSAC TÊTE DE CUVÉE No. 110. From selected grapes. Fairly rich, with exceptional bouquet and flavour. Usual price 54/-. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **45/-** Per dozen ½-bottles 24/6.

Single bottles at the dozen rate.

SHERRIES

PALE AMONTILLADO No. 60. Very pleasing character. Dry. An excellent luncheon wine. **44/-** SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles

FOUR DIAMONDS No. 51. Gonzalez, Byass & Co. The last butts of this shipment. Rich and mellow, and medium golden colour. Usual price 60/-. SALE PRICE, per doz. botts. **54/-**

MARSALA No. 109, from Sicily. A rich Madeira-like wine unequalled at SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **39/-**

MADEIRA. San Martinho. Bin 138. Bottled June, 1920. A rare Madeira of delicious old bottled character. Tawny colour. Medium dry. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **88/-**

Single bottles at the dozen rate.

CHAMPAGNES

LOUIS CHALON & CIE. Special C.S.S.A. Cuvee 1920 Vintage. A favourite Wine offered at a remarkably low price. Usual price 108/-. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **102/-** Per dozen ½-bottles 56/-.

MOET & CHANDON. Dry Imperial. Reserved for Great Britain. 1919 Vintage. Bottles only. Usual price 156/-. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **150/-**

Single bottles at the dozen rate.

SPARKLING WINES

EPERNAY GOLD SEAL. A very popular dry Sparkling Wine. Excellent in every respect. SALE PRICE, per doz. botts. **66/-** Per dozen ½-bottles 36/6.

SPARKLING MUSCATEL. Royal Epernay. Delicate muscatel flavour. A selected Cuvee, not too sweet. Usual price 73/-. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **69/-**

Single bottles at the dozen rate.

WHISKY

C.S.S.A. KNIGHTRIDER HIGHLAND BLEND VAT 10 SCOTCH WHISKY

The C.S.S.A. again offer this famous Whisky at a reduced price during the Sale. The blend is of finest Malt and Grain Highland Whiskies, and the age, over 7 years, is guaranteed by the fact that the Whiskies have been in the possession of the C.S.S.A. since the time of distillation, viz., over 7 years. 30 degrees under proof.

~~12/6~~ **11/6**

Per dozen bottles 138/-.

BURGUNDY

No. 15 COTE D'OR—1926 VINTAGE. Shipped by J. Calvet & Cie. A very good specimen of a firm, smooth Burgundy, delicate and suave. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **36/-** Per dozen ½-bottles 20/-.

BEAUNE SUPERIOR No. 26. A ripe, fruity Burgundy, round and harmonious in style. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **42/-** Per dozen ½-bottles, 23/-.

Single bottles at the dozen rate.

CLARET

LALANDE DE POMEROL—1924 Vintage. No. 108. This shipment from Messrs. J. Calvet & Cie., shows in perfection the suave elegance of style and delicious mellowness so enjoyable in Clarets. SALE PRICE, per doz. botts. **32/-** Per dozen ½-bottles 18/-.

CHATEAU HAUT BRION. 1923 Vintage. Chateau Bottled. 1st classed growth. One of the first four great wines of Bordeaux. Perfect bouquet and flavour, a light elegant wine. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **80/-**

Single bottles at the dozen rate.

PORT

FULL RICH PORT No. 10. A good sound Port Wine. Usual price 45/-. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **39/-**

MARTINEZ No. 57. Shipped by Messrs. Martinez, Gassiot & Co. Distinguished by elegance and delicacy of flavour with bright colour. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **54/-**

HUTCHESON'S 1917 PORT. A fine mellow well-balanced wine, fruity with body, medium dry, good crust and colour. Current prices of this year range from 100/- upwards. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles, **88/-**

Single bottles at the dozen rate.

EMPIRE WINES

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BURGUNDY, No. 34. Exclusive shipping from the Kanmantoo Vineyard. A generous well matured nourishing wine SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **28/-** Per doz. ½ bottles, 16/-. Per doz. flagons, 41/- (Flagons included).

EMPIRE AUSTRAL. No. 12. A superbe light Tawny Australian Red Wine of Port style. Usual price, 40/-. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **36/-**

SOUTH AFRICAN TOPAZ MUSCAT, C.S.S.A. No. 160. Own shipping. A most delicious dessert wine resembling the famous Tokay. SALE PRICE, per dozen bottles **39/-**

Single bottles at the dozen rate.

BRANDY

DOMECQ'S 2 VINE BRANDY. Strength 26 degrees under-proof. A special purchase of a War Disposals Board stock. 10 years old when bottled in the war years by Pedro Domecq y Cia. of Jerez de la Fontera, and now on offer in original bottles. The house of Pedro Domecq was the first to distil brandy in Spain, and has been honoured by appointment to the Spanish Royal Court. This brandy is guaranteed to be the product by distillation of pure unblended wine from Spanish grapes. Usual price per bottle, 16/6 SALE PRICE, per bottle **13/6** Per dozen bottles, 162/-.

COCKTAILS

VICHAND GIN AND VERMOUTH Martini Cocktail. A popular favourite. Usual price 9/. SALE PRICE per bottle **6/3**

CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLY Assn. 425, Strand, London, W.C.2 and 136, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, MAY 3

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), and the Bishop of Winchester have arrived at the Castle and the Earl of Home has left.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., had an audience of The King before Dinner.

His Excellency Dr. Johann Schober (Austrian Federal Chancellor), who was accompanied by His Excellency the Austrian Minister (Herr Georg Franckenstein), had the honour of being received by The King and Queen this morning.

The Viscount Astor, the Viscountess Astor, M.P., and the Hon. Phyllis Astor had the honour of dining with Their Majesties this evening.

MAY 4

The King and Queen, the Duke of Gloucester and the Prince George, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance, were present at Divine Service in the Private Chapel this morning.

The Service was conducted by the Dean of Windsor, and the Bishop of Winchester preached the Sermon.

The Right Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury), has left the Castle.

145, PICCADILLY, MAY 3

The Duke of York, attended by Mr. P. K. Hodgson, was present at the Annual Dinner of the Royal Academy, which was held at Burlington House this evening.

The Norwegian Minister returned to London on Friday from Belgium, where he has been staying for the last 10 days.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Cambridge have returned to 72, Eccleston-square from Badminton House.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne will return to 20, Mansfield-street to-day from Bowood Park, Calne, Wiltshire.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Northampton have taken a tenancy of 2, Grosvenor-crescent, S.W.1, from to-day for two months.

The Earl and Countess of Midleton will return to 34, Portland-place to-day from Peper-Harow, Godalming.

The Earl and Countess of Strafford have returned to 5, St. James's-square from Ireland.

Cora Countess of Strafford returned to 30, Grosvenor-square on Saturday from Paris.

Lady Alice Reyntiens returned to 81, Cadogan-square on Saturday from Lancashire.

Lady Alice Ashley has arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Lord and Lady Sinclair will return to 6, West Halkin-street on Thursday from Milton Park Lodge, Dalry, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Lord and Lady Biddulph have returned to 36, Lowndes-street from Paris.

Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn and the Hon. Rosemary Dawson have returned to 32, Wimpole-street from Yugoslavia.

Lord Alness, who has been staying at 26, Hyde Park-gate, has left London for Abden House, Edinburgh. Lady Alness will remain in London for about another week.

Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain have returned to London from the South of France.

Sir Montague Barlow has returned to London from Madrid.

The Hon. Mrs. R. H. Hermon-Hodge will give a small dance for her daughters, Miss Pamela and Miss Lorna Hermon-Hodge, on Wednesday, June 11.

Captain Sir George and Lady Duckworth-King have returned to 31, Eaton-place.

Sir Archibald and Lady Edmonstone will return to 12, Hyde Park-square to-day from Cape Town.

Sir John and Lady Buchanan-Jardine have returned to 24, St. James's-place from Paris.

Sir Abe Bailey expects to return to 38, Bryanston-square at the end of the month from South Africa.

Lady Leighton left Croydon on Saturday by air for Bashara.

Lady Vaughan, who has recently returned from the South of France, has now left for Devonshire, where she will remain for about a month.

Major and the Hon. Mrs. Guy Feilden and Miss Priscilla Feilden have arrived at 16, Buckingham Palace-gardens for the season. Telephone, Sloane 8560.

Dr. Rushbrook Williams left Southampton on Saturday in the Berengaria for New York. He will spend a month in the United States and return in the Olympic, which is due on June 6.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Butler, and Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler have arrived at the Berkeley Hotel, where they will remain until they sail for New York in the Olympic on May 21.

Mrs. Bulkeley-Johnson has arrived at 7, Chesham-place, Belgravia (Sloane 6081), with Miss Toby Haseltine and Miss Christobel More-Molyneux, for the season.

The Queen of Norway paid a shopping visit to Harrods on Saturday morning.

MARRIAGE

MR. W. F. PHARAZYN AND MISS PETERS

The marriage took place in the Chapel of the Savoy on Saturday of Mr. William Forster Pharazyn, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey N. Pharazyn, of Eastella, Hastings, New Zealand, and Miss Stella Margaret Peters, only daughter of Sir Byron and Lady Peters, of Penny Hill Park, Bagshot, Surrey. The Rev. Hugh Chapman officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of parchment satin with a cap of old Brussels lace and a veil of net, a diamond cross and a diamond necklet, and carried a bouquet of flame-coloured roses. She was attended by three grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Mollie Davies-Cooke, Miss Isabel Liévin-Bauwens, and Miss Cecilia Pharazyn (sister of the bridegroom). Their dresses of flame-coloured georgette had capes, and they wore hats to match. They carried bouquets of cream gladiolus and wore crystal necklets.

Mr. A. Thurlow Laws was best man. A reception was held at the Savoy Hotel, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. Godfrey Pharazyn, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Peters, Mr. Peter Pharazyn, Miss Cecilia Pharazyn, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mrs. Anthony Carr, Sir John and Lady Ferguson, Miss Diana and Mr. Ian Ferguson, Sir Frank and Lady Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Rolt Creasy, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Squadron Leader and Mrs. Stapleton, Sir William Barber, Miss Barber and Miss Freda Barber, Mr. H. O. Serpell, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Donaldson, Major and Mrs. Colley, Lady Eaglestone, Mr. and Mrs. West, Mrs. F. C. Lady Eaglestone, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gates, Mr. and Mrs. Rolt Creasy, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Squadron Leader and Mrs. Stapleton, Sir William Barber, Miss Barber and Miss Freda Barber, Mr. H. O. Serpell, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Donaldson, Major and Mrs. Colley, Lady Eaglestone, Mr. and Mrs. West, Mrs. F. C. Fryer, Miss Wynne Williams, Mrs. Gordon Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. H. Halsted, Dr. and Mrs. Halsted, Miss D. and Miss I. Halsted, Major and Mrs. Halsted, Mrs. G. G. Halsted, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Davies Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Liévin-Bauwens, Dr. and Mrs. Athill Cruttwell, Mr. and Mrs. Ellamoor, and Mr. and Mrs. Pope.

The honeymoon is being spent in the South of France. The bride travelled in a tweed dress and coat and a hat to match.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 19

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. P. H. RUSHBROOKE AND MISS H. M. MORROGH

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. H. Rushbrooke and Miss Hilda Mary Morrogh will take place at the Ursuline Convent Chapel, Blackrock, Co. Cork, on Thursday, June 12.

MR. O. J. R. ORR AND MISS GODFREY-FAUSSETT-OSBORNE

The engagement is announced between Oswald James Ritchie Orr, Royal Engineers, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Orr, of St. Andrews, Fife, and Helen Joan, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey-Faussett-Osborne, of Queendown Warren, near Sittingbourne.

DR. L. G. CARMICHAEL AND MISS S. E. FRANCOMBE

The engagement is announced between Dr. Lindsay Gordon Carmichael, son of the Rev. S. G. and Mrs. Carmichael, Tymon, Dumfriesshire, and Sybil Elsa, daughter of Mrs. Francombe, Morpeth, and the late Mr. Francombe, Oxford.

MR. M. MCLELLAN AND MISS CRAIG

The engagement is announced between Mr. Menzies McLellan, M.B., Ch.B., of Edinburgh, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. William McLellan, formerly of Hillbank, Grange Loan, Edinburgh, and Barbara, daughter of Mr. Gilfrid Craig, J.P., C.C., and Mrs. Craig, M.B.E., of The Grange, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.

MR. C. PATEY AND MISS M. LOVE

The engagement is announced of Charles Patey, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jas. Patey, of Northwood, Middlesex, to Marion Love, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Love, of The Gables, Northwood, Middlesex.

MR. M. A. E. FRANKLIN AND MISS I. C. BLOCH

The wedding of Michael A. E. Franklin and Irene Claire Bloch will take place at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 28, St. John's Wood-road, at 2.15 p.m. on Wednesday, May 7. The guests will afterwards be received at 50, Porchester-terrace, W.2.

MR. J. H. HALL AND MISS MACDONALD

The engagement is announced between James H. Hall, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hall, of Wellington, New Zealand, and Monica, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonald, of Wallington, Surrey.

MR. M. F. MACGREGOR AND MISS HAMILTON-RUSSELL

The marriage arranged between Mr. Malcolm Findanus MacGregor and Miss Rachel K. Hamilton-Russell will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Saturday, June 14.

MR. W. G. FORDHAM AND MISS FREEMAN

An engagement is announced between Wilfrid Gurney Fordham, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fordham, of Mill Vale, Bromley, Kent, and Eugénie (Pippie), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Marshall Freeman, of 16, Oakwood-avenue, Beckenham, Kent, and late of Harborne, Birmingham.

FUNERALS

COLONEL G. HESKETH

The funeral of Colonel George Hesketh, V.D., J.P., took place at Astley Bridge, Bolton, on Saturday. The service at St. Paul's Church was conducted by the Rev. P. R. Grove (vicar), assisted by Canon Ellison, Canon Elsee, and the Master of the Temple. The Bishop of Manchester gave a short address, and pronounced the blessing at the graveside, and the Bishop of Burnley read the committal sentences. The chief mourners were Major and Mrs. William Hesketh, Major and Mrs. Gerald Hesketh, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wilding, Miss Hesketh, and Mrs. George Hesketh.

Others present included:—

Sir Thomas Fitzroft, Sir Knowles Edge, Sir John Haslam, the Archdeacon of Manchester, the Hon. Marshall Brooks, Sir Meyrick Hollins, and Sir George Holden.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. P. FORMAN

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Dudley Perry Forman, of Wollaton, Notts, took place at Wollaton on Saturday. The Rev. J. G. Thornton (rector) officiated. Lieutenant-Colonel Forman commanded the 46th (North Midland) Signals. The coffin was borne on a gun-carriage. Lieutenant-Colonel D. Hey (Deputy Chief Signal Officer, Northern Command), Colonel L. Worthington, Director of Signals, 46th (North Midland) Division, Major C. F. Ball, Captain R. A. Briggs, Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Brewill, Major A. A. Walton, Major B. H. Brewill, and Captain W. Foster were the pall-bearers, and there was an escort formed by No. 3 Company of the 46th (North Midland) Divisional Signals, under the command of Captain S. Smith. The principal mourners were:—Mrs. D. P. Forman (widow), Mr. and Mrs. James Forman (father and mother), Mrs. W. A. Potter (sister), Mr. J. H. Mackie and Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Potter (brothers-in-law), Mr. J. T. Perry, Mr. F. T. Perry, and Mr. J. A. Gotch (uncles), Mr. T. Bailey Forman, Mrs. W. E. Hardy, the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Farrar, and Mrs. Denis Bates (cousins).

Others present included:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Hetherington, 62nd (North Midland) Brigade, R.A., Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Dick (6th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters), Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Kerr (5th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters), Colonel H. Stepney (Derbyshire Territorial Association), the Lord Mayor of Nottingham (Councillor W. Wesson), the Sheriff (Councillor W. Hooley), the Town Clerk (Mr. W. J. Board), Lord and Lady Charnwood, Sir Henry Betterton, M.P., Sir Ernest Jardine, Sir Arthur Blake, Sir Bernard Wright, Sir Albert Ball, Colonel C. W. Birkin, Colonel A. N. Lee, Colonel W. R. Rook, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bradwell, Lieutenant-Colonel N. O. Pearson, Mr. W. G. Player, Mr. J. D. Player, Mr. C. R. Bemrose, and Mr. J. C. Warren.

Last Post and Reveille were sounded at the graveside.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. WYNDHAM

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles John Wyndham, of Heathfield Lodge, Midhurst, took place on Saturday at Woolbeding, near Midhurst. The Rev. E. H. Johnston and the Rev. D. R. Pelly officiated. The chief mourners were Sir Percy Wyndham, Colonel W. F. G. Wyndham, the Misses Wyndham, Lord Leconfield, Miss Margaret Wyndham, the Hon. Lady Maxse, and Mrs. W. Wyndham. Others present included:—

Viscount Cowdray, Major-General Sir John and Lady Daniell, Major M. Digby, Sir Charles Cook, Colonel J. F. N. Bazendale, Brigadier-General C. de Winton, Lady Vaughan-Lee, Major-General G. G. S. Carey, Sir Stephen and Lady Sale, Mrs. Lascelles, Major F. W. Lascelles, the Hon. Lady Cunliffe, Major F. G. Pemberton, Colonel Kenyon, Mr. G. C. Clarence, Mr. D. B. Johnson, the Rev. B. and Mrs. Heald, Mrs. R. C. Fisher, Mrs. Courtnay Clarke, the Rev. C. J. Verschoyle, the Rev. M. Chapman, Mr. G. Little, Mrs. Pelly, Dr. B. Bailey, Miss M. Bailey, Commander F. S. Watson, Colonel A. Hill, Mr. A. Hide, Captain R. G. Blackwell, Major and Mrs. F. R. Harding Newman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dobson, Mrs. Gooddy, Mrs. Fitzsimon, Mr. J. M. Furneaux, Mrs. Brownlow Knox, Canon R. D. Sinis, Colonel the Hon. Douglas Carnegie, Mr. G. Knight, and Mr. G. Eames.

MR. E. HESELTINE

The funeral took place on Saturday at Great Warley Parish Church of Mr. Evelyn Heseltine, of the Goldings, Great Warley. The Bishop of Chelmsford, the Bishop of Barking, Archdeacon Bayne, Canon Grant, the Rev. F. L. Williamson (rector of Great Warley), the Rev. F. H. Procter, the Rev. T. A. Teitelbaum, and the Rev. L. C. Roberts officiated. The family mourners were:—Mrs. Heseltine (widow); Mr. Norfor Heseltine (son), Mrs. de Rougemont (daughter), Brigadier-General C. H. de Rougemont, Mr. Denys and Mr. Richard de Rougemont, Miss Jessie Heseltine, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley-Jones, Colonel and Mrs. Christopher Heseltine, Major Godfrey Heseltine, Colonel John Heseltine, Mr. Philip Heseltine, Viscountess Castlerosse and Major-General Sir George Jeffreys, Lady Hunloke, Mrs. Addinsell, Mrs. Sofer Whitburn, Mr. Henry and Lady Anne Hunloke, Mr. Nigel Heseltine, Mrs. George Paynter, and Major and Mrs. Philip Fleming.

Among others present were:—

Lady Gwendoline Colvin, Sir Herbert Gibson, Mrs. Foy, Audrey Lady Petre, Lady Guise, Lady Grant, the Hon. Lady Yarde-Buller, the Hon. Mrs. Tennyson, Sir Thomas and Lady Neave, Sir Montagu Turner, Sir Bertram and Lady Cubitt, Sir John J. Smith, Brigadier-General E. Phipps-Hornby, V.C., Brigadier-General Ernest Makin, Colonel and Mrs. W. J. Lockett, Colonel F. H. D. C. Whitmore (representing the Lord Lieutenant of Essex), Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Roach, Mr. Raymond Courage, Mr. E. Heatley (Essex Union Hunt), Colonel Seymour Gosling, Colonel and Mrs. A. P. Churchill, Colonel F. Hilder, Mr. Herbert Powell, Mr. Champion B. Russell and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. C. B. Rupert, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Parker, Mr. James F. N. Lawrence, and Mr. James F. Hough.

MR. O. S. ANDREAE

The funeral of Mr. Otto S. Andreae took place on Saturday morning at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-street. The Rev. Christopher Cheshire, rector of Holy Trinity, conducted the service. The chief mourners were Miss Betty Andreae, Miss Mary Andreae, Miss Bertha Andreae, and Miss South.

Others present included:—

Mr. Oscar Andreae, Miss May Andreae, Lady Benson, Sir D'Arcy Power, Lady Power, Lady Harding, Major-General Sir Arnold Sillem, Mr. and Mrs. A. Andreae, Mr. S. Sillem, the Misses Choisy, Mrs. Whitham, Miss Burnett, Mr. H. Rosling, Mrs. Harlon Routh, Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Wagner, Mrs. Lionel Martineau, Miss Forster, Mrs. Postlips, Miss Portescue, Mr. and Mrs. Armfield-Marrow, Mrs. W. H. Hynes, Miss Ethel Carrington, Miss Olive Nesbit, Miss Hirtzel, Mrs. Lord, Miss Shilbeck, Nurse Wormack, Mrs. Elizabeth Fagan, Mrs. Pirie, Mr. H. O. Nicholson, Mrs. Cecil Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Maycock, Miss Battle, Miss Switzer, Miss Cook, the Rev. Dr. Fleming, Mrs. Fleming, Miss Fleming, Mr. W. H. Battle, Mrs. Flinders, and Miss Lorraine Stevens.

The burial took place at Putney Vale Cemetery.

DANCES

THE SEASON'S LIST

TO-NIGHT.—Mrs. Grant Forbes, for her daughters, Miss Griselda and Miss Angela Grant Forbes, 23, Belgrave-square.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.—The Marchioness of Lansdowne, for her daughter, Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice.

MAY 7.—The Hon. Mrs. Henry McLaren, for her daughter, 38, South-street, W.

MAY 8.—The Countess of Hardwicke, for her daughter, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, and her niece, Miss Sheila Hudson.

MAY 9.—Lady Howard de Walden, for her daughter, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis.

MAY 12.—Lady Jessel and Mrs. Harvey Kearsley, for their daughters, Miss Vanda Swetenham and Miss Ursula Kearsley.

MAY 13.—Lady Madden and Lady (Herbert) Cayzer, for their daughters, Miss Joan Madden and Miss Pamela Cayzer, Mall House.

MAY 14.—Lady Helen Cassel, for her daughter, Miss Hermione Cassel, and her niece, Miss Diana Hesketh Prichard, Brook House, Park-lane.

MAY 15.—Mrs. Lee Ewart, for her daughter, Miss Geraldine Ewart, Ritz Hotel.
Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment regimental ball, Headquarters, 1A, Ivernagardens, W.8.

MAY 16.—Mrs. T. H. Barnard, for her daughter, Miss Gwendolen Barnard.

MAY 19.—Mrs. Hulbert, for her daughter, Miss Patricia Lambert, 19, Hyde Park-gate.

MAY 20.—The Hon. Mrs. Guy Feilden (small dance), for her daughter, Miss Priscilla Feilden, 20, New Cavendish-street.
Lady Aird, for her granddaughter, Miss Gundred Cunliffe.

MAY 22.—Mrs. Alastair Sandeman, for her daughter, Miss Muriel Sandeman, 28, Princes-gardens.
Mrs. Archibald Rose, for her daughter, Miss Charlotte Fry, Claridge's.

MAY 23.—Mrs. William Johnson, for her daughter, Miss Lorraine Johnson, May Fair Hotel.

MAY 26.—Lady Pigott-Brown, for her daughter, Miss Pigott-Brown.
The Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, for her daughter, Miss Jane Ferguson, 92, Eaton-square.

MAY 27.—Mrs. Robert Mathias, for her daughters, Miss Diana and Miss Betty Mathias, 41, Berkeley-square.

MAY 28.—Lady Dawson of Penn, for her daughter, the Hon. Rosemary Dawson.

MAY 29.—Princess Ottoboni, for her niece, Miss Elizabeth Humphreys-Owen.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Du Pre (small dance), for his daughter, Miss Joy Du Pre, 4, Princes-gardens.

MAY 30.—The Hon. Mrs. Richard Preston, for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Preston.
The Marchioness of Downshire (small dance), for her nieces, Miss Joan and Miss Eve Foster, 43, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

JUNE 2.—The Countess of Granard, for her daughter, Lady Eileen Forbes.

JUNE 3.—The Hon. Mrs. Wilfrid Abel Smith and Mrs. Alasdair MacGregor of Cardney, for their daughters, Miss Sylvia Abel Smith and Miss Gelda MacGregor.

JUNE 5.—Lady Margaret Nicholson, for her daughter, Miss Joan Nicholson.
The Hon. Mrs. Home Drummond Moray and Mrs. Hugh Gurney for their daughters, Miss Anne and Miss Grace Drummond Moray and Miss Priscilla Gurney.

JUNE 9.—412th Battery (Suffolk Yeomanry), R.A., T.A., Benacre Hall, Suffolk (by permission of Sir Thomas and Lady Gooch).

JUNE 11.—Mrs. St. George, for her daughter, Miss Vivien St. George.
The Hon. Mrs. R. H. Hermon-Hodge (small dance), for her daughters, Miss Pamela and Miss Lorna Hermon-Hodge.

JUNE 12.—Mrs. Brian Molloy, for her daughter, Miss Molly Molloy.
The Hon. Mrs. Wentworth Chetwynd (dinner dance), for her daughter, Miss Joan Chetwynd, 28, Cleveland-square.
Mrs. Barty-King (small dance), for Miss Marguerite Barty-King.

JUNE 16.—Mrs. John Walter, for her son's coming-of-age, Claridge's.
The Royal Caledonian ball, Grosvenor House.

JUNE 17.—Peterhouse, May week ball.

JUNE 18.—Mrs. Richard Raphael, for her daughters, Miss Marjorie and Miss Rosemary Raphael.

JUNE 19.—Baroness Quarles van Ufford, for her daughter, Miss Morrison-Scott, 44, Belgrave-square.

JUNE 20.—Annual Session ball of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.
Lady Merriman, for Miss Rosemary and Miss Violet Merriman.

JUNE 23.—Christ Church Commemoration ball.
Magdalen College Commemoration ball.
The Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe.

JUNE 24.—New College Commemoration ball.
The Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson, for her daughter, Miss Susan Wilson.

JUNE 25.—Mrs. Christopher Hoare, 40, Great Cumberland-place.
St. John's College Commemoration ball.

JUNE 26.—O.U.D.S. Commemoration ball, Town Hall, Oxford.
Mme. Calmettes (small dance), for her daughter, Miss Rosemary Calmettes, 53, Portland-place.

JUNE 27.—Lady Howard Stepney, for her daughter, Miss Marged Howard Stepney.

JUNE 30.—Mrs. Alfred Pitman, for her daughter, Miss Sybil Pitman.
Lady Keyes and Mrs. Dorrien Smith, for Miss Diana and Miss Katherine Keyes and Miss Anne Dorrien Smith.

JULY 4.—Mrs. Patrick Villiers-Stuart (small dance), for her niece, Miss Katherine Taylor, and her daughter, Miss Patricia Villiers-Stuart.
Mrs. Percy Mayer.

JULY 7.—Lady Luke of Pavenham, for her daughter, the Hon. Enid Lawson-Johnston.

JULY 8.—Mrs. W. Reierson Arbuthnot (small dance), for her daughter, Miss Betty Arbuthnot.

JULY 11.—Eton and Harrow ball, Hurlingham Club.

JULY 12.—Mrs. E. J. Cottam (small dance), for her daughter, Miss Audrey Cottam, Piccard's Rough, Guildford.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening took place yesterday at Youlgreave, Derbyshire, of the infant son of Captain and Mrs. R. V. C. Cavendish. The Rev. L. W. Greenshields officiated, and the child was named Robin Francis. The godparents were Major Frederick G. Cavendish (for whom Captain W. A. Platt stood proxy), Mr. G. S. Wilmot-Sitwell, Lady Marshall (for whom Miss N. M. Boucher stood proxy), and Mrs. Donald Farquharson.

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. W. J. C. Richards (of Rangoon) and Mrs. Holman Richards took place at St. John's Church, Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park, yesterday. The child was named Phyllis Marion Dawn. The godparents were the Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall, Mrs. Fred Fraser, Lady Heald, Captain Paul Bennett, V.C., Mr. J. C. Carlton, and Lord Trent.

LUNCHEON

MISS MACDONALD

The Prime Minister and Miss MacDonald gave a luncheon-party at 10, Downing-street on Friday, when their guests were:—

Dr. J. Schober, the Austrian Minister, Dr. E. Junkar, Sir Robert Vansittart, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Mary Hamilton, Dr. Jane Walker, Mrs. Graham Murray, Lord Arnold, Earl and Countess De La Warr, Mr. W. Gillies, Mr. Philip Snowden, and Mr. M. MacDonald.

BRITISH EMPIRE ACADEMY'S EXHIBITION

A tea party was given yesterday by the committee of the British Empire Academy's Exhibition of Empire Pictures in the New Burlington Galleries, Burlington-gardens, W. Mrs. L. S. Amery acted as hostess, and among those who were present or accepted invitations were:—

The Countess of Mexborough, Lord Dunsany, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, General Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, Sir George Makins, the High Commissioner for Australia and Miss Byrne, the Agent-General for New South Wales and Lady Fuller, Sir Thomas and Lady Molony, Sir Howard and Miss D'Egville, Sir James and Lady Parr and Miss Parr, Lady Salmond, Sir Herbert and Lady Matthews, Lady Nolan and Miss Nolan, Lady Findlay, Lady Sim, Major-General Sir Neville Howse, V.C., and Lady Howse, Lady Pitench, the Agent-General for Western Australia and Mrs. Angwin, the Agent-General for Quebec, and Mr. and Mrs. Trumble.

ASCOT ROYAL ENCLOSURE

We are requested to state that applications for vouchers for the Royal Enclosure at Ascot should be sent in before May 31, after which date no applications can be considered.

Applications should be addressed to the Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O., Ascot Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

FRUIT BLOSSOM

A WONDERFUL YEAR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

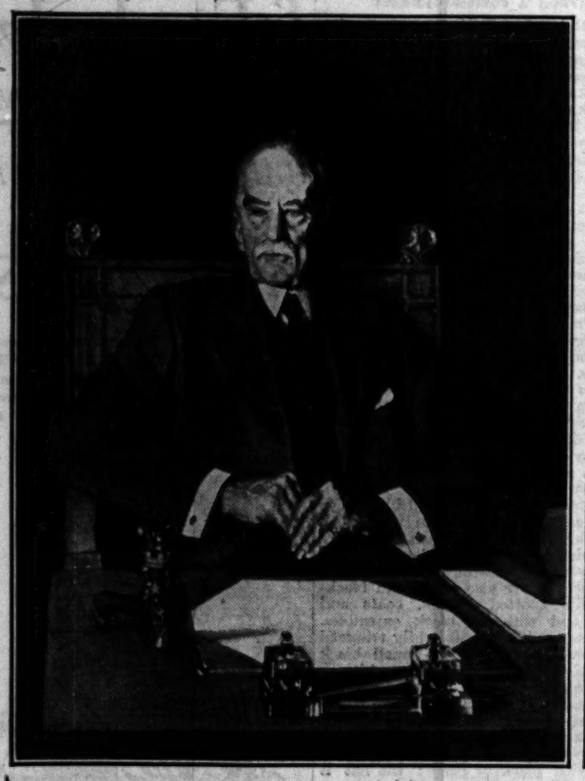
The other day *The Times* published a photograph showing the abundant plum blossom in an Evesham orchard. But the plums will soon be surpassed by the pears, the cherries, and, above all, by the apples. Indeed, the pears have already surpassed them here to the south of London. Farther north they will, of course, be later. I have never seen such pear blossom as this year. The trees differ in their way of coming out. In some the blossom appears first without any leaves at all; in others the leaves begin to show at once, and these make a less striking effect than the others, which show all white. The most remarkable is the Winter Nelis, which looks exactly as if it were thickly swathed in snow. But all of them, whether with or without leaves, are as full of bloom as they can possibly be. Yet the apples, which are just beginning, will beat them.

This is really a wonder year. Always there are some kinds which do better than others, and the result is patchy. This year they are all alike; every bit of every tree that can bear is bearing. I have 14 sorts of apples in my small garden, and every tree, including some which have hardly ever borne before, is smothered in bloom. Whether they will come to anything remains to be seen; it is too early yet to tell. We may have a cold spell, in which all the promise will avail us little: nothing is safe. But the blossoming time is now, and it seems desirable to call attention to it; for there has been nothing like it for many years at least, and travellers may see a sight they are not likely to see again.

What is the explanation of the outburst? I confess I do not know. Most people put it down to the very mild and open winter, at least in the South; but that is simply a case of *post hoc propter hoc*. Generally speaking, the best years are those in which the winter is hard and particularly prolonged. The last exceptionally good year that I remember was 1917, and I have a photograph of the ice and snow about my house taken on the last day of March. We have had plenty of mild winters since then—too many of them—but no such show of blossom or anything like it. The most striking fact about this year's display is its general character. In other years it is always more or less patchy, both in regard to the kind of fruit and also in regard to individual trees of the same kind. Last year was very patchy here in both respects. Some trees did well enough in every sort, but many were an absolute failure; and it was not only that they bore no fruit, but they had no blossom either, or hardly any. This year they are all alike, especially the pears and apples. It would be quite in order if those which did not bear last year made up for it this season, but the astonishing thing is that those which bore well last year promise to be as good as those which were barren.

The longer I live and the more I observe the more convinced I am that the habits of fruit trees still hold many a secret in spite of all the research. I observe my trees very closely nearly every day throughout the year, and they puzzle me, though some things, such as the effects of a late frost, are obvious. The time of flowering occurs for the different sorts in a pretty regular succession, though the actual date may vary by as much as two months. The following is the usual order here:—Apricot, peach, nectarine (all on the wall), plum, pear, cherry, and apple. But there are variations. This year, for instance, the peach, which began to come out on March 5, beat the apricot by a week. Last year the same tree was three weeks later. Sometimes, too, the first pear anticipates the earliest plum. Then, too, though the order of coming out is roughly the same for different trees of the same kind, here again variations occur. This year, for instance, my first pear to bloom was a Jargonel; last year it was a Louise Bonne. These are always among the earliest, but why should they change places? And similar variations are observable all through the list. But what puzzles me most is the behaviour of particular trees. Some bear every year; others, of the same class, bear generally; others seldom; and some never—till this year. That happens with my Cox's Orange trees. There is the greatest difference between trees standing near by each other from the same nursery and to all appearances quite similar. Why, again, should a good bearer and a young tree suddenly turn sulky and bear nothing for years, and then all of a sudden become prolific again? But this year has taught me one thing—to be patient with trees. I have a Bullace plum which has never borne more than a dozen or so, and that very seldom.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY: PORTRAITURE AND SCULPTURE



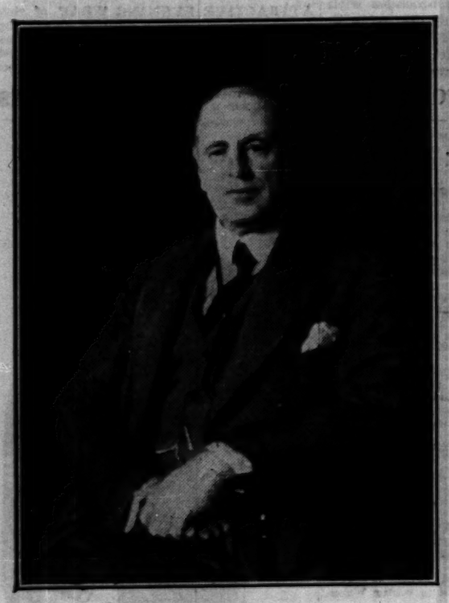
MR. GEORGE THOMAS THORP BARTRAM, a portrait by Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen, R.A., who contributes six works to the Exhibition. On the right: Mrs. Leslie Hamilton, one of five paintings exhibited by Mr. Gerald Kelly, R.A.

MISS NANCY BEATON, one of two portraits exhibited by Mrs. Flora Lion. Right: Mr. Rodolph Fane de Salis, by Mr. G. Spencer Watson, A.R.A., who has six works on view.

"JANE XXX," by Mr. Gerald Kelly, R.A., the Diploma Work deposited on his election as an Academician. Right: "Portrait Study," a bronze by Mr. William McMillan, A.R.A., who exhibits three pieces of sculpture.

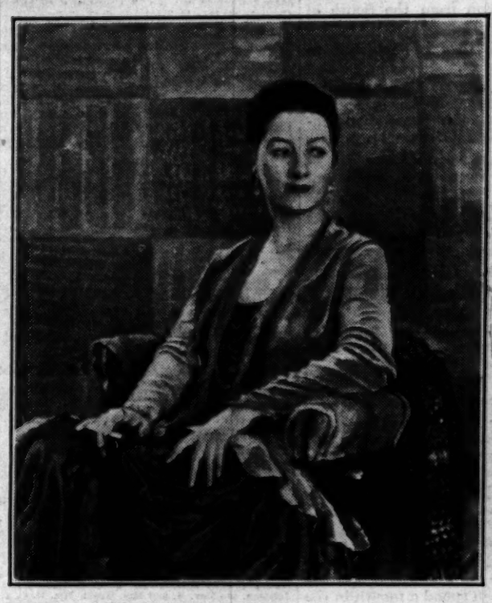
THE HON. PHYLLIS ASTOR, by Mr. W. G. de Glehn, A.R.A.

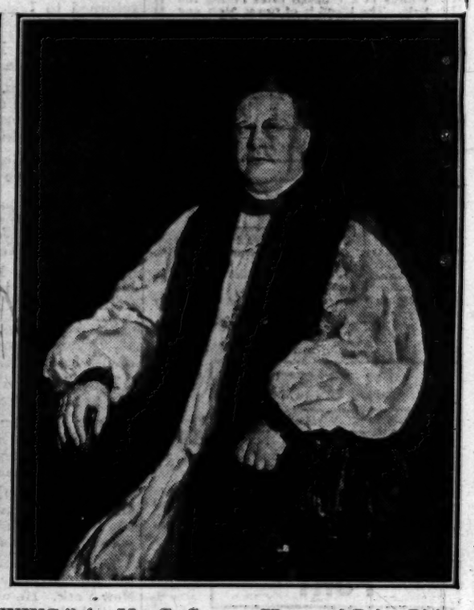
SIR GEORGE FRAMPTON MEMORIAL.—The figure forming part of the memorial to Sir George Frampton, R.A., for St. Paul's Cathedral, the model of which is exhibited. It is the work of Mr. Ernest Gillick. On the right: Miss Rosemary Hope Vere, by Sir John Lavery, R.A.



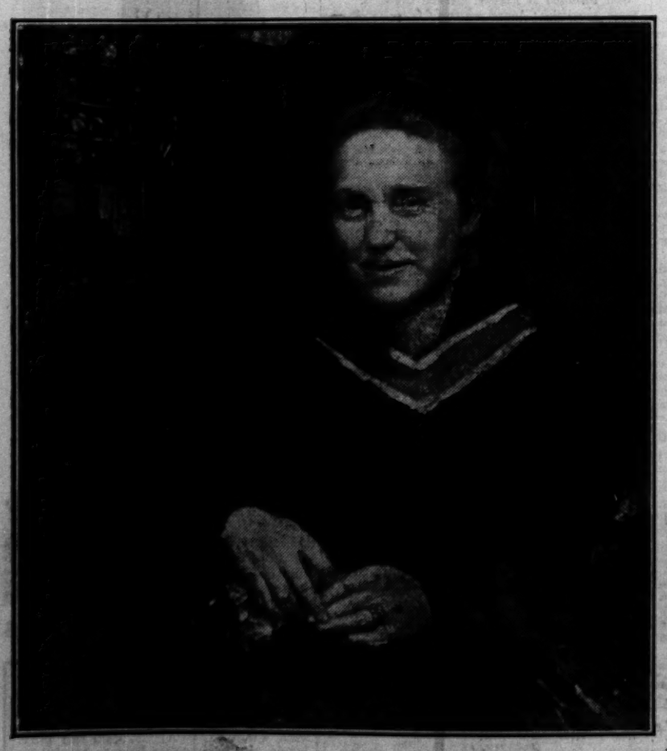
SIR PERCY MACKINNON, Chairman of Lloyd's, 1925-27, by Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A. Right: "Cordelia," by Mr. Walter W. Russell, R.A.

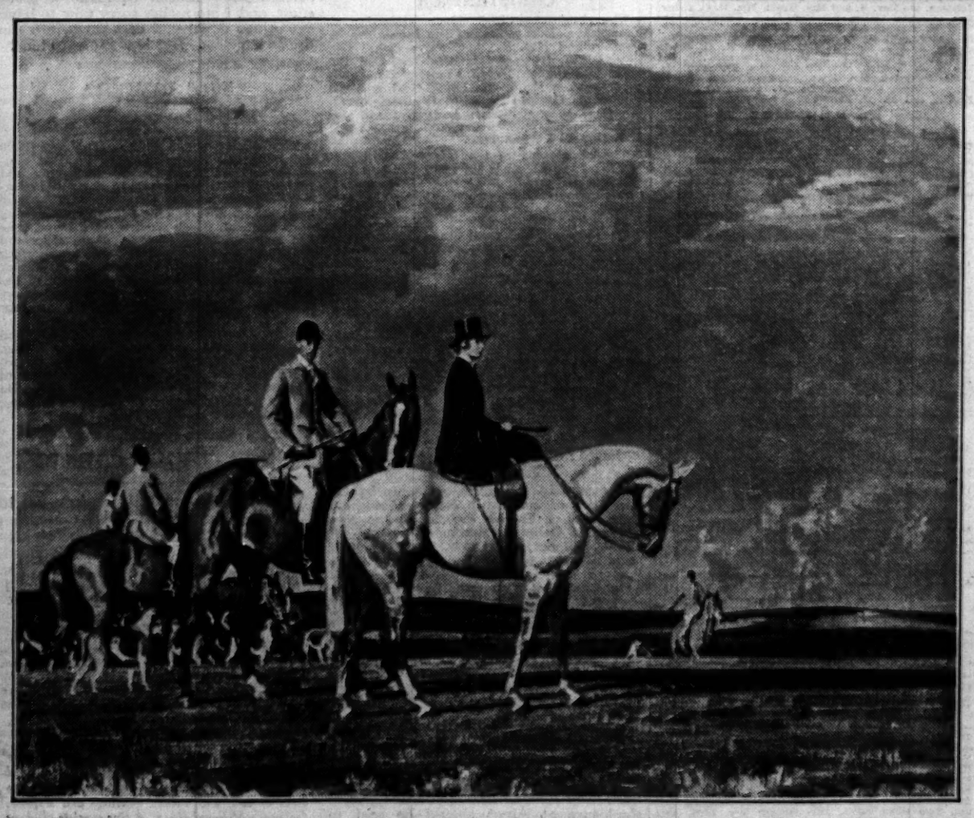
"EILEEN," by Mr. W. Reid Dick, R.A.

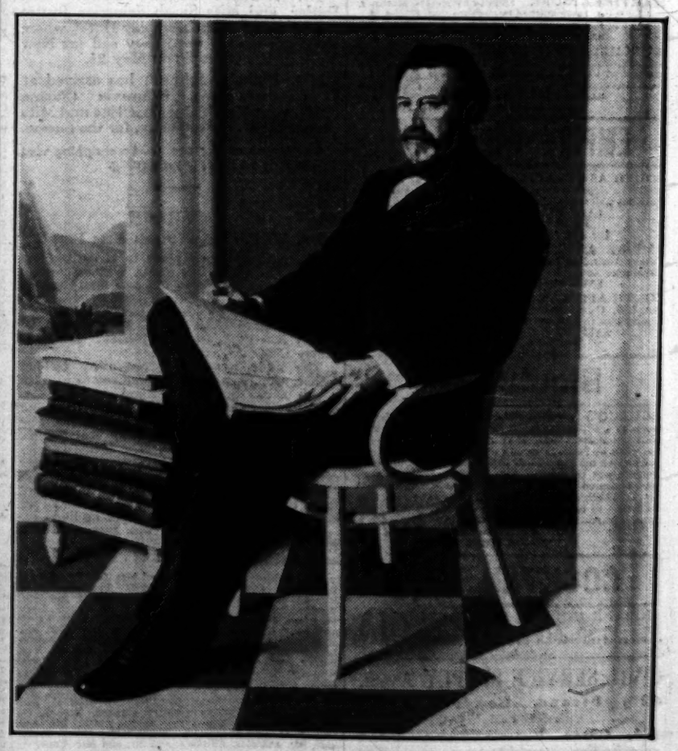




"KATHLEEN STENNING," by Mr. G. Spencer Watson, A.R.A. Right: The Archbishop of York, by Mr. Thomas C. Dugdale.







THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Royal Academy of Arts is opened to the public to-day, and we give a selection of the portraiture and sculpture on view. A second notice of the Exhibition by our Art Critic appears on page 8. Above, on the left, is "The Late Dame Millicent Fawcett, G.B.E., LL.D.," by Mrs. Annie L. Swynnerton, A.R.A., which was specially mentioned by our Art Critic in his article on Saturday. In the centre is "H.R.H. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Earl of Harewood, M.F.H., with the Bramham Moor," by Mr. Alfred J. Munnings, R.A., who contributes six works to the Exhibition. On the right is Mr. Meredith Frampton's portrait of Sir Henry Wood, which is discussed by our Art Critic to-day.

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Obituary

MISS JENNIE LEE

"JO" IN "BLEAK HOUSE"

Miss Jennie Lee, who was famous for her impersonation of "Jo," the crossing sweeper, died in London on Saturday at the age of 72.

It is not a little strange that Jennie Lee—"Jo," as she at one time signed her letters—who was celebrated throughout England, America, and Australia for her impersonation of the urchin in "Bleak House," should have started her public career in burlesque. On the other hand, her *petite* figure and roguery of expression were suitable for the lighter form of stage work. It was only five years later when she made her great hit as Jo.

The death of her father, an artist, Edwin George Lee, made it necessary for Jennie Lee to earn her own living, and on January 22, 1870, she made her first appearance on the stage at the Lyceum Theatre in the part of a page in Hervé's comic opera *Chilperic*. The composer himself took the title rôle, and the company included as principals several names of note—Selina Dolaro, C. D. Marius, Charles Coghlan, and E. J. Odell. John Oxenford, the dramatic critic of *The Times*, wrote an address, which was spoken by Mrs. Keeley, for the opening night. The young actress—she was not yet 20—appeared in the next production at the Lyceum, April 18, 1870, in an English version of Hervé's opera-bouffe *Le Petit Faust*, in which, curiously enough, she played a crossing-sweeper, a part in which she won such commendation that Mrs. Swanborough engaged her for that home of burlesque the old Strand Theatre. Here she played for two seasons. She was next engaged by E. A. Sothern, with whom she acted Mary Meredith in *Our American Cousin*, at Niblo's Theatre, New York.

At that theatre, and at the Union Square Theatre, she was "leading soubrette" until she went to San Francisco, where in 1875 she played Jo for the first time, in an adaptation from "Bleak House" which was made for her by J. P. Burnett, a playwright and actor, whom she married. Her success in California was great, but London was her goal. Accordingly she returned here, and acted in a Christmas production at the Surrey Theatre. Before that, however, *Bleak House*—as Burnett's adaptation was at first called—was produced in Liverpool (at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Williamson-square) on November 8, 1875. On February 21 of the following year Jennie Lee was seen as Jo at the old Globe Theatre in Newcastle-street, Strand, and the play was now called *Jo*. Her success was so pronounced that she continued to play the part for the next 20 years. In February, 1885, after an Australian tour, she played Jo on the stage—that of the Strand Theatre—where 15 years before she had acted in burlesque. In May, 1896, she played Jo at Drury Lane, hard by the scene of Tom-all-Alone's.

Jo was to Jennie Lee what Dundreary was to Sothern, Mathias to Henry Irving, Sydney Carton to Martin Harvey. Those players, however, acted other parts throughout their careers. Jennie Lee played Jo almost entirely until the end of her professional life. Those who saw her over 40 years ago doubtless still retain a vivid impression of that pathetic impersonation, and can recall the face, as of some hunted animal, and the hoarse, mournful tone of the voice in "He wos wery good to me, he wos."

PROFESSOR FINCH

Our Helsingfors Correspondent writes:—

The English artist, Professor A. W. Finch, died in Helsingfors on April 28, in his seventy-sixth year. He came of pure English stock, although he was born and educated in Brussels. In his youth he was associated with "XX," the famous circle of artists, to which belonged Signac, Lemmen, Seurat, Van Rysselberghe, and others who in after years became well known.

In 1897 Finch was invited to join a newly-started art industrial firm in Borgå, near Helsingfors, as head of its ceramic department. The firm was eventually dissolved, but he decided to remain in Finland, though he never relinquished his British citizenship, even at the risk of sacrificing a pension from the Government of his adopted country. For about 30 years, till his death, he was teacher of ceramic arts in the Fine Arts Academy at Helsingfors, and introduced new ideas and modern technique in this field. A great number of Finnish art students are indebted to him for their training. But Finch was above all a painter of distinction, and came to be chosen leader of the Finnish Neo-impressionist school of painters, who greatly influenced the whole trend of art in the country. He had an exquisite sense for colour as well as for the characteristics of various types of landscape. Although of a rather retiring disposition, and distinctly English in his outlook on life, he was held in high esteem by his fellow-artists, and had scores of friends also outside his profession. He was an industrious worker, but had always the satisfaction of selling his pictures as soon as they were finished. It had for some time past been his most cherished idea to arrange an exhibition of his works in London and Brussels. Some years ago the President of the Republic of Finland gave Mr. Finch the title of professor in recognition of the services he had rendered Finnish art. Mr. Finch married, in 1885, Katherine Eliza Pelling, who survives him.

MR. EVELYN HESELTINE

Mr. Evelyn Heseltine, who died on April 28 at Goldings, Great Warley, within a week of his eightieth birthday, was senior partner in Messrs. Heseltine, Powell and Co., stock-brokers, with which he was associated for 57 years. Of late years he had not been active in the City, but as a younger man he showed remarkable business capacity, and had much to do with the success of this firm. Mr. Heseltine was one of the kindest and most generous of men, and was beloved both at Great Warley and at Tressady, in Sutherlandshire, which latter place he rented for many years. Few will ever know the full record of what privately and secretly he did to help the needy, far and wide. He was the second founder of Brentwood Grammar School, originally founded in 1557 by Sir Anthony Browne. Some years ago he saved the school from losing its historic independent status by subscribing a large sum; he also presented a site for new buildings, and paid the entire cost of some of the additions, including a sanatorium and a tower with clock and bells. He built and endowed at Brentwood a row of almshouses, and made additions to the cottage hospital, of which he was chairman for many years until his death. He was governor of three of the largest London hospitals. At Great Warley in 1902 he built entirely at his own cost a beautiful church as a memorial to his brother Arnold. He helped to build many other churches and mission halls in Essex by liberally subscribing to and taking an active part in the work of the London-over-the-Border Church Fund for the Chelmsford Diocese. During the War he provided and equipped a hospital with 87 beds at Coombe Lodge, Great Warley, where he frequently visited the wounded soldiers. Mr. Heseltine was fond of country pursuits. He farmed 700 acres at Warley, and knew every foot of the ground. Hunting he enjoyed, and in 1909 was joint Master of the Essex Union Hounds. He was a keen cricketer in his younger days, and later took to golf.

There will be a memorial service at St. Michael's, Cornhill, to-day, at 2.15.

SIR GORDON GUGGISBERG

"R. H. R." writes:—

The death of Sir Gordon Guggisberg is undoubtedly a serious loss to the Empire. To one who served under him for many years it is the loss of a great and inspiring leader and a very dear friend.

A man with a handsome presence, far-seeing vision, and unflagging energy, together with a very real independence of mind, he was, in fact, a leader. He was always ready to give the credit to those of his subordinates who did well. When they failed, he stood forward and took the burden and the failure on himself. One recalls him to mind at the "Shop" as playing all games well—and in the highest spirit of sportsmanship, and infusing into his work of instructing the cadets the same energy and inspiration. One pictures him a few years later, lean and a little worn-looking, trekking from camp to camp in the Nigerian bush, giving his ready help and sympathetic understanding to his little band of surveyors, black and white. It was during these years that he began to develop his understanding of the natives and his vision of the possibilities latent in them. This vision grew and became his life work. Yet he could reduce his visions to the practical plans needed to produce results, and he had the personality and ability to carry his plans through.

When he was appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, his training as a Royal Engineer enabled him to set himself immediately to the projection of the works necessary for the material development and prosperity of that country, but, more than that, he was able in this larger field to bring to fruition his larger plans and his visions which he had developed in the earlier days for the welfare and progress of the people. When he was satisfied a thing was right, he was ready to face storms of criticism or derision, and difficulties which seemed insuperable, inspired by the faith which was in him. Like all men who have the elements of greatness, he never ceased to learn, and the spirit that was in him never ceased to develop.

In the later years his tired frame, worn out by his labours, was still carrying on its tasks, supported only by deep religious convictions and supreme faith. But the will could no longer hold on, and the people of British Guiana expressed in no uncertain voice the great loss they knew they had suffered when he left them. Those who served him will still have with them the spirit and example of a man who, when he passed over had become captain of his soul.

MR. I. GUNSBERG

Our Chess Correspondent writes:—

The death of I. Gunsberg, who passed away in his sleep on Friday at the age of 75, removes the last of the younger contemporaries of the three famous English players, Bird, Blackburne, and Burn. Gunsberg was born on November 2, 1854, at Budapest, and took up chess at quite an early age. He competed in many international tournaments in the middle eighties and onwards, perhaps his best performances being his win of the first prize at Hamburg in 1885; first prize at Bradford in 1888; divided fourth prize at Breslau in 1889, the other three players being Bardeleben, Hauer, and Paulsen, Blackburne and Mason coming next.

At New York, in the same year, Tschigorin and Weiss divided first honours with 29 points, Gunsberg coming next with 28½, Blackburne was 27, and Burn 26. At Manchester, in 1890, Gunsberg and Mason divided fourth honours with 11½ points each, the first Chess Correspondent of *The Times* being equal in the next place with Alapin and von Scheve. And our correspondent caused a mild flutter in chess circles by defeating Gunsberg in a most exciting game.

I have a recollection of being taken to the old Royal Aquarium in the late seventies to see the famous automaton chess player, Mephisto, and of this exhibition Gunsberg was the presiding genius. Of later years it was as a journalist that Gunsberg was best known. At one time he probably conducted more chess columns than any one else has ever done, and his work in that direction did much to spread interest in the game. He was in harness until the last, being taken ill during the last few days of the Canterbury Easter Congress, and from that illness he never rallied.

MR. J. W. GOOD

The death is announced in Dublin of Mr. James Winder Good, a well-known Irish writer and journalist, at the age of 53. A native of County Limerick, he graduated at the old Royal University of Ireland, and began his career as a reporter on the *Belfast News Letter*, becoming afterwards a leader writer on the *Northern Whig*. He went to Dublin some years ago and joined the staff of the *Freeman's Journal*, and when that newspaper ceased publication he joined the staff of the *Irish Independent*. He also became assistant editor of the *Irish Statesman*, Mr. George Russell's literary weekly, which came to a regretted end some weeks ago.

Mr. Good was a keen student of Irish politics, and his published works showed an impartial understanding of affairs. He was Irish correspondent for a number of important newspapers in England and the United States, and his writings were distinguished by a graceful and facile style.

MR. J. WEMYSS ANDERSON

Mr. J. Wemyss Anderson, whose death is announced, was an authority on the storage of foodstuffs and the construction of refrigerating machinery and cold stores. He was appointed to the John William Hughes Chair of Engineering Refrigeration at Liverpool University in 1920 and retired in 1924.

Mr. Anderson was born at Stoke, Devon, in 1868, was educated at Plymouth, and began his engineering work with Messrs. James Jack, of Liverpool. From 1893 to 1903 he was Assistant Lecturer in Engineering, and when, in 1903, he was appointed Lecturer on Design and Drawing and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, he ceased to practise as a consulting engineer. In 1909, by invitation of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, he reported on refrigeration and developed the lines along which research should proceed. This resulted in the formation of a Research Committee, of which Professor Anderson was a member, under the chairmanship of Sir Alfred Ewing. When the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research established a Cold Storage Research Board, Professor Anderson was appointed as a representative of the Ministry of Food on that body. He was also a member of the council of the Ice and Cold Storage Association. His publications are many and his work on vapour-compression refrigerating machines holds a front place in the literature of refrigeration.

Mr. Anderson leaves a widow and one daughter.

MRS. MARION WEBB

Mrs. Marion St. John Webb, who died on Friday, was the elder daughter of Mr. St. John Adcock, editor of the *Bookman*, and was born in London. She began early to write both stories and verse, and her work possessed a curious individual charm which delighted grown-up readers as well as children. Among her books were "The Littlest One" published 16 years ago; "Knock Three Times," "The Magic Lamplighter," and "The Little One in Between," which was published last year. She married Mr. Sidney H. Webb, of Pump-court, Temple. The funeral will be on Wednesday, at Richmond Cemetery.

THE REV. MORRIS JOSEPH

The Rev. Michael Adler, D.S.O., writes:—

May I add a line or two to your obituary notice of the Rev. Morris Joseph, in order to express something of the esteem and affection in which he was held by his colleagues in the Jewish ministry of all shades of opinion? His high personal qualities no less than his remarkable writings endeared him to us all. His influence as a spiritual leader extended far beyond the circle of his congregation in the Upper Berkeley-street Synagogue, for he represented a phase of moderate reform in Judaism which has numerous sympathizers in Anglo-Jewry to-day. He was an eloquent preacher, and his three published volumes of sermons bear living testimony to his skill as a writer of perfect English no less than to his intellectual and spiritual power in the pulpit, where he carried on the highest traditions of his synagogue. His fame will especially live in his popular book, "Judaism as Life and Creed," which has gone through several editions both here and in the United States, and is already established as a classic. Its charm of literary English and its skilful presentation of modern Judaism have won for itself and for its author a lasting place among the outstanding leaders of English Jewry to-day.

MR. ALFRED WILLIAMS

Mr. L. E. Upcott writes:—

Living at Marlborough I became acquainted with Alfred Williams through the W.E.A. He loved to join in the rambles through Savernake Forest. There he told me how he learnt Greek. He would "memorize" some lines—he mentioned the *Medea*—and chalk them up before his forge. His foreman objected, and rubbed them out; but "I bested him," he said, "for I got white paint and he couldn't rub that out." He told me much of the petty tyrannies of the overseers; he never complained of the employers, though he implied that they should have known.

When the War broke out, I went to Swindon to read a paper to the W.E.A. I think my subject was "Poets and War." I began with Tyrtæus, quoting ὁ γὰρ, ἀλλὰ μαχητὴ πὰρ' ἀλλήλοισι μένοντες—in an English version, of course. When I had finished, Williams rose. "Mr. Upcott has told us what a Greek poet wrote, in an English translation. May I give you the Greek?" and he quoted the whole passage in Greek. There are few professed Greek scholars, if any, who could have done that. He could not have had the least idea beforehand: it was impromptu. Among his poems there is a version of Archilochus, Θοῦρι, δοῦ δαιμόνων σάκεϊ παλλόμενος. I think his text-book was Thackeray's *Anthologia Graeca*. He could not have had a better. I am sorry to think that it is out of print.

I would add that Williams was the most modest of men, and reticent about himself. He did not talk much, but everything he said was interesting. His "Wiltshire Village" should be known to all students of social life.

The death is announced in a Reuter telegram from Albuquerque (New Mexico) of Mrs. Lorna Moon, author of "Dark Star," a romantic novel which attracted attention in America. Mrs. Moon came from Aberdeenshire, and her ashes are to be buried at her former home.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LORD WESTBURY

The Right Hon. Richard Luttrell Pilkington, Baron Westbury, of St. James's-court, Buckingham-gate, S.W., who died on February 21, aged 78, left estate of the value of £78,021, with net personalty £63,862. He gives:—

An annuity of £104 to his haircutter, Mr. Shannon; £200 and £50 a year to Charlotte Monkhouse, "my manicurist"; £100 to G. Downs, masseur; £150 and wearing apparel to the employees at St. James's-court.

£500, and 50 shares in the Guardian Peri-Mutuel, Limited, to Nurse Mary Ann Cushman, and £100 to Nurse Mary Tarrar, if in attendance on him at the time of his death, and £50 each to — Howard, steward, and E. Lawe, hall porter, and £25 each to — Gilbert, — Marshall, and — Nick, all of the Orleans Club.

Three engravings by Lucas after Constable to the Orleans Club.

The Hon. Dame Ethel Louise Forbes-Leith, O.B.E., of Thame Park, Thame, Oxon, and of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, who died on January 1, aged 57, wife of Colonel Sir Charles Forbes-Leith, Bt., left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £164,031, with net personalty £144,674. She left:—

£300 each to the Fyvie (Aberdeenshire) Cottage Hospital and the Fyvie Club, Fyvie.

£200 to Mr. Cruickshank, her factor at Fyvie, if he shall have been in her service for the two years preceding her decease (but he is not to participate in any other bequest under her will); £150 (with similar provisions) to her secretary, Charles L. Black; £50 to Henry Rogers Foster, butler to her mother, if still in the service of the family; and £200 to each other in or outdoor servant in her service at her decease if of over 20 years' service, £150 to each of those of between 15 and 20 years' service, £100 to each of those of between eight and 15 years' service, £50 to those of between five and eight years' service, and £5 to each of those of between two and five years' service.

The Right Hon. Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, third Earl of Lathom and fourth Baron Skelmersdale, of Skelmersdale, Lancs, and of Queen's-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., who died on February 6, aged 34, left unsettled property of the gross value of £973, with net personalty nil. He left:—

To his valet, Victor Apted, all his clothes, his silver-gilt dressing case, and grand piano, free of duty, and he confirmed his title to certain furniture and certain moneys. He expressed the wish that his wife should continue the payment to his old nurse, Mrs. Hobson, of £100 per annum, which he and she had been paying in equal shares, and all other his property (including writings, plays, finished or unfinished literary compositions, and all rights and royalties in respect thereof) to his sister, Lady Barbara Seymour.

Mr. John Francis Yates, of Blackstoope House, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, who died on August 6, left personal property in England and the Irish Free State valued at £75,280. He left:—

£100 to Bessie Hickey, a maid in his service.

Mr. John Tennant, of The Bottons, S.W.10, who died on February 23, left estate of the gross value of £52,396, with net personalty £52,376. He left:—

Twenty Preference shares in the Students Christian Movement Press, Limited to the Students Christian Union: £50 a year for 10 years to the Charity Organisation Society; 200 shares in the New Dimbula Company to the Church Missionary Society; £200 to the Indigent Blind Visiting Society; £100 each to the Church Missionary Society, the Kensington Association (for rescue and preventive work), the Church Army, and the General Fund of St. Mary's, The Bottons; and £50 each to St. Mary's (The Bottons) Church Lads Brigade, the National Institute for the Blind, the East London Nursing Association, and the Cambridge Mission to Delhi.

Mr. Dan Davies, J.P., of Oaklands, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, retired cattle dealer, died on February 15, aged 70, leaving estate of the gross value of £24,959, with net personalty £22,462. He left:—

£50 to Merthyr Tydfil General Hospital.

Mr. William Peach, of Bescott, Myrin-road, Paignton, Devon, died on December 18, aged 69, leaving estate of the gross value of £24,101, with net personalty £18,567. He gives:—

£50 each to the Baptist Chapel, Castle Donington, Leicester, and the vicar and churchwardens of the Parish Church of Oboy.

Mrs. Louisa Ewart, of Radipole House, Weymouth, who died on January 14, aged 85, widow of W. L. Ewart, left £17,101, with net personalty £16,865. She left:—

An annuity of £52 to Charles Laver for life and then for his wife.

Mrs. Marion Emily Bearcroft, of Dunsabank, Courthope-road, Wimbledon, S.W., who died on March 26, aged 86, widow of C. R. D. Bearcroft, left £14,830, with net personalty £11,192. She left:—

£200 to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and £50 each to the East London Mission to the Jews and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Mr. Frederick Millson, of Bonthorpe, Willoughby, Lincs, retired farmer, who died on December 29, left estate of the gross value of £9,074, with net personalty £1,319. He left:—

£50 to his housekeeper, Mary Alice Ward, "for her continued kindness, care, and attention of and to myself."

Mrs. Jane Henrietta King Broughton, of Callipen, Dorset-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, who died on December 10, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Broughton, left property of the gross value of £7,329, with net personalty £5,297. She left:—

£50 per annum, one year's wages, and certain furniture to each of her servants, Eleanor Durrant and Harriet Morgan.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Allison, Mrs. Mary Ann, of South-parade, Northallerton, Yorks, widow of H. Allison (net personalty £3,280)	£4,049
Astley, Canon Hugh John Dukinfield, M.A., LL.D. (73), of East Rudham, Norfolk (net personalty £1,243)	1,976
Barrington, Mr. Henry Nightingale, of Hurn Lodge, Beverley, Yorks, and of Parliament-street, Hull, solicitor (net personalty £29,068)	38,894
Barclay, Miss Esther Henderson, of Gartferry, Racecourse-road, Ayr (personal estate)	28,722
Boyd, Mr. Daniel Callaghan, F.A.I. (79), of Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E., partner in the firm of Mansell and Bowe, auctioneers, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E. (net personalty £821)	1,493
Fosbery, Mrs. Georgiana Emily Sarah, of Boyne Park, Tunbridge Wells, widow of E. H. Fosbery (net personalty £11,000)	11,463
Gordon, Mrs. Margaret, of Gowanbank, Kennay, Aberdeen (personal estate)	10,804
Haughton, Captain Cyril Francis, Royal Fleet Auxiliary, of Little Pontnell, Deadley Down, Bordon, Hants (net personalty £2,943)	4,791
Hoare, Mr. Alfred Ernest, O.B.E., J.P., D.L. (68), of Sussex-square, Hyde Park, W. (net personalty £929)	1,663
Howard, Mr. Arthur John (67), of Mount Park-road, Ealing, W. (net personalty £12,124)	13,717
MacDonnell, Mr. John Thomas, of Brunswick-street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, medical practitioner (net personalty £4,411)	5,731
Mathewson, Mr. William (75), of Middlebank, Dunfermline, and of Murrayfield-avenue, Edinburgh, retired linen manufacturer, late of Messrs. James Mathewson and Co., Limited, Bothwell Works, Dunfermline (personal estate)	21,350
Maxwell, Mr. Gerald Melbourn, of Oak House, The Green, Richmond, Surrey, author and journalist, son of Miss Braddon (Mrs. John Maxwell), the novelist (net personalty £10,102)	30,824
Osman, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Henry (65), of Apsley House, Wanstead, Essex, who was responsible for the carrier pigeon service during the Great War (net personalty £17,785)	20,692
Pank, Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Durrell, L.M.S. (retired) (76), of The Artillery Mansions Hotel, Westminster, S.W. (net personalty £17,368)	17,461
Robinson, Professor Wilfrid, D.Sc. (45), of Stoneleigh, Caradoc-road, Aberystwyth, Professor of Botany at the University College of Wales (net personalty £8,313)	8,414
Tweed, Mr. Henry Richard Blomfield (73), of Laindon Frith, Billericay, Essex, retired solicitor (net personalty £16,230)	16,457

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

An exchange of benefices has been arranged between the Rev. Sir Henry Denny, rector of West Wickham, Kent, and Lieut.-Colonel the Rev. C. A. S. Page, D.S.O., M.C., rector of Abinger, Surrey.

The Bishop of Durham has appointed the Rev. R. Wilson, vicar of St. Peter's, Allendale, Northumberland, to the vicarage of All Saints, Monk Wearmouth.

NOTES

The summer meeting of the Durham Diocesan Conference will be held at Durham on June 14.

At Blackhall Colliery, Co. Durham, on Saturday the foundation stone was laid of a church which formerly stood at Stockton, 16 miles away, but has been taken down and transported by motor-waggons to Blackhall, where it is now being rebuilt at a cost of £6,000.

Owing to the falling off in the income of the Canterbury Diocesan Board of Finance, due mainly to the failure on the part of some parishes to meet their obligations to the diocese, it has been found necessary to reduce grants made by the Board, including those to the widows and orphans of the clergy.

Mr. Thomas Rees died at Garth, Bangor, on Tuesday night. He was for many years a professor in the North Wales Congregational College, Bangor, and retired three years ago. A native of Cardiganshire, he was a student at Bangor Normal College and afterwards became a tutor of the Congregational College at Bala. He served under three Principals at Bangor.

COURT GOWNS of Exclusive Design

A Lovely Court Gown of powder blue chiffon and satin, richly embroidered; the train of soft tissue.

A Beautiful Court Gown of satin beauté handsomely embroidered with diamanté; the train of panne velvet embroidered to match.

For many years we have specialised in Court Gowns and all Accessories appertaining to Court Wear. We have always in stock a very large and interesting collection of exclusive and original Model Gowns, prepared for Court Wear. All orders entrusted to us are carried out by a highly trained staff of expert fitters and assistants who are thoroughly conversant with the regulations. A visit of inspection is cordially invited.

Estimates, sketches and patterns of materials sent on application.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY, Wigmore Street London W.1
(DEBENHAMS LIMITED)

Annual May Offer of China and Glass

For the next twelve days, special price reductions will be made—in some cases less than manufacturers' cost—in China and Glassware for table and household use, comprising discontinued designs and surplus stocks, to make room for new deliveries

Special reduced Price List sent post free on request.

WARINGS

Great May Offer—

LINENS

TABLE & BED LINENS, TOWELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, ETC.

This Great Offer—an annual event keenly anticipated by Waring customers—provides a unique opportunity to replenish the linen cupboard on exceptional terms

TO-DAY & DAILY FOR 12 DAYS

A few examples of the Special Values offered

SPECIAL OFFER 40% REDUCTION

B.1.—75 pairs Superfine Pure Irish LINEN SHEETS, HAND WOVEN, hand hemstitched and hand laundered. Size about 2×3½ yards. Usual price 105/- per pair. Special Offer 84/-

Size 2½×3½ yards. Usual Price 120/-. Special Offer 95/-

Size 2½×3½ yards. Usual Price 130/-. Special Offer 105/-

PILLOW CASES to match. Size 20×30in. Usually 14/9. Special Offer 10/9

Size 22×32in. Usual Price 16/11 each. Special Offer 12/9

B.2.—50 dozen Irish Linen HUCKABACK FACE TOWELS, hemstitched, damask borders, 24×40in. Usually 57/6 per dozen. Special Offer 47/6

B.3.—500 only Coloured Merino Wool BLANKETS bound all round with satin ribbon. In shades of sky, pink, helio, wedgwood, peach. Size 60×80in. Usual price 73/6 each. Special Offer 49/6

In pink, sky, helio, peach. Size 70×90in. Usual price 95/- each. Special Offer 59/6

B.4.—Artificial Silk BEDSPREADS, beautifully embroidered in various colours. Single bed size. Usually 45/9. Special Offer 36/9

Double bed size. Usually 59/6. Special Offer 45/6

B.5.—200 DOWN QUILTS, covered in artificial silk, handsomely embroidered, reverse sateen. Single bed, 5ft. 6in.×4ft. Usually 52/6. Special Offer, each 42/6

Double bed, 6ft.×5ft. Usual price 69/6. Special Offer, each 57/6

B.6.—EXTRA FINE Irish Hand-woven Linen Double Damask TABLECLOTHS and NAPKINS (the remains of a discontinued design), purchased at a large discount.

2×2 yards. Usual price 45/6. Special Offer, each 27/6

2×2½ yards. Usually 57/6. Special Offer .. .. .. each 35/6

2×3 yards. Usually 69/6. Special Offer .. .. .. each 42/6

NAPKINS. 24×24in. Usual price 67/6. Special Offer, per doz. 39/6

Specially Reduced Price List—post free on request

Deliveries are free within the Waring Motor Delivery Radius or to nearest Railway Station in Great Britain.

Orders by Post Customers ordering by post are assured the same service and attention as that obtained by personal shoppers. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

WARINGS

OXFORD ST., W. Waring & Gillow, Ltd. Bold Street LIVERPOOL

Deansgate MANCHESTER

Agriculture

BUREAUCRACY AND FARMING

COST OF OFFICIALS

MONEY NEEDED FOR REAL HELP

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The position of the farming industry is steadily and alarmingly moving in the wrong direction. Since the adverse course began soon after the War and all efforts to arrest its progress proved unavailing, there have been evidences of the hasty intervention that is often associated with sudden and severe reverses. The upheaval in productive enterprises that followed the Great War did not spare agriculture, and the industry is suffering still, and acutely, from the steep and general price depression that set in in 1919-20. The revolutionary disturbances that are undermining the agricultural industry have taken so firm a hold that some very exceptional effort will be necessary to free it from the shackles that in the meantime have wound themselves round it. So far the need for strong and wise action in the direction that alone can effect appreciable recovery does not seem to have been adequately recognized and the present tendency, as experienced agriculturists think and see things, is to hasten progress towards intensified impoverishment and possibly ruin.

There is a widespread and increasing conviction in the country, in the centres best fitted to assess and view in true perspective things of the kind, that the latest endeavours of the Government to help matters will, at least, be ineffective. Broadly, the plan is to increase the number of officials, in the one case to advise farmers, and in the other to inquire into the terms of agreement they make with the workers they employ—to see that the full statutory wage is paid to men irrespective of the service rendered in return or other consideration that may induce arrangements acceptable to both and mutually advantageous.

UNNECESSARY ORGANIZERS

The provision of additional organizers sounds plausible, but in reality there is little defence for the scheme. The country was already well equipped with organizers, practically every administrative county having its organizer, who had done, and was doing, excellent work. No one familiar with the devoted service of these officers, trained men, ripening in experience and efficiency as their knowledge of their respective areas increased, would withhold the generous praise that is their due. But enough is as good as a feast in most senses, and the recent multiplication of organizers was unnecessary, and, in fact, is irritating farmers and creating resentment at the reckless spending of public money. In agricultural circles there is real thirst for fresh information of a kind that will help to increase production, improve the quality of the produce, and lower the cost of placing it on the market. Farmers are eager, even impatient, to do all that can be done to surmount the present depression, but few are of the opinion that an augmentation of Government or county officials will effect what is required. There is no question of underestimating the merits of the fortunate young men selected for the posts created. They will, of course, be the best students of their years. But they will come into office with no higher qualifications than those who have preceded them, not only in official positions, but in actual farming—with the efficient but restricted training which our well-staffed institutes and colleges can give them.

The idea that college-trained men are competent merely on account of their collegiate careers to advise on farming matters reflects defective understanding of the work and requirements of the industry. The most brilliant student that ever passed through the best college in this or any other country—and nowhere are there better than our own—is no more adequately equipped to manage a farm, or to advise farmers usefully, than his contemporaries in the respective spheres of study would be qualified for Cabinet rank, for high offices in diplomacy, for a command in either of the Services, or for leadership in any of the great professions and commercial enterprises.

The agricultural college is no more to the farming industry than the universities are to the positions indicated. It is not the function of the college to fit men or women for actual farming beyond affording them the basic instruction that is the common possession of many of the men they are appointed to teach or advise. But there is this difference, that the students who went into farming have extended and improved their knowledge on the land, at their own expense, whereas the organizers, often strangers to their allotted districts, and maybe fresh from the classroom, glean whatever information can make them reasonably competent for their work at the public expense. Of any two students taking respectively farming and official careers there need be no doubt as to which in reality will be the more competent in agricultural experience and knowledge in six, 10, or 20 years' time. And more efficient, perhaps, than either will be the farmer who has had fewer opportunities for acquiring academic, but more for gaining farming, experience, in constant and economic touch with the business in its comprehensive and diverse forms.

As regards the inspectors under the Wages Acts it is not necessary to say very much. The few defaulters that extensive investigations may have disclosed have cost the country a big price, and there is a significant silence concerning the financial position of the employers affected, or of the probability of special arrangements agreeable to both sides, though possibly illegal. The point that is frequently discussed is that if present developments continue there will be more and still more officials and fewer producers.

NEGLECT OF RESEARCH

The steady multiplication of administrative officials is, in itself, a serious grievance, but the position is aggravated by the parcimony observed regarding directions in which urgent, lasting, and fundamental service could be rendered, probably at less cost to the country. We talk glibly about research, but inasmuch as it is slow and uncertain in attracting public notice it is sadly neglected where public money is concerned. The recent discovery at Rothhamsted of cultures for inoculating lucerne seed and making the cultivation of that valuable crop practicable in virtually any part of this and other countries—certainly in Western Australia—passes almost unnoticed and unrewarded, yet in actual economic and scientific importance this achievement of Mr. H. G. Thornton, with the resources of Rothamsted behind him, and financial grants from the Royal Agricultural Society in support, is incomparably superior to any class of superficial administrative service.

There is also the deplorable condition of veterinary research in this country. The greatest section of the farming industry suffers severely and lamentably from inability to prevent, to allay, or to cure many ills to which live stock are subject, and which, in the absence of timely diagnosis and effective treatment, become progressively more prevalent and destructive. The Ministry of Agriculture has already given a handsome grant to help to retrieve the position in the study and treatment of animal diseases, but much remains to be done, and money could be spent to no better purpose in the agricultural interest than in veterinary research that would do something to alleviate the losses that arise from, say, breeding irregularities, Johnne's disease, and liver ailments in cattle; liver, lung, parasitic, and other diseases in sheep; swine fever and erysipelas in pigs; and minor illnesses generally. The starving of research, the source of information that is not already at the service of the industry, is a grave error, especially when money seems to be available for duplicating the provisions for disseminating, or rather for repeating in useless redundancy, teaching already threadbare. The urgent need is for fresh knowledge of fundamental problems, and research alone can supply what is required—research that demands special qualifications in those giving themselves to it and qualifications that should be suitably rewarded.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE SEASON'S VAGARIES

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

Even so agreeable a season as the present has not been uniformly suitable for all districts, all kinds of field work and all crops. The peculiar winter, mild but wet at first and more settled afterwards, acted differently upon different soils, and a week ago, in parts of Lincolnshire for instance, there were still considerable areas of barley to be drilled, and the land worked unkindly for the smaller seeds. These cases of clashing of soil and season, however restricted, are not so unusual as is commonly imagined, but they may have serious consequences for farmers in the affected areas. In the main the present seeding season has been propitious, and although plant growth has been retarded by the recent cold winds, and the land has hardened on the surface under the influences of the wind and sun, the general appearance of the country is healthy and inspires hopes of greater production than last year.

POTATO PRICES

A correspondent (Mr. Hanslip Long, Balsham Place, Cambridgeshire) sends us particulars of a small bill he paid for King Edward potatoes, for seed and for "ware." The price was 30s. a ton for both grades, and, writing as a consumer, he says:—"It is a disgrace to ask a white man to grow, dress up, and guarantee a ton of certified King Edwards for 30s." He is especially enthusiastic in his praise of the quality of the home-grown tubers compared with the "wilted" sorts introduced from abroad. Mr. Long concludes:—"Cannot something be done, especially now that France has added another 20 per cent. duty on imported potatoes, turning all now to England, to stop all this unnecessary rubbish coming here and help the home market? . . . I am sure the public will agree with me that this state of things is a disgrace to a civilized country."

BUSINESS AND PHILANTHROPY

Mr. James Barclay, secretary of the Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society, who is on a visit to Australia in the interests of the Aberdeen-Angus breed, has telegraphed to the *Banffshire Journal* (Banff, Scotland) some of the chief results of the judging at the show of the Royal Agricultural Society, Sydney. Most of the principal prize exhibits in the Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus classes were importations from Scotland, the champion Shorthorn bull being Calrossie Flatterer, and the champion Aberdeen-Angus Black Mahdi of Bleaton. In the fat section the championship was won by an Aberdeen-Angus steer, and at the auction sale afterwards Mr. Barclay bought the bullock and presented him to the St. Margaret's Hospital, Sydney.

HIGHLAND CATTLE

It does not seem possible to deny that the Highland breed of cattle is losing ground. Herds, or folds, are decreasing in number, and the progeny of established breeding stock are less prominent than formerly throughout the country, occupying private parks and rough grazings. As to whether the cause for this change is immediate or direct, or is economic on wider grounds, opinions vary, but the fact remains that the position of the breed is not what its supporters and admirers could wish it to be. It has been suggested that Shorthorn blood should be introduced in order to improve the breed by making it conform more nearly to the requirements of modern markets. This course has met with a certain amount of favour, but naturally owners of herds of distinction are reluctant to adopt any such course. Alien blood, in their view, however famous, would mar the utility characteristics, as it would the purity, of the noted and picturesque cattle of the West Highlands.

TRANSPLANTATION OF CEREALS

It will surprise no one experienced in agriculture to learn that the German experiments in the transplanting of cereals have failed to reveal any appreciable value in the system. The Ministry of Agriculture has done well to make this clear in the Ministry's *Journal*. The idea is said to have emanated from China, and, although it received some prominence for a time, it was only the eager pursuit of "something new," and fear lest anything might be left untried, that secured for the proposal any serious consideration. Some two or three decades ago a clergyman in Kent was enthusiastic in the belief that production of wheat could be increased substantially by transplanting and earthing-up the plants as growth proceeded, but his demonstrations, while supporting his claim, made it clear to farmers that the procedure was not practicable on the farm.

ORGANIZED MARKETING

The feeling appears to be growing among thoughtful farmers that while organized marketing of farm produce will help matters, there is no probability of finding a complete corrective for existing difficulties in that direction. So long as present anomalies between cost and price continue, the finest marketing system that can be devised cannot yield to the producer a return that would enable him to meet the outlay he has incurred and obtain any little margin for himself. There do not exist at the moment the barest elements for the construction of a marketing system that would guarantee to the farmer a reasonable reward for his labour and capital. Let the reorganization of the markets proceed by all means, but it would serve no good purpose to contend that the troubles of the industry are to be redressed in this way. The rooted habit of instancing Denmark as an example for this country continues in some quarters. The Danish method differs from our own chiefly in that the producers are more definitely under the dictation of the marketing organizations. There is no evidence that the prices received by the Danish farmers are on a level corresponding to the cost of production in this country.

SUPPLEMENTARY FARM LABOUR

As experience in the cultivation of sugar beet increases, and the adjustment of the crop to the established routine of the farm progresses, the prospects of steady improvement in the labour supply at the critical periods become brighter. Correspondence between the Ministry of Labour and the Beet Sugar Factories Committee (6, Lancaster-place, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.2) indicates the adoption of joint methods destined to ensure to growers of beet labour of the right class and in the required quantity for such operations as singling, hoeing, lifting, and topping. The local offices of the Ministry are to be utilized in the development of the scheme, and the arrangements outlined encourage expectations of an adequate supply of efficient workers as and when required to supplement the regular hands of the farms. The plan should help appreciably to surmount the difficulties often encountered in finding sufficient workers at the busier times of the year.

BARLEY FOR LIVE STOCK

When a stockowner of the experience and repute of Captain J. MacGillivray, Calrossie, Nigg, Ross-shire, describes an article as a safe and effective food for cattle or sheep, the advice can be accepted with confidence. The recommendation is made on practical experience. In all cases the correct course is to test the proceeding for oneself, whether it refers to live stock or crops; but counsel of the kind, coming from so trustworthy a source, merits respectful attention and a thorough trial. Captain MacGillivray advises the use of boiled barley mixed with oats and bran for cattle or sheep, and states that he has found this mixture superior to cake of any brand for breeding or fattening stock. Home-grown cereals have been used in exceptional quantities this year on account of their low selling value and the high cost of cake, and the fact that butchers declare that beef has been of unusually high quality can hardly be regarded as a mere coincidence. Both farmers and butchers have perceived the operation of cause and effect. Many granaries are still full of barley, and it might be worth while to use the cereal in testing Captain MacGillivray's advice. Forward cattle might be got off before the end of June or early in July, and, although there is no guarantee of higher prices in the summer months, past experience points to better terms before August than later in the season.

INVITATION TO ROTHAMSTED AND WOBURN

An invitation is again extended to farmers' and farm workers' associations and clubs, chambers of agriculture and horticulture, students' societies and other bodies interested in agriculture or market gardening to inspect the Rothamsted and Woburn Experimental Plots during the coming summer. Mr. E. V. Garner, M.A. (Camb.), and Captain E. H. Gregory will be available to demonstrate the plots. The director, Sir John Russell, will be happy to arrange full details with organizations of farmers, farm workers, and others wishing to accept this invitation; small groups of farmers are specially welcomed. All communications and requests to visit the stations should be addressed to the secretary, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden.

BATTERY BROODING OF CHICKENS

SYSTEM STILL ON TRIAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Whether we are justified in hailing the battery brooder as the most important practical development of the century will be proved in years to come; but, in view of the enormous amount of interest aroused by the adoption of this method of rearing chickens, it may be stated that, despite its revolutionary principles, battery brooding has advanced in the course of a year from the status of a daring venture to that of a fairly well established system. It would be incorrect to claim that it is more than fairly well established because, although it may have been proved that chickens can be reared quite successfully, to the age of four, six, eight or more weeks, on the wire floor and within the narrow space of the battery cages, there is some doubt about the most effective method of heating, while specialist breeders of laying stock, to whom physical vigour is a feature of the first importance, have yet to be convinced that brooding on the battery system does not entail some loss of stamina.

That battery brooding is something more than a passing whim is proved by the fact that hundreds of poultry farmers have installed battery plants during the past nine months, and thousands more are awaiting the results before following their example. Brooding systems have changed so frequently during the last 30 years that the present replacement of rearing plant might have no particular significance; yet the interest which has been aroused among all classes of poultry-keepers certainly conveys the impression that the advantages of the new system may afford solutions to radical problems in chicken rearing, so that if the battery method fails it will be a severe blow to the hopes of the commercial poultry industry.

It is natural that many people who have been attracted by the possibilities of battery brooding should wish to know whether the methods in vogue have been sufficiently tested to justify expenditure upon plant with the assurance that it will not be necessary to scrap it and instal improvements in the course of a year or two. It would be folly to assume, after one year's practice in most cases, and two years' practice in others, that there will be no further change or improvement in construction or in principle. One is bound to conclude, indeed, that the battery system is still on trial in this country, in proof of which there is the fact that two systems of heating are in vogue. Some of the earliest battery brooder plants in England were constructed on the principle of a whole room heated by hot air and maintained at a given temperature by means of a thermostat, and this would appear to be better suited to large operations which justify the cost and the heating of a whole room for a large flock of chicks of the same age, though many people wonder whether it is good for the chicks to be kept constantly in one temperature. Smaller battery plants which have been set up in this country generally follow the plan adopted in America of heating the battery cage by means of overhead pipes, while allowing a cool chamber in which the birds can run about and feed as they get older. The public will no doubt have an opportunity of seeing and comparing the two methods in operation during the forthcoming World Poultry Congress at the Crystal Palace.

At the present time the scope of the battery brooder is not so much in question as its efficacy for rearing chickens through the delicate stages. In the United States batteries are being employed to rear "broilers" to the market stage (10 or 12 weeks old), and there is no reason why they should not be used for the same purpose in this country. The majority of breeders, however, are more interested in their capacity for carrying chicks through the four or five weeks of babyhood and fitting them for a life of usefulness as layers and breeders; and for the present we shall do well to check the temptation to regard the battery system as an advanced form of intensivism and concentrate on its adaptability solely as an effective means of raising chickens to the weaning stage.

WORLD POULTRY CONGRESS

LIVE STOCK ENTRIES

In response to requests from all parts of the country it has been decided to accept entries of certain breeds for the World Poultry Congress exhibition until the end of May. Already it has been announced that the entries in popular commercial breeds are numerous, and the varieties which the Congress authorities desire to see represented in larger numbers are Ascel, Andalusians, old English game, old English pheasant fowl, Dorkings, Silver Campines, Modern Game, Faverolles of all colours, Langshans, Malays, Silkies, Sicilian Buttercups, and Yokohamas, while entries are wanted for Magpie, Muscovy, Pekin, Penguin, and Rouen ducks, Chinese and Roman geese, and blue turkeys. Any breeds of pigeons and birds will also be accepted until May 21.

Considerable space has been reserved at the Crystal Palace for reception rooms for the various organizations whose members will be visiting the Congress. The World Poultry Science Association, which was responsible for the inception of the congresses, will have a room for visitors, and other organizations that have booked space include the National Farmers' Union, the London Egg Exchange, the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, and the National Federation of Women's Institutes.

For the benefit of overseas delegates and members arrangements are being made for personally-conducted visitors to some of the famous houses within easy reach of London. The list is not yet complete, but by the generosity of the owners visits have already been arranged to White Lodge (Lord Lee of Fareham), Penshurst (Lord de Lisle and Dudley), Knole Park (Lord Sackville), and Hatfield House (Lord Salisbury).

NATIONAL MARK EGGS AT SMITHFIELD

In *The Times* on April 7 a Correspondent stated there was good reason to believe the report that unregistered dealers in Smithfield Market had been handling National Mark eggs at a loss in order to prevent the trade going to the registered agents of National Mark Egg Central, Limited, so that the latter were in the position of being unable to secure supplies in sufficient quantity to make the best use of this opportunity to push the sale of National Mark eggs. A statement of a similar nature appeared in a poultry paper on April 11. The Council of the London Central Markets Tenants' Association has circulated a letter to the effect that it has made careful inquiries and is satisfied that the statements are incorrect and misleading. If Smithfield prices have been higher than those returned by the agents of National Mark Egg Central, Limited, the council considers it to be the natural sequel to the better distributing facilities and the experience of their salesmen, and also to the fact that Smithfield has always been an important market for the sale of English eggs. The council of the association states that it welcomes the National Mark schemes and is prepared to give them its full support.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS SHOW

At the first Tunbridge Wells Show held in 1864 there were only about 12 classes provided, but at this year's exhibition, which will be held on July 22 and 23, there are no fewer than 126 classes for horses and other live stock. This indicates the popularity attained by this show. The educational side will include exhibits by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agricultural Education Committees of the Kent and the East Sussex County Councils, and these bodies will have the cooperation of the Federation of Women's Institutes and the Kent Rural Community Council. The exhibit showing the effect of feeding milk as an extra article of diet is of peculiar interest to children. In the Forestry Section hurdle-making, gate-making, and fence-making demonstrations will be seen.

ROYAL HEREFORD HERD

The King has recently sold from his herd at Windsor his noted Hereford stock bull, Freetown Valors, for export to Buenos Aires. This bull was bred by Mr. P. K. Bradstock, of Freetown, Tarrington, Herefordshire, and was a son of Crossways Saphlute by Resolute, champion at the Royal Show in 1921. To replace this bull his Majesty has purchased the young bull Eyton Viceroy from Mr. E. Craig Tanner, Eyton-on-Severn, Shropshire. Eyton Viceroy is by Lion, champion at the Royal Show in 1923.

APPLES FOR CIDER

GUIDANCE FOR GROWERS IN THE WEST

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In most years during the first week of May those interested in cider production gather at the National Fruit and Cider Institute, Long Ashton, Bristol, to taste the samples of cider made from the harvest of the previous year. The gathering and tasting this year were made on May 1 by nearly 2,000 people, including the Minister of Agriculture. In the general discussion the main problem was the supply of sufficient cider apples to make a good drink. Apparently the western orchards so long famous for supplying the cider apples—Kingston Black, Woodbine, Foxwhelp, Strawberry Norman, &c.—seem to be coming to an end, and though new fruit trees are being planted varieties suitable for selling as dessert and cooking are preferred to the main cider sort. Whether such action is good or bad for the individual farmer is doubtful; but as the supply of cider sorts diminishes greater difficulties are presented to those responsible for making cider.

Of course, a good proportion of the crop of apples from the dessert and culinary varieties are blemished and unfit for sale and are available for cider making, or for any other purpose for which they are suitable. Over the whole country the supply of these "culls" is very large, and if usable would provide almost ample supplies for cider making. These culled fruits have plenty of juice, but the composition presents difficulties to the cider maker. This aspect of the problem was well displayed by the figures given in the programme drawn up by the Cider Institute.

The well-known cider apple Kingston Black, perhaps the most famous of all for cider-making purposes, was sent to the institute from 12 parts of the west. The juice from these analysed as follows:—0.76 per cent. malic acid, 0.22 per cent. tannin, and a final specific gravity of 1.026. The rate of fermentation, an important factor, averaged at four. Ciders made from culled apples of the cooking variety, Bramleys' Seedling, gave an analysis of 0.84 per cent. malic acid, 0.10 per cent. tannin, specific gravity 1.020, with a rate of fermentation of 9.4 (very high).

Both these apples contain a high percentage of malic acid and would make acid ciders. The Kingston Black has high tannin, 0.22 per cent., which controls the fermentation, so that the rate is on the slow figure of four. The Bramley Seedling has very low tannin, 0.10 per cent., or less than half that of the Kingston Black, and in consequence has a rapid rate of fermentation of 9.4, which is more than twice as fast as that of the cider apple.

The defect of the dessert and culinary apples for cider making seems to be that they contain too high acids and too low tannin.

The station points out that there is a class of cider apples known as bitter sweets, which are the exact opposite, in having a composition low in acid and high in tannin—such varieties are known as Strawberry Norman, Chisel Jersey, Dabinett, &c. The Dabinett, for instance, yields a cider with the acid contents so low as 0.21 per cent. (as against the Bramley 0.84 per cent.) and 0.16 per cent. of tannin with the low rate of fermentation of five.

By mixing these two classes, the culls from the market varieties and the bitter sweet varieties, the station has shown it is possible to make a cider of standard character. Neither alone would make a palatable drink, but together the defects are balanced. Samples of this cider were exhibited at the institute.

Work such as this has an important bearing on the future of the cider industry, and should be taken notice of by the growers. If, as seems probable, the culled market fruits are to be available in large and increasing supplies in future years, then they can only be used provided quantities of the bitter sweet class—Strawberry Norman, Cherry Norman, and Dabinett, &c—are also available. Admittedly the demand for these must surely increase, and it is in the growers' interest that the supply should be increased. It is on these lines that new plantings to fruit trees should be made in the West of England.

WORK IN THE APIARY

HOW TO REAR VIGOROUS QUEENS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Beekeepers will be working at high pressure for the next few months, though the immediate need in many districts is the spring-cleaning of hives, the recent cold and wet weather having interfered with this necessary work. In moving a colony into a fresh hive the order of the frames should be strictly observed, for if the shape of the brood nest is changed there is great risk of the brood in the outside combs becoming chilled in the event of a cold spell occurring. If a stock headed by a vigorous queen is gently stimulated by being fed slowly with syrup, or by having the cappings of a small portion of sealed stores bruised every week, it will be quite strong enough for the honey-flow from white clover early in June.

Many beekeepers prefer to re-queen colonies after the honey-flow, as queens are then easily raised, or can be bought at moderate prices; but some think that it is wiser to rear queens before the honey-flow, as a supered stock is less likely to swarm when it is headed by a current year's queen. This freedom from swarming cannot be depended upon, because if the brood chamber is allowed to become overcrowded, thus causing the temperature to rise abnormally, the bees will certainly swarm, even if headed by a queen only a few weeks old.

When queens are to be raised early in the year, a strong stock which stored honey satisfactorily the previous year, and the bees of which are gentle under manipulation, should be stimulated for rearing the queens, and another strong stock with the same good qualities should be similarly treated so that ample drones may be in readiness. The production of these in other hives should be prevented as far as possible by damaging the cappings of drone brood.

The queen should be removed as soon as the queen-rearing colony is strong enough, when the bees will at once build queen cells on several of the combs. Some beekeepers enlarge a few worker cells in convenient positions by breaking down the sides, and often the bees will select these for the queen cells.

Feeding should be adopted if nectar is not coming in freely, and the queen cells ought to be examined two or three days after the removal of the queen, provided the weather is warm, only three or four of those containing the smallest larvae being retained, as these will produce the best queens. The unwanted queen cells should be destroyed, but a mark had better be placed on the top bars over the selected queen cells, so that there may be no mistake, as the bees are sure to build others. A queen emerges about the sixteenth day from the laying of the egg, 13 days after the egg hatches, and a week after the cell is sealed. A day or two before the queen emerges the point of the cell becomes slightly brown, as the bees nibble the wax away, thus facilitating the exit of the queen. The best shaped cell should be selected for re-queening the colony, and the others can be used for any stocks needing young queens. Although a queen cell is usually accepted if suspended between the centre combs of a stock which has been queenless for about two days, especially if it is placed in a spiral wire protector, it is safer to give ripe queen cells to nucleus colonies which are queenless, though care must be taken that there are sufficient bees to cover the combs well, and thus maintain the requisite temperature of the brood chamber.

NEW MILK YIELD RECORDS

At a meeting of the Dairy Shorthorn Association last week it was announced that recently both the daily and yearly milk records by Shorthorn cows in English herds had been broken. The new 365 day record had been established in the herd of Mr. F. J. Hardy, Hall Farm, Higham-on-the-Hill, Nuneaton, by the cow Ruby, which gave 26,358½lb. The daily record had been raised to 113½lb. by a cow in the herd of Mr. John Day, Stone House, East Pennard, Shepton Mallet. Mr. Day's cow Dumpling had given the record production of 113½lb. in 24 hours on three separate occasions.

T.T. COWS AT SHOWS

The DUKE OF BEDFORD presided on Saturday at a meeting of the Council of the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society, when, with reference to the forthcoming show at Ampthill, the secretary reported correspondence relating to the Circular from the Ministry of Health about the entry in shows of animals from tuberculin-tested herds. The Circular orders that such animals shall be isolated from others and be provided with special food receptacles. He, however, drew attention to the fact that the Circular failed to state what was to happen to these animals when they went into the judging ring side by side with other animals entered in the show. The matter was referred to the committee of the Council concerned to take any necessary action.

LIVE STOCK SALES

DAIRY SHORTHORNS NEAR MAIDENHEAD

At Pinkneys Green, Maidenhead, on Friday Messrs. John Thornton and Co. sold the well-known herd of pedigree dairy shorthorns owned by Mr. Fred T. Fisher and the small herd of Major D'Arcy Alexander, Ashton-on-Clun, Shropshire. The former herd, which had been bred at Pinkneys Green for a long time past, numbered 45 head and realized £1,617, with an average price of nearly £36; the best price was 65 guineas, paid by Mr. L. Fleischmann for Primula 182nd, an eight-year-old cow, entered for the forthcoming Royal Counties Show; bulls made to 55 guineas, Mr. C. B. Worsey's bid for Checkendon Bandmaster, nearly seven years old, whose new home will be at Lapworth, Warwickshire. Major Alexander's small, but choice, herd of nine head sold for £468 6s., averaging £52 0s. 8d., with a leading price of 70 guineas, given by Mr. G. E. Fitzhugh, Plas Power, Wrexham, for Hopesay Lady Oxfordia, a heifer which led her class at last year's Royal Welsh Show; another animal to cause good bidding was Hopesay Imperialist, the young bull which Mr. J. G. W. Till, from Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, secured at 68 guineas.

At Messrs. John Thornton and Co.'s sale of British Friesians at Reading on Wednesday trade was fast and good from start to finish. The general average was £31 10s. 10d., 95 lots bringing in £2,996 14s. The 19 bulls, which averaged £42 5s. 6d., included one or two outstanding animals; one was Captain F. E. S. Stobart's yearling, Abingworth Edward, which Mr. R. L. Shepperd, a Leicestershire breeder, purchased for 64 guineas; this was the leading price of the sale, 55 guineas being given by Mr. T. W. Elliott for Mrs. P. Tory's Crawford Dutchboy, and 50 guineas apiece for two other young bulls. Captain M. H. Llewellyn's Darren Froukje's Grouwstra, a heifer of pure imported blood, went at 60 guineas to Mr. W. H. R. Gilbert, Aston Flamville, Leicestershire, while Mrs. K. E. Dunlop, Great Buckswood, Sussex, at 54 guineas, claimed Mr. C. Hewitt's freshly-calved Chorley Daphne, a cow now giving over eight gallons of milk daily.

Altogether, 123 head realized £3,379 19s., and averaged £27 9s. 7d., at York Shorthorn Show and Sale on Wednesday; 90 bulls, with an average of £28 9s. 2d., brought in £2,561 9s. 6d., the remaining lots being 33 females, which increased the sale total to the amount mentioned, and averaged £24 16s. The event was arranged by the York Association of Shorthorn Breeders, and the president, Major Clive Behrens, won the male championship with Swinton Raider, a yearling, sold by Messrs. John Thornborrow and Co. for 49 guineas to Mr. Dennis, of Scarborough; the reserve champion, the Scottish bred Corston Leader, was entered by Messrs. J. and R. Harrison, and changed owners at 40 guineas, while the top price was 70 guineas, given by Mrs. Collier, a Derbyshire buyer, for Major Behrens's Swinton Radiant. The executors of the late Sir Edmund Turton won all three classes for cows, and prices for females were but modest, the leading one being 36 guineas.

Seventy-nine animals, comprising Mr. O. F. Rowntree's entire pedigree herd of dairy shorthorns, were sold on Thursday at Brandsby, York, by Messrs. John Thornborrow and Co. for £2,202 18s., averaging £27 17s. 8d. a head. The bulls, 13 in number, realized £460 19s., and averaged £35 9s. 2d., while 66 cows and heifers were sold for £1,741 19s., and to average £26 7s. 10d. By far the highest price was 130 guineas for Cherryhill Combination, a red and white bull, nearly two years old; other males sold at such figures as 43, 36, 35, and 31 guineas, and females made to 40 guineas for Spella Bonny Maid, a roan cow, nearly nine years old.

SOUTH DEVON BULLS

The best price at the sale of pedigree South Devon bulls, at South Brent, on Tuesday, was 83 guineas for the yearling, Coleridge No. 51, which came from the herd of Mr. T. S. Walter-Symons, whose four young sires averaged 55½ guineas. Second in the price list was Dartington Hall Estate's Dartington Dan 2nd, sold for 63½ guineas. Mr. W. E. Brooking's bull, Furzedown No. 45, made 52½ guineas, and 50 guineas was the final bid on two occasions.

The dispersal sale of the small herd of pure-bred Red Poll cattle, owned by Mr. David Smith, of Chevington, held on Wednesday at Bury St. Edmunds, was in the hands of Messrs. Simpson and Sons; prices were of the modest order, the best being 38 guineas for Stanway Milkmaid, the three-year-old heifer, sired by Thornham Ralph. Chevington Hopeful, four years old, changed hands at 27 guineas, and Theobalds Crocus, a cow nearly nine years old, bred by the late Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, fell to a bid of 26 guineas. Glevering Sparrowhawk, a two-year-old bull, ended the auction of Mr. Smith's lots and realized 21½ guineas.

The best animals at Thursday's sale at the Lincolnshire Horse Repository, Grantham, caused excellent competition, and most of the lots were cleared. In parcel carters and vanners, Mr. J. Staniland won first and second prizes with grey geldings, which realized 73 guineas and 66 guineas; Mr. F. J. Shaw showed a black gelding to win the first position among the cart horses, and sold it for 65 guineas to Mr. C. Krafton, a London buyer. The second prize-winner of Mr. G. Shipley was taken at 66 guineas by Messrs. Hall and Co., of Croydon, and 64 guineas was the successful bid of Mr. J. Bembridge, of Hawton, for Mr. E. Mitchell's gelding which gained third. Messrs. Escritt and Barrell, the auctioneers, also sold many of the other entries at satisfactory figures.

HUNTERS AT CHELTENHAM

Messrs. Warner, Sheppard and Wade conducted an important sale of hunters at Cheltenham on Thursday, when several studs were included. Mr. J. Loughran, Comber, Ireland, obtained 113 guineas for his bay gelding, Auctioneer, which finished fourth at the recent Heythrop Point-to-Point races, 75 guineas for Diamond, and 50 guineas for Wicklow, both bay geldings. Two hunters from Lord Bathurst, M.F.H., were Sea Plane and White Heather, the respective winning bids being 64 and 60 guineas, while Dimple, the property of Major W. H. Taylor, joint Master of the Croome Hunt, realized 66 guineas.

The annual May sale of hunters at Exeter was held by Messrs. J. A. Collings and Sons on Friday, the entry being a large one. The offering opened with three horses from Mr. James Putnam, Farringdon House, near Exeter; one of these was Silvertail, a grey gelding, sold for 135 guineas; Peter Time, hunted by the owner for the past two seasons, brought in 110 guineas, and Query Kerry made 85 guineas. Messrs. Collings also sold Charcoal, black gelding, 170 guineas; Maraizon, bay gelding, 160 guineas; and Jasper, bay gelding, 110 guineas. Horses from Mr. W. F. Cann included Huntsman, a winner of five point-to-point races, and this hack and hunter realized 100 guineas.

Messrs. R. B. Taylor and Sons officiated at the fourth annual sale of breeding and store pigs from Mr. C. W. Dare's herd, at Henley Manor, Crewkerne, on Tuesday, when about 300 animals changed hands. The top price was £32 10s. for a sow and her litter of young pigs. In-farrow sows made to £16 5s., and there was a speedy clearance. Store pigs were also in request, realizing up to 133s. each, while slips, freshly weaned, made from 42s. per head. Baconers were sold at prices ranging up to £8 3s., which represented fully 18s. per score.

Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co.'s fifth annual sale of pure-bred Large White pigs the property of the Staffordshire County Council was held at Rodbaston, Penkridge, Staffordshire, on Friday; most of the animals were very young, but met an excellent trade, 30 served gilts realizing £531 4s. and averaging £17 14s.; young gilts and weaners brought the total for the pigs to £811 4s. 3d., while the best price of 31 guineas was bid by Mr. W. Pearson, from Wolverhampton, for a beautiful served gilt. Others were sold for 25, 23, 22, and 20 guineas. The sale also included a number of young Dairy Shorthorn bulls and bull calves from milk-recorded cows; the demand for the non-pedigree calves exceeded expectations, and 14 of them, from nine to 12 months old, averaged £22 19s.; these and other weaner calves made the total of the full sale £1,256. The yearling bull Rodbaston Talisman made the best price among the cattle, Mr. A. H. Cooper, Admaston, Stafford, being the buyer for 40 guineas, non-pedigree calves realizing 34 and 30 guineas, &c.

From the Ramsey herd of pedigree Large White pigs the property of Mr. Jack. R. Major, Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. sold a selection on Thursday numbering 56 head for about £900, the average price being £16 10s. 7d. This was the fourteenth annual sale at Ramsey. Thirty-two in-pig gilts averaged over £20, very young gilts £10 12s. 1d., and nine boars, also young, £13 11s. 10d. Messrs. W. White and Son, of Taunton, gave the highest price of 28 guineas for the in-pig gilt Ramsey Mossrose 52nd, and obtained her litter sister for a guinea less; the Misses Watson, Scorcroft, Leeds, bought Ramsey Queen Bess 11th for 25 guineas, and various other in-pig gilts made from 20 guineas upwards. A daughter of Westacre Bradbury 138th realized 27 guineas to Mr. B. Clifton, of Wisbech.

CORN AND CATTLE

NEEDS OF THE TWO BRANCHES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A considerable body of expert opinion advocates the development of the live-stock branch of the farming industry as opposed to corn-growing. Practical farmers know that the two branches are interdependent. I will illustrate the reaction which takes place. A plentiful supply of manure derived from "yard feeding" is almost essential to successful corn-growing, especially upon very heavy or very light land.

The price realized for the finished store beast depends upon the number of "yard feeders" who compete for its purchase at the autumn sales. To-day there is not sufficient live-stock in the country properly to clothe the ever-increasing pasture land in the spring, and in the autumn there are not sufficient customers to purchase the half-meated cattle which must be taken off those pastures. The result is that good-class cattle are bought at an average of 55s. per live cwt. in the spring and sold at an average of 45s. per live cwt. in the autumn. A growing store beast will consume the produce of 1¼ acre of useful grassland, and, again striking the average, increase in weight from 6cwt. to 8½cwt.—a margin of £2 for six months' grass keep. When arable farming is profitable, "yard feeders" are satisfied if they can get the manure as "profit," otherwise they expect to realize a more direct return.

I have limited my advocacy of a liberally profitable stabilized price to wheat, because it is the only cereal crop for which there is an unlimited, though possibly unwilling, market. The inclusion of oats and barley might lead to production beyond any possible demand. This policy will certainly benefit corn-growing districts. I am also convinced that mixed farms will revert to a normal percentage of arable land. This tendency will ease the demand for cattle in the spring and increase it in the autumn, thereby adjusting the balance.

The great majority of farmers are so hard pressed for ready money to-day that they find it very difficult to maintain their flocks and herds at their present level. What is needed is a steady stream of "ready money" derived from "profitable production." With that help, careful and industrious farmers will be able gradually to increase their head of live stock at a steady rate, which will not disturb market conditions and which will at the same time give the meat market every opportunity to adjust its business for the purpose of absorbing increasing home supplies. Profitable production will also ensure the farmer sufficient credit to enable him to right himself without having to resort to further borrowing on any very extensive scale. Borrowed capital can only further depress an industry which is producing below cost price.

I am, &c.,
HAROLD GARDNER.

Shelsley-Beauchamp, near Worcester.

AGRICULTURE AND SAFEGUARDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The wide prominence which has lately been given to the decay of the prosperity of the land in this country invites a comment. One of the faults of all English administration in the past has been a tendency to "fire into the brown" and to govern by catch-words of presumed universal application rather than by detailed principles based on facts. The result of this slap-dash carelessness is quickly bringing nearer the day of disaster. The safeguarding rules, for example, made the wide generalization that foodstuffs and manufactured articles were economically different, and the former were, therefore, excluded from the benefits of the measure.

Though there is a wide distinction between English "high-farming" and the "prairie-culture" of more virgin lands, yet even in English agri

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

AN INTERNATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT

An international variety entertainment will be broadcast from the National transmitter at 7.45 to-night. The performers are Yvette Darnac (France), the Bayan Singers (Russia), Mario de Pietro (Italy), Greta Keller (Germany), Wish Wynne (England), and Stuart Ross and Joe Sargent (America). At 9.25 Sir Henry Newbolt will give a short address on T. E. Brown.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, May 5, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—(1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—The Countrywoman's Day—Buttermaking, by Miss J. W. Strang. **11-11.30** (261.3m. only):—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Organ Recital, relayed from Southwark Cathedral; Constance Izard (violin). **1.15**:—National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Reginald Redman, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, from Cardiff. **2**:—Special Talk for Preparatory Schools—Transport, 1, Transport and Roads, by Lieut.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon. **2.20**:—Interlude. **2.30**:—For the Schools—Days of Old, In the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries—2, Tea-party Day at Boston, by Miss Rhoda Power. **3**:—Interlude. **3.5**:—Stories for Younger Pupils—2, The Old Man Who Made Withered Trees to Blossom (Japanese), by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.20**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.15**:—Orchestra, relayed from Grosvenor House.

5.15:—Children—The Snow Is Dancing (Debussy) and other Piano Solos, played by Ernest Lush; The Story of Posset's Toby Jug (Mabel Marlowe); The Importance of Fielding, by F. W. Gillingham. **6**:—Topical Talk. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Music, played by Maurice Cole. **7-7.20**:—Books in General, by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy. **7.25**:—Spanish Talk, by Don Juan Mascaro.

7.45:—1. Yvette Darnac (France). 2. The Bayan Singers (Russia). 3. Mario de Pietro (Italy). 4. Greta Keller (Germany). 5. Wish Wynne (England). 6. Stuart Ross and Joe Sargent (America). **9**:—Weather; News; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). **9.25**:—T. E. Brown, by Sir Henry Newbolt. **9.40**:—Wireless Orchestra; Franklyn Kelsey (bass). **10.40**:—Reading, from "Travels with a Donkey." **11** (1,554.4 only):—Players and Band from the Piccadilly Hotel. **11.15-12**:—Band from Grosvenor House.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m.:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12**:—Thelma Tuson (soprano); Harry Costigan (baritone). **12.30**:—Gramophone Records. **1**:—Grill Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Midland Regional programme. **7**:—Midland Regional programme. **8**:—To-day and To-morrow—A Philosophy of Progress, by Professor John MacMurray. **8.30**:—Regional News. **8.35**:—Concerto of Contemporary Music (Fourth Season 1929-30): A Bantock Orchestra, directed by Hermann Scherchon; Quentin MacLean (organ), from the Central Hall, Westminster (by courtesy of the Directors of the Regal Cinema, Marble Arch). **10**:—Interval. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30**:—Players and Band, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **11.15-12**:—Band, from Grosvenor House.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **2-3**:—Lozells Picture House Orchestra; Frederick Byo (violoncello). **5.15**:—Children: The Star that didn't twinkle, a Story by Maisie Gilbert. Songs by Horace Priestley (tenor); Lucy Vincent (oboe). More about Dragons and Dragon Slayers, by Helen M. Enoch. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Light Music, relayed from The National Trades Exhibition, Bingley Hall, Birmingham. **7**:—Band of The Royal Regt. of Artillery (by permission of the Officers), conducted by Captain E. C. Stretton, relayed from The National Trades Exhibition, Bingley Hall, Birmingham. **8**:—London Regional programme. **8.30**:—Midland News. **8.35**:—Jan Berenska Pianoforte Quintet; Muriel Sotham (contralto); Norman King (tenor). **9.45**:—Organ from the Beaufort Cinema, relayed from Wasnwood Heath, Birmingham. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12**:—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.40**:—Edinburgh programme (see Glasgow). **4.30**:—Glasgow programme. **4.40**:—Glasgow and Aberdeen programme (see Glasgow). **5.15**:—Glasgow programme. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40**:—Glasgow programme. **10.40-11**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—Service. **12-1**:—Gramophone Records. **2-3.20**:—National programme. **3.20**:—Sidney Trency's Rhythm Four. **4**:—Radio Quartet: Eileen Carroll (soprano); Phyllis Tate (violin). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Miss Edith Grenz—An Ulsterwoman Abroad. **7**:—National programme. **7.45**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40-11**:—Gethyn Wykeham-George (violoncello); Harry Hyson (flute); W. S. Bates (bassoon); James Jenkins (harp); Hugh Davey (tenor); the Orchestra.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1.15**:—National programme. **2-11**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1.15**:—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Reginald Redman, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2**:—National programme. **4.45**:—Welsh Sketches—2, Mr. F. J. Harries: The Authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and her Welsh Ancestors. **5**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Swansea programme. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40-11**:—Williamstown Male Voice Choir, conducted by Ben Thomas; Annie Rees (soprano); Gunstone Jones (pennillion singing); Nan Davies (harp).

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Concert. **4**:—Gramophone Records. **5.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Irish Lessons. **7.45**:—Poultry Talk. **8**:—Concert—Pianoforte Selections; Violet Pearson (soprano); the Station Orchestra; Sydney Jameson (comedian); Bob and Ray in Variety. **9.20**:—Mary Sheridan and Company in a Play. **9.50**:—Concert (continued):—Emil Ritter (soprano); Folk Songs; the Traditional Trio. **10.30**:—Time, News and Weather.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.40**:—For the Schools: Dr. R. Stewart MacDougall: Natural History Round the Year—2, Fungi and their Habit of Life, from Edinburgh. **3**:—The Octet; John Verrico (baritone). **4**:—Orchestra, relayed from the Playhouse Ballroom. **4.30**:—The Octet from Glasgow; Addie Ross (soprano), from Aberdeen. **5.15**:—Children. **6.57**:—Weather Forecast for Farmers. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40**:—The Fellows String Quartet; Dorothy King (soprano). **10.40-11**:—National programme.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2.40**:—Edinburgh programme (see Glasgow). **3**:—Glasgow programme. **4.30**:—Glasgow and Aberdeen programme (see Glasgow). **5.15**:—Glasgow programme. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40**:—Glasgow programme. **10.40-11**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2**:—National programme. **3.20**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Nora Reynolds (pianoforte), from Manchester; Harold Bradbury (tenor), from Leeds. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7.45**:—Programme of Manx Airs and Music, celebrating the Centenary of the Birth of T. E. Brown; the Northern Wireless Orchestra; Muriel Brunskill (contralto); W. H. Cague (reading). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40-11**:—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Gladys Sweeney (soprano).

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.25-11**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **1.15**:—National programme. **4.45**:—Cardiff programme. **5**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Cardiff programme. **6**:—Mr. C. H. Carpenter; Swimming and Water Polo Topics. **6.15**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.25**:—National programme. **9.40-11**:—Cardiff programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2**:—National programme. **5.20**:—Manchester and Leeds programmes (see Manchester). **5.15**:—Manchester programme. **6**:—National programme. **7.45**:—Manchester programme. **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.25-11**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EA J1 (340m.).—**7**:—Talk on Famous Women: Princess Rattazzi, followed by Trio Music and News. **8-9.30**:—Interval. **9.30**:—Talk:—The Ponderous Engines of War (of the Olden Days, Mr. 19); Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **10.5**:—Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. **10.30**:—Concert of Sardanas. **11**:—News. **11.5**:—Tenor Song Recital—Orchestral Music in the Intervals. After the Programme, Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—4.30:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **5.30**:—May Programme. **5.55**:—Talk: Evening schools. **6.30**:—Talk: Purpose and Aims of the International Hunting Exhibition in Leipzig. **6.40**:—Elementary English Lesson. **7.5**:—Literary Programme—Lyda Landau-Wertzer reads from her own works. **7.30**:—Agricultural Talk. **7.55**:—Weather for Farmers. **8**:—Programme from Munich followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—5.30:—Concert—Sonata in E flat Major op. 7 (Beethoven); Bass Solos: (a) An den Tod, (b) scöne Agnete (Miegel), (c) Ich und du, (d) Nachtwandler (Arnold Ebbel), with Pianoforte accompaniment by the Composer; Selections for two Pianos: (a) Hommage à Händel (Moszkowski), (b) Doppelflug (Bürger). **5.30**:—Talks by Doctor Overall for Young People. **6**:—Talk: The Employee, in the Past and Now. **6.25**:—Talk on the occasion of the Seventieth Birthday of E. N. V. Rezniček. **6.40**:—Talk: Travel Impressions of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. **7.5**:—Programme of Light Music. **7.55**:—In the Interval:—Labour Market Report. **8.15**:—Berlin Types, with the collaboration of Hans Brennert and Rud. Lanner. **8.45**:—Saisuble—Opera in Three Acts (v. Reznicek) on the occasion of the Seventieth Birthday of the Composer, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—6:—Concert from the Hotel Moskva. **7.30**:—French Lesson. **8**:—Vocal Concert. **9**:—Time and News. **9.15**:—Pianoforte Recital. **11**:—National Songs with Guitar accompaniment. **11.45**:—Concert. **12.45 a.m. (Tuesday)**:—Concert of Tzigane Music. **1.45**:—National Music. **2.45**:—Gramophone Concert.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—7.58:—Time and Weather. **8**:—Topical Talk. **8.15**:—La Dame Blanche—Opera-Comique in Three Acts (Boieldieu), relayed from the Municipal Theatre, Lucerne. In the Interval at **10**:—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7.5:—Slovakian Programme. **8**:—Programme from Brünn. **10.15**:—News, Programme Announcements, and Theatre Review. **10.20**:—Programme from Moravska Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.15:—Talk:—Policy of the State as regards the Press. **6.40**:—Weather. **6.42**:—Talk: Man and his Destiny. **7.5**:—Weather. **7.7**:—Concert of Light Music. **8**:—Prohibition—Literary Programme from the Works of Nine Authors: including Jack London and Emile Zola. **9**:—Programme from Leipzig. **10.10**:—News. **10.25**:—Answers to Wireless Correspondents.

BRUNN (342m.), 2.6kw.—7.5:—Programme from Bratislava. **8**:—Wireless Cabaret. **9**:—Spring Customs and Songs of Southern Moravia. **10**:—Programme from Prague. **10.15**:—News and Theatre Review. **10.20**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5:—Dance Music, from the Amerenneville Tea Rooms. **6**:—Talk: Hygienic Drinks. **6.15**:—Talk: Belgian Leagues. **6.30**:—Concert of Trio Music. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15**:—Gramophone Records. **8.30**:—Beethoven Concert, relayed from the Palais des Beaux-Arts; Overture, Coriolanus; Concerto for Violin; The Seventh Symphony. **9**:—Topical Talk. **10.15**:—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—6.30:—German Language Lesson. **7**:—Tzigane Orchestra Concert. **7.40**:—Answers to Correspondents. **8.15**:—Selections from the Opera Aida (Verdi). **9.45**:—Orchestral Concert and Tzigane Music, from the Café Ostende. **10.45**:—Talk in French: The Ninth Centenary of St. Emeric, Prince of Hungary, followed by Concert, from the Café Ostende (continued).

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—6.20:—English Language Lesson. **6.50**:—Weather and News. **7.15**:—Time Signal. **7.30**:—Talk: Electrical Concerns. **8**:—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2**:—North Jutland Evening; Songs, Talk, Readings, and Orchestral Music. **10.10**:—News and Report of the Workers' Radio Society. **10.30**:—Songs to the Lute. **11**:—Talk in German: Denmark and Danish Acquisitions—Copenhagen.

CRACOW (312m.), 1kw.—7.10:—Agricultural Report. **7.25**:—Scientific Talk. **7.55**:—Time Signal. **8**:—Bugle Call, from the Tower of St. Marry's Church. **8.5**:—Talk by Dr. F. Maydell. **8.30**:—Relay of an Operetta, Talk, News, and Dance Music, from Warsaw. **12 (midnight)**:—Bugle Call, from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6.35:—The Microphone in the Saar District—In a Mosaic Factory. **7.5**:—English Language Lesson. **7.30**:—H. Ch. Kaergel reads from his own Works. **8**:—Orchestral Concert. **10**:—Wilhelm Speyer reads from the Unpublished Continuation of his Novel, Kampf der Tertia. **10.30**:—News. **10.50**:—Jazz on Two Pianofortes.

HAMBURG—Call Ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (319m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (360m.).—7.5:—Dialogue: The Law concerning the Employment of Disabled Men. **7.30** (from Bremen):—Talk for Workers: Master and Apprentice. **7.50**:—Frankfurt Exchange, Hamburg Market Prices, and Weather. **8**:—Vocal and Orchestral Concert. **10.15**:—Talks, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, and News. **10.35**:—Café Wallhof Concert.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8kw.—After 6.40 p.m. on 1,071m. 10.40 a.m.-12.40 a.m. (Tuesday):—Programme of the Algemeene Vereeniging Radio Omroep (A.V.R.O.). **10.40 a.m.**:—Time and Daily Service. **12.40**:—Quintet Concert. **2.40**:—Talk on Cookery. **3.25**:—Orchestral Concert relayed from the Rembrandt Theatre, Amsterdam. **5.10-5.40**:—No transmission. **5.40**:—Children. **6.40**:—Time Signal. **6.42**:—Gramophone Records. **7.10**:—Exchange Quotations. **7.25**:—Weekly Book Review. **7.40**:—English Language Lesson. **8.25**:—Gramophone Records. **8.40**:—Time Signal. **8.42**:—Wireless Play. **10.25**:—Orchestral Concert. **11.40**:—Gramophone Concert.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—8.55 a.m.-11.40:—Programme of the Christian Radio Society (N.C.R.V.). **8.55**:—Time Signal. **8.56-10.10**:—Concert. **11.10**:—Time Signal. **11.11**:—Service for the Sick. **11.40-12.10**:—Reading. **12.10**:—Police Notes. **1.40**:—Time Signal. **1.11**:—Organ Recital. **2.25-2.40**:—Interval. **2.40**:—Time Signal. **2.41**:—Gramophone Concert. **3.15**:—Talk on Gardening. **3.55**:—Lesson in Esperanto. **4.25-4.40**:—Interval. **4.40**:—Time Signal. **4.41**:—Programme for Hospitals. **5.40**:—Time Signal. **5.41**:—Concert o Violin, Cello, and Pianoforte Music. **7.41**:—Programme for Young People. **8.25**:—Police Notes. **8.40**:—Time Signal. **8.41**:—Address by the President of the N.C.R.V. **9.10**:—Concert from the works of Bach. **9.30**:—Talk: Christian Trades Unions. **9.50**:—Concert (continued). **10**:—Talk (continued). **10.10**:—Concert (continued). **10.40**:—News. **10.50**:—Half an Hour with the Radio Doctor. **11.20**:—Concert (continued).

LAHTI (1,500m.), 60kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—5.55:—Orchestral Selections. **7.15**:—Dramatic Selection. **7.45**:—Violin Recital. **8.10**:—Orchestral Music. **8.45**:—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (234m.).—4.50:—Topical Talk. **7**:—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15**:—Spanish Conversation. **7.40**:—Talk—Technics for all: Coke and its Production. **8**:—Orchestral Concert, followed by News, Sports Notes, and Concert, relayed from the Café Kessel, Münster.

LEIPZIG (359m.), 2kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7:—Fritz Heller in Conversation with a Newspaper Vendor. **7.30**:—Modern Rhythms. **8**:—Cabaret Programme. **8.30**:—Readings (Munsiter), with Introductory Talk by Dr. Arnold Schirokauer. **9**:—Liberation, cantata for Soloists, Choir and Orchestra (Robert Kahn). **9.45**:—News from Gera. **10**:—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes, followed by Orchestral Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA J7 (424m.), 3kw.—8:—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, and Song Recital. Interval: Talk on Alpine Sports and Mountaineering Accidents. Concert (continued). Impressions of Asturia and Popular Songs. **9.25**:—News.

MILAN—Call IMI (548m.), 7kw.—7.15:—Dinner Concert. **8**:—Report of the Geographical Society; Announcements. **8.15**:—News; Excerpts from the Reviews. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—Talk on the following transmission. **9**:—*La Rondine*, opera (Puccini), given on Gramophone Records. Light Items and Talk in the Intervals. **11.32**:—News, followed by Short Concert.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m.), 16kw.—7.5:—Programme from Bratislava. **8**:—Programme from Brünn. **10**:—Programme from Prague. **10.15**:—News and Theatre Review. **10.20**:—Concert of Modern English Music.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (346m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.), NUREMBERG (239m.).—7:—Talk for Workers: The Worker and Books. **7.30**:—Talk: Good Health. **8**:—Orchestral Concert. **9.15**:—Anecdotes of Old Vienna. **9.30**:—Octet in F major, Op. 166 (Schubert). **10.20**:—News.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—8.30:—Sports Notes, News, Club Notes, Announcements, and Harbour Notes. **9**:—Time Signal. **9.2**:—Variety Concert. In the Interval: Sports Notes. **10.50**:—News.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (358m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (463m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—7:—Shorthand Lesson. **7.15**:—Weather and News. **7.30**:—German Language Lesson. **8**:—Time Signal. **8.2**:—Talk by Mr. Julius Hirtzer. **8.30**:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **9.35**:—Weather and News. **9.50**:—Topical Talk. **10.10**:—Recitations.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—8.55 a.m.:—Time Signal. **8.56-10.10**:—Concert. **11.10**:—Time Signal. **11.11**:—Service for the Sick. **11.40-12.10**:—Reading. **12.10**:—Police Notes. **1.40**:—Time Signal. **1.11**:—Organ Recital. **2.25-2.40**:—Interval. **2.40**:—Time Signal. **2.41**:—Gramophone Concert. **3.15**:—Talk on Gardening. **3.55**:—Lesson in Esperanto. **4.25-4.40**:—Interval. **4.40**:—Time Signal. **4.41**:—Programme for Hospitals. **5.40**:—Time Signal. **5.41**:—Concert o Violin, Cello, and Pianoforte Music. **7.41**:—Programme for Young People. **8.25**:—Police Notes. **8.40**:—Time Signal. **8.41**:—Address by the President of the N.C.R.V. **9.10**:—Concert from the works of Bach. **9.30**:—Talk: Christian Trades Unions. **9.50**:—Concert (continued). **10**:—Talk (continued). **10.10**:—Concert (continued). **10.40**:—News. **10.50**:—Half an Hour with the Radio Doctor. **11.20**:—Concert (continued).

PARIS (Radio-Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert of Songs from Talking Films. In the Intervals at **1**:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **2**:—Exchange and Market Prices. **3.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Orchestral Concert.—Overture, Le Roi d'Ys (Lalo); Hungarian Dances Nos. 5 and 6 (Brahms); Fantasie Impromptu for Piano (Chopin); Spanish Dances (Laparra-Grecourt): (a) Zambra; (b) Fandanguillo; (c) Aguena; (d) Jota; Violin Solos: (a) *La neige qui tombe* (Taxe); (b) Chanson Louis XIII. et Pavane (Couperin-Kreisler); Selection from *Les Tyrannies* (Massenet); Cello Solos: (a) Spanish Serenade (Glazounof); (b) Arlequin (Popper); Suite Mother Goose (Ravel). **4.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **5**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7.5**:—Talk (to be announced). **7.30**:—Advanced Bookkeeping Lesson. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices, Concerts and Social Notes and News. **8**:—Concert. In the Intervals at **8.30**:—Sports Review, and at **9.15**:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 8kw.—7:—Time and News. **7.5**:—Programme from Bratislava. **8**:—Programme from Brünn. **9**:—Instrumental Concert. **10**:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **10.15**:—Theatre Review and Programme Announcements. **10.20**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

ROME—Call IRO (441m.), 50kw.—9.15:—Giornale Parlato; Announcements and Sports Notes. **8.30**:—Exchange, Weather, News, and Press Review. **9**:—Time Signal. **9.2**:—Variety Concert from Naples (314.4m.); Literary Interval in the Interval.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 80kw.; BODEN (1,309m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORNEFORS (1,067m.), LUNDSUND (770m.); SUNDSVALL (542m.).—7:—Talk in English by S. J. Charleston—How to plan a holiday in England. **7.25**:—The Riksdag Chronicle. **7.45**:—Concert. **9.40**:—Springtime Concert.

STUTTGART (360m.), 2kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7:—Time Signal. **7.2** till close down:—Programme from Frankfurt. In the interval at **10.20**:—News.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (381m.), 9kw.—7:—Selections by an Argentine Orchestra. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Duets and Trio Selections, followed by Accordion Selections. **8**:—Exchange Quotations. **8.15**:—Transmission of Pictures. **8.25**:—Concert. **9**:—Comedy. **10.15**:—North African News.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—8.15:—News and Extracts from the Reviews. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **8.32**:—Programme to be announced: Talks in the Intervals. **11.30**:—News, followed by Short Concert.

VIENNA (516.4m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.8m.); INNSBRUCK (293.1m.); KLAGENFURT (413.2m.); and LINZ (248.9m.).—6.30:—Talk—Austrian Cheeses. Talk—Philosophy, the Sum Total of Scientific Knowledge. **7.30**:—Talk—The Jubilee Exhibition in the Hasenbund. **7.45**:—Time and Weather. **8**:—Popular Concert of Works by Austrian Composers. In the Intervals, Part Relay of the Austrian Foils Championship for Men from the Wiener Konzerthaus. After the Concert, Light Music.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 16kw.—11.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 31kw.—6.30 p.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (850m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 15kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa. Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 29m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y., Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 12.30 p.m. (approx.) and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 12.30 p.m.—5 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZAGREB (267m.), 0.7kw.—12.30 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—12.30 p.m.

WOMAN TO FLY ALONE TO AUSTRALIA

Miss Amy Johnson, a member of the London Flying Club and the first woman to qualify as a ground engineer, intends to set out alone from Croydon for Australia to-day in a Gipsy Moth light aeroplane, on an attempt to reduce the record of 15½ days set up by Squadron Leader Hinkler. Her machine will be the one in which Captain Hope followed the Prince of Wales on his African tour last year, and is so equipped to carry large quantities of petrol that, if she cruises at 85 miles an hour, she will have a maximum non-stop range of 1,830 miles. The capacity of the three tanks is 80 gallons, which may be expected to give from 15 to 18 hours in the air. In order to improve upon Squadron Leader Hinkler's time, Miss Johnson would need to make an average of about 870 miles on 15 successive days. Although she has an expert knowledge of aeroplanes, she has had little experience of long-distance flying.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

COMMAND OF THE DORSETSHIRE

Captain Isham W. Gibson, O.B.E., M.V.O., whose appointment to command the new cruiser DORSETSHIRE was announced in *The Times* on Saturday, has been at the Admiralty during the past three years, first in the Training and Staff Duties Division, and since December, 1928, as Director of the Naval Air Division. He was made M.V.O. in March, 1901, in recognition of service in the guard of honour at Queen Victoria's funeral, and O.B.E. for service in the late War. He was gunnery officer and later commander of the battleship ALBION, and was commended for service at the landing in Gallipoli. From May, 1916, he was an assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance. Promoted to captain in June, 1920, he was on the staff of the War College in 1923-24, and in 1924-26 commanded the cruiser DRAGON in the Mediterranean. The DORSETSHIRE, which is completing at Portsmouth Dockyard, should be ready for service about the end of September next.

DANAE'S NEW COMMISSION

The cruiser DANAE, which has been selected to relieve the DURBAN on the America and West Indies Station, is ordered to commission at Devonport on August 6, with a full crew from the naval barracks, for her new service. Since her return from duty with the First Cruiser Squadron, in the Mediterranean and in China, the DANAE has undergone a thorough overhaul at Devonport at a cost of £124,902. She was completed in June, 1918, and was in the North Sea during the last few months of the War. The DURBAN, a later ship of the same class, is ordered to leave the America Station in time to arrive at Devonport by August 1. She will later be taken in hand for large repairs at Chatham.

SUBMARINES' CONTINENTAL CRUISE

H.M.S. ALECTO, depôt ship, and six submarines of the Training Half Flotilla at Portsmouth are ordered to leave there on May 19 for a cruise in Continental waters. They will return to Harwich from June 7 to 9, and to Portsmouth on June 10. The Flotilla will be under Commander R. W. Blacklock, D.S.C., and will include the L 19, H 27, H 28, H 30, H 31, and H 48.

FIFTH DESTROYER FLOTILLA

Vessels of the Fifth Destroyer Flotilla, under Captain R. H. C. Hallifax, should complete refits at their home ports this week. The flotilla leader is the WALLACE, which should be finished by Saturday at Portsmouth, where the VIMY and VORTIGERN are in hand; the WARWICK, WATCHMAN, and WALKER have been in hand at Devonport, the last-named two being now complete; and the VELOX, VERSATILE, and WHIRLWIND at Chatham. When ready, the Flotilla is to leave for Rosyth, where it will be until May 15. From the 16th to 31st it is to be at Cromarty Firth, and during the first week of June at Scapa. It will afterwards divide up to visit Milford Haven, Bristol, Avonmouth, and other ports and coast towns already announced in *The Times*.

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS

The fifth annual general meeting of A.R.N.O. (Association of Retired Naval Officers) was held on Wednesday at the Royal United Service Institution. Vice-Admiral Caulfeild presided over nearly 80 members and associates. In a brief review, he stated that A.R.N.O.'s numbers were 2,150, and that 111 new members had joined this year. He also announced that Lord Moynihan had become one of the honorary surgeons to the association. Educational grants to children of members were discussed, and it was decided to extend the granting of A.R.N.O. scholarships to daughters, as well as sons, of members.

ARMY CHAPLAINS

The War Office announces that the following appointments have been approved:—The Rev. M. W. Shewell, M.A., Senior Chaplain (C. of E.) at Woolwich, to be Assistant Chaplain-General, Southern Command; the Rev. E. Edmonds-Smith, M.A., Senior Chaplain (C. of E.), Colchester, to be Senior Chaplain (C. of E.), Woolwich; the Rev. C. Cameron, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Gibraltar, to be Senior Chaplain (C. of E.), Colchester.

CATTERICK SWIMMING POOL

Major-General W. M. St. George Kirke, officer commanding 5th Division and Catterick Area, is to open a new swimming pool in the Miss Sandes Soldiers' Home, Catterick, on May 22. This pool, previously a cinema hall, has cost nearly £6,000, and is 60ft. by 32ft. There are three slipper baths and a shower bath and a gallery to hold 250 spectators. Mr. Jack Hatfield, the British champion, has promised to give an exhibition of swimming. A club, to be named the Sandes Home Army Swimming Club, has been formed, and an inter-unit water polo league for garrison units will be established, and also an inter-unit swimming competition to choose a team to compete in the Army swimming at Aldershot on August 8 and 9. Major-General Kirke is the first president, Sergeant-Instructor Haynes, Army Educational Corps, secretary, and Lieutenant Lawton, The East Surrey Regiment, treasurer.

ESSEX TERRITORIAL SUNDAY

The customary "Territorial Sunday" in Essex will be held this year on May 25. On that day all Territorial troops will attend church parade in their parish churches, and after the service will be inspected by the local deputy lieutenant, who is deputed by the Lord Lieutenant.

SQUADRON LEADER NOAKES

Squadron Leader J. Noakes, A.F.C., M.M., the originator of the "crazy" flying, which has so much amused the public at the Air Force Display at Hendon, has been appointed, from the Central Flying School, to No. 5 Flying Training School at Sealand, Chester, to succeed Squadron Leader H. A. Whistler, D.S.O., D.F.C. Squadron Leader Noakes will be 35 on Wednesday, and has had 15 years' service with the R.F.C. and R.A.F. He was granted a regular commission in January, 1917, for service in France. In 1928 he was chosen to make an attempt on the world's non-stop flight record, but an injury while testing a new machine at Martlesham resulted in paralysis of the spine, and he was on the sick list for over six months. It will be remembered that in the attempt on the record in December last Squadron Leader Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieutenant Jenkins crashed near Tunis and lost their lives.

R.A.F. MEMORIAL FUND

Air Ministry orders notify that the contributions from units to the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund for the quarter ending March 31 amounted to £142 5s. Grants were made to 130 officers and 215 airmen, ex-members of the Force; and in respect of 21 officers and 75 airmen of the post-War R.A.F. A sum of £41 19s. 9d. was received from the Royal Society of St. George from the sale of emblems throughout the Royal Air Force on St. George's Day, 1928.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ARROCHAR, May 2.—Ostrich left.
BERMUDA, May 1.—Dauntless left for Colon.
BIMINI, May 1.—Wistaria arrived.
CHATHAM, May 2.—York arrived.
COLOMBO, May 1.—Enterprise left for Trincomali.
DEVONPORT, May 2.—Argus arrived.
FRASERBURGH, May 2.—Adventure left for Invergordon.
GREENOCK, May 2.—Osiris left.
HANKOW, May 1.—Ladybird arrived, and Widgeon left for Kiukiang.
HERALM, May 1.—Cyclamen left.
HONG-KONG, May 1.—Marazion left for Kwangchow.
HOUSTON, April 30.—Durban arrived.
ICHANG, May 1.—Gannet left for Chungking, and Bee left for Hankow.
INVERGORDON, May 1.—Barham, Rodney, Renown, Repulse, Tiger, Hawkins and Penelope arrived.
KHARAK, May 1.—Cyclamen arrived, and Ormonde left for Bombay.
MELBOURNE, May 2.—Anzac arrived.
MUDROS, May 2.—Herald arrived.
MORAY FIRTH, May 1.—Malaya arrived.
ROSYTH, May 1.—Sixth Destroyer Flotilla arrived.
SHANGHAI, May 1.—Vindictive arrived and left for Hankow.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on Sa

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT

£5% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1949

Interest payable Half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 15th June and 15th December.

ISSUE OF £5,500,000

Principal repayable at par on the 15th December, 1949

Authorised to be raised under the Acts passed by the NEW ZEALAND Parliament, intituled The New Zealand Loans Act, 1908; Finance Act, 1928 (Section 2, Public Works); Finance Act, 1929 (Section 2, Public Works); Railways Improvement Authorisation Act, 1914, and Finance Act, 1927, No. 2 (Section 3); and Finance Act, 1920 (Section 15 Electric Power Works).

First Dividend, being a full Half-year's Interest, payable on the 15th December, 1930.

PRICE OF ISSUE

£99 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On Application	**£ 5 per Cent.**
On Monday, the 26th May, 1930	**£44 "**
On Monday, the 23rd June, 1930	**£25 "**
On Monday, the 21st July, 1930	**£25 "**
	£99 per Cent.

The Government of New Zealand have undertaken to observe forthwith the conditions prescribed under the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, as notified in the "London Gazette" of the 27th September, 1901, in order that Trustees may invest in this Stock under the powers of the Trustee Act, 1925, unless expressly forbidden in the instrument creating the Trust.

New Zealand Government Debentures and inscribed Stock issued and payable in London and the interest thereon so payable, the property of persons not domiciled in New Zealand, are not, and will not be, subject to any taxes, duties, or levies by the Dominion.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND give notice that, on behalf of the Agents appointed for raising and managing Loans under the above Acts, they are authorized to receive applications for £5,500,000 NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT £5 per Cent. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1949.

The Stock will be paid off at par at the Bank of England on the 15th December, 1949.

The proceeds of this issue will be allocated entirely to productive purposes, namely, to the construction of and additions to Railways, the development of Hydro-Electric Power Works, Telephone and Telegraph Extensions and other Public Works. Considerable amounts will be spent in Great Britain in the purchase of material required for these purposes.

The transactions of the New Zealand Ordinary Revenue Account for the financial year ended 31st March, 1930, resulted in a surplus of Revenue over Expenditure amounting to approximately £150,000. These Revenue surpluses since 1914 now total about £30,000,000 which, apart from provision for a £2,000,000 Reserve Fund in London, has been applied almost entirely to debt reduction or transferred to capital expenditure on development works.

The gross Public Debt of the Dominion on the 31st March, 1930, was approximately £267,380,000 as against £264,190,000 on the 31st March, 1929. This shows a net increase for the year 1929-1930 of £3,190,000. New loan money received during the year 1929-1930 totalled £5,700,000, in addition to which £5,380,000, being part of the £7,000,000 loan raised in London in January, 1929, and included in the Debt outstanding on the 31st March, 1929, was carried forward to the year 1929-1930. This increase in capital has been applied to Public Works (principally Railways, Electric Power, Telephone and Telegraph Extensions and other productive works), and to State Advances to Settlers.

Against the Public Debt of New Zealand must be set tangible assets valued on a careful basis on the 31st March, 1929, at £274,666,266. Of these assets £234,457,764 are directly interest-bearing and productive, *e.g.*, Railways, Telephones and Telegraphs, Electric Development, Advances to Settlers and Workers, Crown Lands, Sinking Funds, &c., and the remaining £40,208,502 are indirectly productive, such as Roads, Public Buildings, &c.

Redemptions of Debt amounting to approximately £2,510,000 were carried out during the year ended 31st March, 1930, of which £1,564,000 was provided from the year's Revenue, £750,000 from Immigration Receipts and the balance from other accounts. These redemptions include £1,098,000 on account of the War Debt, which has been reduced from £81,845,543 in 1921 to approximately £69,785,000 on the 31st March, 1930. This shows a total reduction in the War Debt of over £12,000,000 since 1921. Approximately £25,920,000 of the present outstanding War Debt is funded with the Imperial Government on a 6 per Cent. Annuity basis, which provides for its extinction in about another 29 years, with a proviso that the Debt may be redeemed at any time by the New Zealand Government. All Reparation moneys received from Germany are being applied in the reduction of War Debt.

The Repayment of the Public Debt Act passed by the New Zealand Parliament in 1925 substituted for the long term Sinking Fund system a method whereby the Dominion's debt reduction resources are now made available to purchase New Zealand Government securities on the open market for cancellation or to pay them off at maturity, thereby ensuring an actual reduction in the Public Debt annually. For this purpose there will be issued annually out of the Consolidated Fund a sum equal to 1½ per Cent. of the Debt affected, and to this will be added a sum equal to interest at 3½ per Cent. per annum on the Debt paid off under this scheme. By this means a portion of the savings in interest on the Debt paid off will be applied to further repayments of Debt, so that the Debt reduction resources will be increasing year by year. It is estimated that the present Debt will be liquidated in about 60 years, while all future Loans will be liquidated within a similar period from the date of their inception. As the present time the outstanding and redeemed Debt to which this applies is about £291,500,000.) The Sinking Funds which accrued under previous legislation have been capitalised and will be held intact. The portion of the Debt which is funded with the Imperial Government, as referred to above, as well as certain other Loans which have their own separate Sinking Funds, such as State Advances, have been excluded from this Scheme. Of the total redemptions amounting to £2,510,000 made during the year 1929-1930, £1,158,000 was provided under this Debt Redemption Scheme, of which £672,000 was allocated to redemption of debt in London.

During the year 1929-1930 approximately £5,750,000 of the cash proceeds of loans raised in the Dominion were utilised by the New Zealand Government in the redemption of £4 per Cent. Consolidated Stock which matured on the 1st November, 1929, at par.

On the 31st March, 1929, approximately 42 per Cent. of the total New Zealand Public Debt was domiciled in the Dominion, as against only 17 per Cent. in 1914.

By the Income Tax Act, 1923, the Revenues of the Dominion of New Zealand alone will be liable in respect of this Stock and the dividends thereon and the Consolidated Fund thereof, and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue of His Majesty's Treasury will not be directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the Stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

The books of this Loan will be kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers will be made. The Stock will be convertible in due course into Stock Certificates to Bearer of the denominations of £100, £500 and £1,000 with coupons attached, and such Stock Certificates will be exchangeable for Stock on payment of the usual fees. Transfers and Stock Certificates will be free of Stamp Duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 15th June and 15th December. Dividend Warrants being transmitted by post. The first interest payment, for a full half-year's interest, will be made on the 15th December, 1930.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per Cent., will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, E.C.3. In case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. Should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications may be for the whole or any part of the present issue of Stock in multiples of £100. No allotment will be made of a less amount than £100 Stock.

Instalments may be paid in full after allotment under discount at the rate of £2 per Cent. per annum. In the case of full payments made before the 26th May, 1930, discount will only be allowed from the latter date. In case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, the deposit and any instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture, and the relative allotment to cancellation.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be issued in exchange for Allotment Letters. These Certificates, if fully paid, may be inscribed (i.e., converted into Stock); or they may be retained to be exchanged, free of cost, for Stock Certificates to Bearer as soon as the latter can be prepared, provided such exchange is effected not later than the 17th November, 1930.

A commission of 5s. per £100 Stock will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers on Allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard-street, E.C.3, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford and Co., 12, George-street, London, E.C.4; at the Bank of New Zealand (the Bankers to the Government of New Zealand), 5, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4; of Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 3, Lothbury, E.C.2; at any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom; or at the Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand, W.C.2.

The List of Applications will be opened on Monday, the 5th May, and closed on, or before, Tuesday, the 6th May, 1930.

Bank of England, London, 3rd May, 1930.

THIS FORM OF APPLICATION MAY BE USED.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT £5 per Cent. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1949.

ISSUE OF £5,500,000 AT £99 PER CENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C.2.

I/We request you to allot to me/us in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated 3rd May, 1930, £..... or any..... pounds of the above-named Stock, and I/we hereby engage to pay the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.

The sum of £..... being the amount of the required deposit (namely, £5 for every £100 of Stock applied for), is enclosed.

SIGNATURE .....

NAME in Full .....
(BLOCK LETTERS)
(State Title, if any, or whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

ADDRESS .....

.....

DATE ..... 1930.

N.B.—Applications must be for £100, or for multiples of £100.

Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus:—

Bank of England,
a/c New Zealand Loan.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

NEW ZEALAND LOAN

FALLACY OF PRICE STABILIZATION

Subscriptions are invited to-day to a New Zealand loan of £5,500,000. The terms have already been announced; the stock bears interest at 5 per cent., is offered at 99 per cent., and is repayable at par in 1949. The proceeds of the issue will be allocated entirely to productive purposes—namely, to the construction of and additions to railways, the development of hydro-electric power works, telephone and telegraph extensions, and other public works. Considerable amounts will be spent in Great Britain in the purchase of materials required for these purposes. As usual with New Zealand loans the prospectus provides a concise statement of the national finances. The gross public debt on March 31, 1930, was approximately £267,380,000, against which are set tangible assets valued "on a careful basis" a year ago at £274,666,266. Of these assets £234,457,764 are directly interest-bearing and productive, and the remaining £40,208,502 are indirectly productive. Under the sinking fund provisions now in force it is estimated that the present debt will be liquidated in about 60 years, while all future loans will be liquidated within a similar period from the date of their inception. Budgetary equilibrium was obtained in the financial year ended March 31 last. The new stock is, of course, a trustee security. New Zealand is fortunately free from Labour troubles. May Day in the Dominion, for instance, passed without a single demonstration.

Theory of Price Stabilization

This month's issue of Lloyds Bank's Monthly Review contains a notable article by Dr. Benjamin Anderson, the American economist, on the theory of price stabilization by currency manipulation. This theory has been popular with certain economists and merchants in recent years, but Dr. Anderson exposes its fallaciousness. The theory is an elaboration of the quantity theory of money, which is that prices are regulated by the ratio of purchasable things to purchasing power in money: thus, if the total available supply of goods and services is 1,000,000,000 units and the total available money purchasing power is £1,000,000,000, then, other things being equal, the price of each unit is £1. Professor Cassel has attempted to prove the power of central banks to regulate commodity prices in an argument which runs as follows:—

Long practical experience affords an absolutely decisive proof of the possibility for a central bank to regulate its supply of means of payment so as to secure a definite purchasing power for its currency. This experience is the fact that a great number of countries have been able for many decades to maintain for a particular country to keep its currency at a certain parity with gold if that currency does not possess a purchasing power against commodities corresponding to that of gold. . . . To deny this possibility, therefore, is simply to deny the possibility of the gold standard.

Dr. Anderson replies that the central banks have not maintained the gold standard by regulating their supplies of money with reference to the level of commodity prices. All they have done is to redeem their currency on demand in gold in accordance with legal obligation, and they have left commodity prices to take care of themselves. This is true.

Tooke's Investigations

The theory that commodity prices can be stabilized by central bank action is not new, and Dr. Anderson recalls John Stuart Mill's denunciation of it. Its fallacy was, he said, exposed by Mr. Tooke's "History of Prices." The result of Mr. Tooke's investigations was thus stated by himself, in his examination before the Commons Committee on the Bank Charter question in 1832:—

In point of fact, and historically, as far as my researches have gone, in every signal instance of a rise or fall of prices, the rise or fall has preceded, and therefore could not be the effect of, an enlargement or contraction of the bank circulation.

Tooke's observation was confirmed in 1920-21, when, as was pointed out in these columns, the fall in prices took place before and not after the contraction of money supply (deflation). By the nature of things this must be so, for credit once created and issued to the public passes under the control of the owner, and the owner alone determines what use shall be made of it. Dr. Anderson recalls the fact that in the middle of 1919 the quantity theorists told us that as a result of the great expansion of credit a permanently higher level of prices was inevitable. In the year and a half that followed, commodity prices first rose 15 per cent., and then dropped 49 per cent., with the volume of bank credit larger at the end of the drop than it had been at the beginning of the rise.

More Money and Lower Prices

Dr. Anderson quotes figures to show that during the American gold influx there was a vast expansion of credit, which, however, failed to raise prices. "From 1919 to 1928 money and credit multiplied by their velocities of circulation increased by 60.1 per cent. and the volume of trade by 24.5 per cent. Although according to the quantity theory the wholesale price index should have risen by 28.5 per cent., it actually fell 29.6 per cent." Of course, an index of wholesale prices is not in itself sufficient to disprove the theory that the supply of purchasing power affects the level of prices; it may thereby show that bankers cannot control the direction of expenditure. To obtain a complete picture of the theory it is necessary to include all purchasable things and not merely selected commodities, however important. Everybody knows that during the period of American inflation vast sums of money were invested in real estate and in securities, forcing their prices up to dizzy heights for a time. Apparently Professor Cassel's contention is that if certain commodity prices are not rising credit is not in excess supply. But that view, as Dr. Anderson points out, is at variance with actual experience in the past few years. He contends that:—

There is gold enough in the central banks of the world to make it easy to supply all the bank credit that is needed for legitimate business purposes. And the annual additions to the gold stocks of the world are ample to meet the legitimate needs of business expansion. But there is not enough gold in the world to enable us to continue the unsound things which we have been doing in recent years, expanding bank credit as the substitute for investors' savings on a colossal scale.

Bank Credit and Real Capital

Dr. Anderson proceeds to make some shrewd observations on the consequences of loose monetary policy:—

Bank credit remains liquid most easily when it is not excessive and when bankers are in a position to insist upon the usual banking standards of liquidity in extending credit. When bank credit is excessive and rapidly increasing . . . bankers are faced with the alternative of having idle funds or placing them in unusual uses. During 1921-28, bank holdings of real estate mortgage loans increased by over 200 per cent. . . . bond holdings plus stock and collateral loans of the national banks increased from 42 to 55 per cent. of their total loans and investments. . . . Commercial paper eligible for rediscount declined greatly in percentage and even declined in absolute amount.

In other words banks took masses of non-banking security and neglected their proper banking functions. Dr. Anderson reminds us that the first and most essential function of a central bank is to protect the paper money of a country by converting it into gold on demand, and that everything else must be subordinated to this. In his view the low level of interest rates in 1922 and the following years was an anomaly. Real capital was scarce, but interest rates were kept down because bank credit was expanded on a colossal scale and improperly used to supplement the insufficient supply of real savings. "Right prices," he declares, "are prices which move goods and clear markets." There are two ways of economizing gold, one by playing the gold standard game according to the rules, and the other, Dr. Anderson contends, is to increase the mobility and liquidity of goods.

S.K.F. Progress

The Swedish Ball Bearing Company (Svenska Kullagerfabriken)—commonly known by the initials "S.K.F."—is one of the group of companies which, with a Swedish domicile, has developed with marked success an organization of world-wide scope. Founded in 1907, the company, with its associates, represents the world's largest group of manufacturers of ball and roller bearings, supplying well over one-third of the world's market. It owns or controls through subsidiary companies factories in Sweden, America, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, and has sales organizations in practically every country. Through ownership of extensive iron ore mines, forests, blast furnaces, steel furnaces, foundries, and factories in Sweden, the combined companies represent a self-contained unit. Taken as a whole, the year 1929 was marked by a continuance of the unbroken progress in output and income that has proceeded for a period of at least seven years. Net profits rose from 17,672,000kr. to 21,421,000kr. The dividend paid by the Swedish Ball Bearing Company is maintained at 12 per cent.; its payment absorbs 15,600,000kr., and a sum of 5,635,000kr. is left to be added to the accumulated surplus. This margin over dividends does not show the full earning strength of the undertaking, for, as in previous years, only a portion of the subsidiary companies' profits have been distributed. The company has decided against raising its dividend owing to less favourable current trading conditions.

A Consolidated Balance-Sheet

Included in the annual report for the first time is a consolidated balance-sheet of the S.K.F. concern as a whole. In view of the very large proportion which the company's interests in subsidiary undertakings bears to its total responsibilities, this innovation is to be welcomed, and as, moreover, the consolidated balance-sheet gives comparisons for the last four years, shareholders are able readily to follow the recent course of the company's finances. In the following table are shown the principal items in the balance-sheet for each of the past three years:—

(Thousands of Kronor)

—	1929	1928	1927
Land, bldgs., plant, &c.	129,425	107,102	91,010
Less depreciation	70,212	62,302	47,886
Net value	59,213	44,800	43,124
Goodwill	—	—	812
Floating assets	177,282	148,213	111,882
Capital	130,000	106,000	92,000
Reserve fund	18,200	10,800	6,180
Current liabilities	49,826	41,029	32,152
Surplus	29,374	17,401	10,550
Total of balance sheet	243,931	203,372	157,214

A strong position is disclosed. The reserves, including the surplus at profit and loss, are large and there is an ample excess of floating assets over current liabilities. Nothing is credited for goodwill. Further, while during the past four years the gross amount of the fixed assets has increased from 91,519,000kr. to 129,425,000kr., their net book value has risen only from 47,106,000kr. to 57,213,000kr. in consequence of the large allowances made for depreciation. This is an important feature of the company's finances.

Yorkshire Insurance Accounts

The number of new life policies issued by the Yorkshire Insurance Company last year was 2,737 and exceeded the number granted in 1928 by 203, but the average assured was less, and the total sums assured at £1,570,160 were lower by £160,052. The new single premium business showed the big reduction of £77,254 to £11,032. The fire premium income was rather higher (by £3,558) at £1,068,377, but after two years in which a very satisfactory rate of profit was earned the percentage was reduced to less than 7 per cent. Although, in the circumstances of an unfavourable year, this was a quite good result, it should be noted that this company, unlike many offices, is one of those which charges Dominion and foreign taxation not to the fire and accident underwriting accounts but, as with Imperial taxation, to profit and loss. Premiums in the accident and general account were higher by as much as £137,941, and, after allowing for a reserve for unexpired risks on the larger premium income, the profit was only 2.09 per cent. No doubt the experience with a new casualty company in the United States was in part, at any rate, responsible for the low percentage:—

Department	1929	1928
	£	£
LIFE:—		
New business (net)	1,570,160	1,730,212
Average amount per policy	574	633
Single premiums	11,032	88,286
Net rate of interest	£4 18s. 1d.%	£4 17s. 11d.%
FIRE:—		
Premiums	1,038,377	1,064,819
Profit after allowing for 40 per cent. reserve	74,044	148,354
Percentage of profit	6.93%	13.93%
ACCIDENT AND GENERAL:—		
Premiums	1,382,645	1,244,704
Profit after allowing for 40 per cent. reserve	28,910	51,772
Percentage of profit	2.09%	4.16%
MARINE:—		
Premiums	516,067	483,706
Underwriting loss	471	10,328
Fund at end of year	581,248	555,961

Marine premiums were higher by £33,171 at £516,967. The interest in the account amounts to £20,471, and, as £20,000 is transferred to profit and loss, the result is shown above as an underwriting loss of £471.

Underwriting Profit Lowered

Total premiums of the Yorkshire, excluding those of the life and sinking fund departments, were higher by £174,670. Colonial and foreign State taxes amounted to £41,113, and are included in the profit and loss expenses shown below. The net profit of £41,626 is much below that for 1928:—

—	1929	1928
	£	£
Total premiums (ex life and sinking fund)	2,907,989	2,792,319
Profit and loss expenses not charged to other accounts	60,886	55,968
Net underwriting profit	41,626	133,880
British taxation	37,500	20,000
Profit on reversions	5,000	5,000
Brought from life account	9,610	4,740
Total interest for year	131,732	126,340
Dividend:—		
Per share for year	Tax free 9/6* / 4/9†	Tax free 19/0* / 9/6†
Cost for the year	134,663	125,790

* On fully-paid shares. † On partly-paid shares.

The interest receipts with the profit

(Continued at foot of next column)

MONEY MARKET

GOLD MOVEMENTS

Lombard Street on Saturday was very plentifully supplied with short credit. Lenders, other than the clearing banks, lowered their charge for renewals from 1½ per cent. to 1¼ per cent., and there was no lack of fresh money to be had at rates varying from 1¼ per cent. to 1 per cent. The weight of floating money dominated the rates at which business for "spot" was done in bills, the market selling three months drafts to the banks at 2 per cent. The underlying tendency of the market, however, appeared to be slightly firmer; some leading houses were more ready to sell than to buy at the low levels touched in competition, and adhered to 2¼ per cent. as the figure at which they took three months remitted bills. Six months bills were quoted at 2⅜ per cent. It was reported that while the French exchange on Friday had fallen to a level at which gold might in ordinary conditions have been imported from London at a profit, shipments had been prevented by the action of the Bank of France in refusing to grant credit on imported gold for a period of 10 days. While the Bank of England on Saturday received a further 1,000,000 sovereigns, on the other hand it sold £501,559 of bar gold.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day 1—2	For short periods 1¾—2	60 days 2⅛—2⅝	3 months 2⅛—2⅛	4 months 2¼	6 months 2⅝—2½
Discount (Treasury Bills)			**(Fine Trade Bills)**		
2 Mths. % 2⅛	3 Mths. % 2⅛	3 months 3—3⅛	4 months 3¼—3½	6 months 3½—4	

CALLS OF THE WEEK

To-day	Barnsley Corp., 5% Stk. 1950-60	35%	£350,000
"	Rhymney Valley Sewge. Bd., 5%, 1954	60%	£146,400
"	Bk. of Nova Scotia $100 Shares	$25	$500,000
Wednesday	Venezuelan Oil Con. Ord. £1 Shares	15s.	£1,350,000
"	Swansea Corpn., 5% 1945-55	35%	£510,000
"	West Ham Corpn., 5% 1948-68	13⅛%	£108,000
Thursday	Brighton Corpn., 5% Stk.	40%	£440,000
"	Sunderland Corpn., 5% 1950-60	30%	£300,000
Friday	Sth. Essex Wtrwks. Ord. 6% Max. Stk.	95%	£380,000*

* On minimum price.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The tendency of the New York exchange continued against sterling, and the closing rate was 1/32c. lower at $4.86 1/16. Forward dollars were offered at discounts of 5/32c. for one month and 5/16c. for three months. The Paris rate was finally 1c. lower at 123.83f. Forward rates were quoted at 6c. over spot for one month and 9c. over spot for three months. Italian exchange again showed strength, the rate moving 3c. against sterling to 92.71l. The Swiss exchange rose to 25.07½f., but the Dutch and German rates fell slightly. After being down to 39.12p., the Spanish rate closed with a rise of 2½c., at 39.22½p. The following quotations were current:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	May 3	May 2
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 31/32–5/32	4.86 31/32–86¼
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 31/32–87⅛	4.86 31/32–4.87
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.80–85	123.80–91
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.84¼–85	34.83½–85
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.70–92.75	92.74–92.78
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.06¾–07¾	25.06¾–07½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½–375½	374½–375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.22	193-193¼	193-193¼
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	39.12-39.25	39.15-39.25
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108⅛-108½	108⅛-108½
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07½-08⅛	12.07⅝-08⅜
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-36¾	20.36¼-36¾
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.45-34.48	34.45-34.49
Budapest	Pen to £	27.82	27.70-27.82	27.70-27.82
Prague	Kr. to £	164.16¼	164.16¼	164-164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.35-43.58	43.34-43.39
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17-25.27	25.21-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.025†	1.025†
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½-275½	274½-275½
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅝-48⅞	48⅝-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr. to£	18.150	18.21-18.29	18.21-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15⅞-16¼	18.16-18.16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09-09¼	18.08⅞-09⅛
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–7/32	1 5/32–7/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–7/32	1 5/32–7/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–7/32	1 5/32–7/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/6-1 6/32	1/6-1 6/32
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 01/32–13/32	2 01/32–13/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10 15/16–11⅜	1/10 15/16–11⅜
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 3/32–2/13/16	2/3 31/32–13/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07½-08¼	12.07½-08¼
Manila	Per dol.	24.08d.	2 0/16	2 0/16
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 55/64–57/64	5 55/64–57/64
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	43 5/16–9/16	42 31/32–43 5/16
Valparaiso	$ to £	40	39.93	39.94
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	45¼-45⅝	45¼-45⅝
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	12.75‡	12.77½‡
Mexico	Pesos to	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 92.90-3.03 to 100kr. † Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—				
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	93 2 15	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 13 0	98 2 0	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On:—		
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced on Saturday the receipt of £1,000,000 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad and the sale of £501,559 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £1,485,576, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
May 1	Nil	May 1—	
May 2—		Bar gold	1,693
Sovs.	1,000,000	May 2—	
		Sovs.	6,000
		Bar gold	5,172
May 3—		May 3—	
Sovs.	1,000,000	Bar gold	501,559
		Net influx	1,485,576
Total	£2,000,000	Total	£2,000,000

Net influx for 1930 to date, £18,429,550; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the open market the price of GOLD remained nominally at 84s. 11½d. per ounce. SILVER was a quiet market. The price rose ¼d. on Indian and Chinese buying to 19½d. per ounce for cash, and 19 7/16d. per ounce for forward delivery.

GUEST, KEEN AND NETTLEFOLDS' SCHEME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me space to point out to those debenture stockholders who do not see why they should be cut off from all possibility of ever receiving more than 90 and accrued interest for their stock that not to vote against the scheme is nearly as bad as voting for it? They should be careful to insert the word "against" in the proper place in their proxy forms before sending them in.

If they have sent in their proxies in favour, in reliance on the company's circular, but now appreciate that these preposterous sinking fund proposals are prejudicial to them, they should copy, date, and sign the following form and post it to the Secretary, Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds, London Works, near Birmingham.

"To the proxies appointed by me/us to vote on my/our behalf at the meeting of the debenture stockholders of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Limited, to be held on May 8, 1930. You are hereby directed to vote for me/us against the scheme to be submitted to the meeting.

"Dated May, 1930.

"Signature "

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDER.

on reversions and the transfer from the life department, together amount to £146,342, and exceed the cost of the dividend by £11,679. Last year the capital was rearranged, the shareholders receiving two shares in place of every one held. There was also an issue of £1 shares at £12, for which the proprietors were invited to subscribe, and this additional capital accounts for the rather higher total cost of the dividend for 1929.

THE NEW SLUMP IN AMERICA

UNSOUND SPECULATION

FACTS IGNORED FOR HOPES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 4

The inherent unsoundness of a stock market speculation which ignored facts for hopes was strikingly disclosed yesterday by a violent decline in prices on a turnover larger than ever before recorded for a two-hour Saturday session. As much as anything else the fall was an open admission by professional traders that the business recovery thus far has been a bitter disappointment. Hopeful interpretations of business developments, of which official Washington in particular has been prolific ever since the end of last year, have had their fatuity exposed by facts, and the stock market declines of Friday and Saturday were merely the inevitable recognition of what could no longer be disregarded. What with multiplication of facilities for obtaining accurate business information, the time has passed when the public, for however laudable a purpose, could be kept in the dark about the actual progress of trade and industry until crises were over, and it seemed safe to reveal what had happened. But until very recently the public had been willing to give its faith blindly to those who told it that which it was only too anxious to believe, and it was only when corporation reports for the first quarter of the year told an unmistakable tale that it opened its eyes at last.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK

If hopes had not been raised so high by prediction it is probable that the public mood now would be much less pessimistic than it is, for the facts of the business situation, serious as they are, are by no means devoid of any cause for cheerfulness. Almost certainly the peak of unemployment has been passed, and although there is no reason to expect a substantial business recovery before the autumn, it is quite probable from the present showing that the second quarter of 1930 will mark an improvement over the first. The large volume of public works construction which has been started promises to have a stimulating effect on business in general in the course of the next few months, and with increased output industries which rely largely upon mass production for their prosperity will again be able to realize economies which disappear in times of low output. Thus, when recovery comes to industries of this kind, it will increase net returns at more than a proportionate rate to their increase in gross business. It is true that commodity price fluctuations are still a formidable obstacle to business expansion, but although wheat this week reached a new low price for the year, sugar touched its lowest price in 70 years, cotton prices moved uncertainly, and steel, copper, and other metal prices continued their decline, the very extent of the fall that has occurred seems to suggest that some recovery and a return of equilibrium is not far off.

DECLINE IN MOTOR-CAR EARNINGS

The reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate to 3 per cent., bringing it down to the lowest figure at which it has ever stood, was made inevitable by the reduction in bank rates in London and Paris, but probably it would have occurred anyway, since the rate here was out of relation to open market rates. While it is not expected to have any immediate effect on business, for there had been no lack of credit at a reasonable price for business if business had wanted it, it will be of advantage to the bond market. There it promises to assist ultimately the expansion of building, and through making easier the flotation of reparation bonds it should benefit America's foreign trade and so offset in part the paralysing influence of the forthcoming tariff. After reparation bonds are out of the way there will be a large number of foreign capital issues here.

Large recent increases in brokers' loans are reflected not only in the transfer of stocks from professional to private hands, but also in the growing accumulation of new security issues on dealers' shelves.

In the course of the week the United States Steel Corporation reported earnings for the first quarter which although much smaller than in 1929 were almost the best for any other quarter since the War ended. At the same time, however, it became known that steel production had again declined, although only slightly, and that prices were weakening. Reports from most other industrial corporations, particularly from motor-car companies, showed heavy decreases in earnings in comparison with 1929, one of the outstanding reports being that of the Chrysler Company, which earned only 4 cents a share in the quarter, as against $2 a year ago.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, MAY 3.

The opening was weak with active selling in progress. Yesterday's declines prompted outside liquidation as well as local "bear" pressure, the latter being chiefly directed against Dominion Bridge and Montreal Light and Power.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	May 3	May 2	—	May 3	May 2
Abitibi	30½	No bid	Cons. Mining	215	215
Alberta Pac.	—	—	Dom. Bridge	62¼	65
Grain	18½	No bid	Dom. Textile	89	89
Asbestos	2⅞	2⅝	Fam. Players	No bid	55
Do., Pref.	No bid	No bid	Fraser Cos.	14	14¼
B.C. Packers	7	7½	Hollinger	6⅛	6⅜
Braz. Tract.	44⅛	46	Int. Nickel	30¼	31
B.C. Pwr., A	40½	40	Massey, H.	33¼	33¾
Do., B.	20	20½	Montreal L.&	125	128
Brit. Emp. Steel	No bid	No bid	Nat. Brew.	29¾	30¼
Do., 1st Pf.	No bid	35	Nat. Steel Car	60	62
Do., 2nd Pf.	No bid	5¾	Port. Alfred Pulp. Pref.	No bid	No bid
Brompton	24½	24¾	Power Corp.	82	83
Calgary	150	150	Price Bros.	77	No bid
Can. Car	No bid	24	Quebec Pwr.	63	63
Do., Pref.	27⅜	28½	Shawinigan	73¾	75½
C. Cement	18⅛	18⅛	S. Canada Power	34	35
Do., Pref.	96½	96½	Steel Co

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1929

THE 83RD ANNUAL REPORT of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, covering operations for the year 1929, will be formally presented to the stockholders at the annual meeting on April 8, 1930. The report shows that net income in 1929 exceeded that of any year in the company's history and was $18,952,324 greater than in 1928. Last year was the fifth successive year in which the net income exceeded that of any previous year.

Net income, amounting to $101,378,518, was equivalent to 17.64% upon the outstanding capital stock at the close of the year as compared with 14.69% upon the amount outstanding at the close of 1928. Net income per share (par $50) was $8.82, compared with $7.35 in 1928.

OPERATING RESULTS

	1929	Increase over 1928
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES were	$682,702,931	$32,135,615
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES were	493,150,592	12,978,958
LEAVING NET REVENUE of	$189,552,339	$19,156,657
TAXES amounted to	40,518,595	2,672,238
EQUIPMENT, JOINT FACILITY RENTS, etc., amounted to	15,894,118	451,779
LEAVING NET RAILWAY OPERATING INCOME of	$133,139,626	$16,032,640
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS AND OTHER SOURCES amounted to	48,791,500	4,255,842
MAKING GROSS INCOME of	$181,931,126	$20,288,482
RENTAL PAID LEASED LINES, INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT AND OTHER CHARGES amounted to	80,552,608	1,336,158
LEAVING NET INCOME (Equal to 17.64% on Capital Stock) of	$101,378,518	$18,952,324

After providing for the payment of 8% dividends to the stockholders and for sinking and other reserve funds, $48,925,596 was credited to Profit and Loss account.

FINANCE.

The Company met its maturing obligations and expended $53,869,776 in 1929 for improvements on its own road and equipment in addition to the expenditure of large sums by its leased and affiliated lines.

To pay for additions and improvements, to reimburse the Treasury for capital expenditures already made and to provide funds for the redemption of obligations maturing in 1930, which include $50,000,000 ten-year 7 per cent. secured gold bonds, the Board of Directors authorized the issuance and sale of $89,836,050 additional capital stock. Of this amount $71,836,050 was alloted to stockholders at par ($50) in amounts equal to 12½ per cent. of their respective holdings. At the forthcoming annual meeting the stockholders will be requested to approve the issue and sale of the remaining $18,000,000 capital stock to the employes at $50 per share to be paid for in installments.

This will leave unused about $31,000,000 of the present $700,000,000 of authorized capital stock. To provide, therefore, for future requirements for improving and expanding the company's facilities and service there will be submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting the question of authorizing the Board of Directors to increase the company's capital stock by $170,000,000, making the total authorized $870,000,000. No issue of any part of this new stock is now contemplated.

The Company has paid a return to its stockholders in every year since 1847. It is now owned by 196,119 stockholders who reside in every state of the Union and nearly all foreign countries.

NEW EQUIPMENT

Important items of new equipment placed in service were: 16 passenger and freight locomotives; 636 steel passenger, baggage, express and refrigerator cars, 5,813 freight cars; 1,202 improved hopper cars and 17 steel service tank cars were also acquired and placed in service. Orders for delivery of new equipment in 1930 include 106 locomotives, 109 steel passenger express cars, 2,362 steel box cars and 2 Diesel electric tug boats for service in New York Harbour. In the last ten years, heavy freight locomotives have increased 48 per cent. in number and approximately 62 per cent. in tractive power, effecting a substantial increase in both train load and train speed and a higher standard of freight service through greater efficiency and economy of operation.

OPERATING EFFICIENCY

Last year was the ninth consecutive year of progressive improvement in operating efficiency as reflected in the steady reduction in the ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues. Operating ratio last year for all the lines in the System was the lowest since 1916. Ratios for the last nine years were:

1921..87.6%	1925..78.3%
1922..82.4%	1926..77.5%
1923..81.8%	1927..76.9%
1924..80.2%	1928..73.8%
1929..72.1%	

PAYMENTS FOR WAGES, TAXES, AND MATERIALS

The Pennsylvania Railroad operates directly about 91 per cent. of the mileage of its entire system. The remaining lines are controlled through stock ownership. The consolidated system embraces 11,550 miles of road with track mileage of 28,052.

In 1929 the Pennsylvania Railroad system

—Paid about $349,000,000 in wages to employes.

—Paid in taxes $44,700,000.

—Paid for fuel, materials, supplies and improvement work almost $205,000,000.

PUBLIC SERVICE

The Pennsylvania Railroad System operates a daily average of about 3,800 passenger trains and 2,700 freight trains. During the year the service performed was equivalent to moving one ton of freight over 49 billion miles and to carrying one passenger a distance of more than 6 billion miles. During the year 14,928,000 tons of fuel were consumed by locomotives. The maintenance of the property required the installation of 3,696,000 cross ties and 206,000 tons of new heavy steel rail.

The entire main line, 908 miles, between New York and Chicago is now laid with 130 pound rail—the longest stretch of heaviest rail in the world. More than 6,900 miles of track are now laid with this smooth-riding rail.

To accommodate the increasing demand for fast, luxurious long distance service, a new 20-hour train in each direction between New York and Chicago was established and the running time of other trains shortened, making six 20-hour and six 20-hour 50-minute trains of the highest standards between these cities. Service to other cities and New England was also improved and enlarged. Freight service likewise was substantially improved by establishing year-round third morning delivery of all freight between Chicago and St. Louis and the Eastern seaboard.

RAIL-MOTOR, RAIL-AIR SERVICE

Co-ordination of motor coach and motor truck service with train operations in order to give the public the utmost elasticity in transportation was advanced considerably during the year through cooperation with various companies specializing in motor traffic. The first rail-motor passenger service, permitting travel by motor coach by day and by train at night, has just been inaugurated.

Co-ordinated 48-hour rail-air service between New York and Pacific Coast cities combining travel by train and plane was inaugurated on July 7, 1929, and is now in successful operation under the Transcontinental Air Transport-Maddux Air Lines. New rates established early this year have resulted in a very large increase in patronage.

LARGE IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Substantial progress was made during the year on large terminal improvements at Philadelphia, electrification from Trenton to Philadelphia and construction of a modern rail-water terminal with piers and warehouse facilities at Jersey City. An agreement was reached with the City of Baltimore, permitting the extension of electrification from New York to Washington and other important improvements in Baltimore, including the construction of two new double-track electrified tunnels.

Upon completion of the electrification program now under way, the system will have a total of 799 miles of line and 2,759 miles of track electrically operated, and a completely electrified equipped service from Hell Gate Bridge connecting with New England to Washington, D.C. and Atglen, Pa., on the Philadelphia division.

* * *

Last year's satisfactory results were attained through the helpful cooperation and friendship of the shippers, patrons and stockholders and the continued efforts of the officers and employes to conduct the company's service to the public expeditiously, efficiently and economically.

W. W. ATTERBURY,
President.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 31st, 1930.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Carries More Passengers, Hauls More Freight Than Any Other Railroad in America

SHIP AND TRAVEL VIA PENNSYLVANIA

Stockholders may obtain copies of the Annual Report from J. Taney Willcox, Secretary, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANY MEETINGS

SPILLERS, LIMITED.

CAUSES OF THE YEAR'S LOSSES

CONDITIONS IN THE FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY

VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES

ENGLISH MILLERS AND CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

NO "BOYCOTTING," BUT FORCED TO BUY IN CHEAPEST MARKET

RAW GRAIN TRADE SITUATION

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE DIFFICULTIES

THE MILLERS' MUTUAL ASSOCIATION

OBJECTS OF THE RATIONALIZATION SCHEME

MR. EDGAR BAKER'S SPEECH

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Spillers, Limited, was held at the Royal Hotel, Cardiff, on Saturday. MR. EDGAR A. V. BAKER (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. P. Lloyd Tanner, F.C.I.S.) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with cheers, said:—Before I move the adoption of the report and accounts may I assume that you will, as usual, take them as read? (Agreed.)

THE BALANCE-SHEET

We have, on this occasion, included in the balance-sheet the comparative figures for the previous year, which, I hope, will not only convey the position of the company more readily but will enable me to save some time in dealing with these figures.

Taking the items in the order in which they appear in the balance-sheet before you, 5½ per Cent. Ten-year Sinking Fund Notes are lower by £85,050, the amount redeemed and cancelled during the year as stated in the report. It is unnecessary to say that our liabilities under the Trust Deed in the direction of reduction of these notes have been faithfully observed, as otherwise our auditors, as well as the trustees for the noteholders, would have called attention to the matter. General credits and bills payable are lower by £81,334 19s. 3d., a direct result of the liabilities in connexion with Messrs. Leethams' business, which, you may recollect, made last year's figure abnormally high.

WINDING UP OF THE OVERSEAS COMPANY

Before I deal with the amount due to subsidiary companies I would refer you to the paragraph in the report recording the winding up of Spillers Overseas Industries, Limited. The company were the sole shareholders in the Overseas Company, which, as you are aware, was formed for the purpose of holding our interests in the Canadian companies, but there was a call on a small amount of the unissued capital of the Overseas Company which was never exercised. The option only expired last year, and as a result of the elimination of this contingent third-party interest the board decided that no useful object could be served by the preservation of the Overseas Company, and it is accordingly being wound up; the final formal meeting will be held this month. Now, as you already know, some of our Canadian interests—perhaps I should be strictly accurate and say the Overseas Company's Canadian interests—were sold some years ago, as a result of which the Overseas Company has had surplus capital on deposit with the parent company, as shown in our last few balance-sheets. The result of the winding up, therefore, has been to reduce the amount due to subsidiary companies by no less than £984,528 6s. 1d., and you will find on the assets side of the balance-sheet a correspondingly heavy reduction in investments in and amounts due from subsidiary companies.

The report shows that out of the contingent reserves and suspense account we are transferring £150,000 to meet the position caused by the unsatisfactory results of the year's trading. I will deal with the profit and loss account later, and all I need say here is that the contingencies against which parts of this reserve were held have disappeared and the transfer is one that can in our opinion be made with a complete measure of safety, and that the balance of the contingent reserve and suspense accounts is sufficient to meet our requirements.

UTILIZATION OF GENERAL AND SPECIFIC RESERVES

The report also indicates the course we have adopted in utilizing the general and specific reserves to the extent of £1,077,567 11s. for the purpose of providing for depreciation for the year under review, obsolescence, loss on sale of surplus properties, expenditure in connexion with the milling trade rationalization scheme, and to reduce the value of our present properties to well below replacement value. The question of policy involved in acting with other millers in the formation of the Millers' Mutual Association I will deal with later, but for the purpose of explaining the figures before you I have to emphasize that the policy of concentration of output of flour and other commodities carries with it the desirability of placing the value of our properties on a conservative basis.

The balance-sheet shows that the large figure of £2,277,567 included in the general and specific reserves was the excess value of assets of associated companies which were liquidated in 1927, and it is also stated that the value of the properties was based on a valuation made in 1919, plus additions and less realizations, and depreciation. We think it is therefore right and proper that this reserve should be utilized for the purpose indicated. You may accept it from me that your properties are now at a figure well below replacement value, and I submit that the reduction of the amounts shown against general and specific reserves and against properties tends to present a more satisfactory and conservative picture of the position of the company.

ITEMS ON THE ASSETS SIDE

On the assets side of the balance-sheet there is little to say. I have already referred to the reduction of investments in, and amounts due from, subsidiary companies arising principally on the liquidation of Spillers Overseas Industries, Limited. There are large reductions in amounts due from debtors and stocks on hand of £133,629 10s. and £713,434 0s. 11d. respectively. This is due to the great shrinkage in values which had occurred during the year and to the smaller stocks carried at the date of our stocktaking, January 31 last. I should add that the basis of valuation of stocks has been that always used in previous years—namely, cost or value, whichever is the lower.

There is a somewhat unusual note against the sundry debtors item relating to the account of one of the directors of the company. All I wish to say in regard to this is that one of my colleagues did overdraw his account with the company, and after the matter had been brought to his attention put it in order.

Owing to the salutary provisions of the new Companies Act we were advised that the note was necessary under the circumstances, and I am quite sure no such note will appear in our future balance-sheets.

SATISFACTORY LIQUID POSITION

This shrinkage in stocks and values accounts to some measure for the increase in the next item of investments and loans which has gone up by about £180,000. It is unnecessary for me to point out that the position of the company as regards liquid assets is extremely satisfactory. The amount advanced to Spillers Trustees, Limited, for purposes of the company's co-partnership scheme is shown separately in the balance-sheet in order to comply with the new Companies Act. The amount will certainly recur next year, and of necessity be somewhat higher, but given a period of reasonable prosperity will thereafter quickly disappear.

PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES

Turning to the profit and loss account, which on this occasion is appended to the balance-sheet, I have already dealt with the transfer from reserves for contingencies and taxation of £150,000. We have paid the Preference dividends for the past year on the usual dates, and I trust that we shall be able to follow the same course this year.

The only other figure in the profit and loss account that I propose to refer to is that representing the loss on trading for the year under review, viz., £170,343 17s. 5d., to which must be added the interest on the 5½ per cent. Ten-year Sinking Fund notes, and the directors' remuneration, making a total figure of loss of £221,310 9s. 10d.

The explanation of this loss, as given in the report, will require considerable expansion by me to-day. The main causes are, as there indicated, the company's operations on the wheat and grain markets, particularly the latter. I will deal with these factors in turn, but before doing so would state that, included in the figure of loss, is upwards of £40,000 depreciation on British Government and other securities held by the company. The close of the company's year coincided very nearly with the lowest point reached by gilt-edged securities, a fact which, while unfortunate from one point of view, tends definitely to discount the figure representing the trading loss. This depreciation on securities has by now been practically made good by the upward course of the stock markets since February 1.

You will note in the profit and loss account that no depreciation for buildings, plant and machinery has been included. Having adjusted the value of our properties by the transfer of £1,077,568 which, as before stated, covered depreciation for the year, there was no necessity this year to make provision for depreciation in the profit and loss account.

THE DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

From the opening of the company's year on February 1 until June last there was a heavy fall in wheat, amounting in the case of Plate wheat to 7s. 6d. per quarter, and in the case of Manitobas to 9s. per quarter. This was due to an exceptionally large crop in the Argentine clashing with a heavy carry-over in the United States and Canada, combined with the prospect of another big American winter wheat crop. Disappointing reports from America and Canada, however, led to a very much changed outlook, and Plate wheat and Manitoba wheat rose 13s. 3d. and 21s. per quarter respectively during June and July. From that date the abundant European crops harvested under excellent conditions again altered the trend and until December prices again declined heavily, and, notwithstanding a sharp rise in December, which was later offset by the appearance of Russia as an exporter, the prices declined between August 1 and January 31 7s. per quarter on Plate wheat and 14s. 6d. per quarter on Manitobas.

Now, apart from the magnitude of the fluctuations, which in themselves involved heavy risks, and which, compared with pre-War market movements, were enormous, there were a number of factors which either were anticipated and did not occur or happened without any previous warning. As an instance I would remind you of the action of the Canadian Wheat Pool in marketing their supplies of wheat.

THE CANADIAN POOL

The pool, as you are probably aware, was formed for the ostensible purpose of conducting orderly marketing of their members' wheat, their idea being that instead of all the farmers rushing their supplies on to the market immediately after the harvest in order to secure money for the payment of their outgoings, these supplies should be sold as the demand arose, avoiding as far as possible any violent disturbances in the markets. At least, that is how I understood and understand their position. From the view of Canadian farmers I have no quarrel whatsoever with that attitude, but last year, for reasons which doubtless they held to be good and sufficient, the pool management went rather beyond the formula I have indicated, and, although there was undoubtedly a demand for wheat, they were persistently holding their supplies at very materially above the world parity of prices. Naturally the English millers (I have no doubt millers of other importing countries were similarly actuated, but I have not sufficient knowledge to be able to speak for them), while regretting the tying up in a large measure of one of their principal sources of supply, were compelled to fill their requirements as best they could from other exporting countries.

NO BOYCOTTING OF CANADIAN WHEAT

This has given rise, I regret to say, to the prevalence in Canada of the idea that the English millers were boycotting Canadian wheat, whereas in the strict sense of the term nothing could possibly be farther from the truth. It is our duty, and in fact our only possible course of action, to buy in the cheapest markets, and, taking into consideration the keen competition such as obtains in the British flour milling industry, it would be suicidal to pay over competitive prices for any wheat, provided supplies of suitable milling wheat are available at proper levels.

As an example of the unforeseen factors I have mentioned I would name the export by Russia to which I have already referred. Under the present political conditions I can only assume that the entry of that country into the world markets is entirely arbitrary, which is a factor of very gravest importance in an industry such as ours where irresponsible action on the part of any grain-growing country is bound to upset the delicate balance between supply and demand.

GRAIN SIDE OF THE BUSINESS

I now have to deal with the grain side of our business—the principal cause, I regret to say, of the unsatisfactory results of the year under review. It is due to you and to the board to say that such results are not confined to this company. In fact I think I am right in saying that the grain trade throughout the country has suffered similar losses in a greater or lesser degree. The year 1929 will stand out as one of the most phenomenal and disastrous years ever experienced by this trade.

The maize crop in South-East Europe failed in 1928, and maize accordingly stood at a high level in the autumn of that year.

You will remember that the winter of 1928-1929 was a severe one and was followed by a prolonged drought.

These conditions would normally lead to an enhanced demand for feeding stuffs, which, however, on that occasion never materialized. There are several possible explanations of this, but I think the chief factor was the killing of pigs before maturity, partly in anticipation of higher prices of feed and partly because the sale of pork was more profitable than that of bacon.

THE FALL IN PRICES

The factors which governed the markets later in 1929 I will deal with in a moment.

The total decline in the price of maize between the beginning and end of our financial year was nearly 20s. a quarter, or over 40 per cent. As you know, we have to maintain large stocks in different parts of the country for the purpose of our distributive trade in this article, and you will appreciate that apart from any trading results the dead loss on such stocks in the past year runs into very large figures.

Barley has fallen from 10s. to 13s. per 400lb. and oats 9s. or 10s. per 320lb., both figures again representing a drop of over 40 per cent.

In the case of these grains the same remarks apply as those I have used in regard to wheat in connexion with the European crops. Crops were harvested under ideal conditions, the actual outturn being even greater than was anticipated at the time of harvest. Actually I have ascertained from Government statistics that the crops of Europe were in the neighbourhood of 9,000,000 tons—that is, 45,000,000 quarters of feeding grains excluding rye—above the average of preceding years—namely, an increase of approximately 13 per cent. over average.

SUPPLIES AND CONSUMPTION

The surplus supplies of these raw grains may be illustrated shortly by giving you the average consumption in Europe for the past three years and the total actual supplies available following the crops of 1929.

During the three years prior to 1929 Europe consumed of maize, home grown and imported, an average of 23,000,000 tons, and of this requirement, according to Government statistics, Europe has in 1929 herself produced approximately 20,000,000 tons.

In barley, on the same basis, Europe required about 20,500,000 tons, and has in 1929 herself produced 19,500,000 tons.

In oats, on the same basis, a still more astonishing increase is revealed, and it would appear from the same statistics as though Europe in 1929 produced herself more than she has required and therefore could reasonably avoid importing oats at all. It is worthy of note in respect to this article that from the beginning of the cereal year up to the present Germany has supplied the United Kingdom with 1,009,300 quarters of bounty-fed oats—*i.e.*, over 50 per cent. of the total quantity of oats imported into the United Kingdom in the same period. This import of oats from Germany for the past nine months is more than three times the total quantity imported from Germany in the whole of 1927, and more than double the quantity for the whole of 1928.

In giving the figures that have been made available up to last month, I have been apparently encroaching on statistics concerning the company's current financial year, instead of confining myself to those relating to the year under review, but I would explain that the real difficulty was created as a consequence of the bountiful European crops, and the market discounted at that date, so far as they were able, the flood of supplies which have since become available, and therefore I am dealing with a position that actually arose last autumn and may be properly commented upon by me on this occasion.

BOUNTY-FED CONTINENTAL IMPORTS

I have no doubt that the most casual student of the daily Press knows that the surplus of the Continental crops has been coming into this country in large quantities assisted, as in the case of the German oats already referred to, by bounties paid by the Governments of the countries of origin.

Actually the finest German oats, which are comparable with the best grown in this country, have changed hands during the year at as low as 14s. per 320lb., c.i.f., a figure to which I can find no parallel since 1894—36 years ago.

I have referred already to the unexpected export of Russian wheat. On coarse grain, also, the action of the Russian authorities has been not only unexpected but inexplicable. The barley market here, already fully if not over supplied, had thrust upon it at one stage huge quantities of Russian barley at prices not a few pence below those asked for similar qualities but at as much as 10s. per quarter under current quotations. Whatever may be the reasons for this action I am sure you will agree that it cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be termed ordinary commercial procedure.

FARMERS' COMPLAINTS

The chief complaints have arisen from the farming industry, as is only natural, but as you will appreciate every grain dealer, and importer, whether in a large or small way of business, who has to carry any stock at all has also been made to shoulder the heavy losses which have inevitably occurred through the dumping of these surpluses.

To put the matter very broadly, this country, owing to its absence of any considered agricultural policy, has to bear the brunt of any surplus European supplies, and unless some altered attitude is adopted by the Government that will continue to be our fate.

I acknowledge the advantages arising from the supply, however intermittent it may be, of cheap foodstuffs, but I offer my own opinion that the Government (and I do not refer to the present Government only—every Government has paid lip service to agriculture and has failed to do anything material for the industry) is incurring the gravest responsibility in permitting such a state of things to continue longer than is absolutely necessary without breaking treaty or other obligations already entered into on behalf of the nation.

It seems to me, however, to follow that treaties such as those which govern this question should be drafted in future with somewhat more foresight than appears to have been the case in the past. (Hear, hear.)

It has been indicated in certain quarters that the complaints made by the farmers have been exaggerated, but from the official figures I have given you you will see that this is not the case. I would add that the imports of Continental wheat into this country have also been inflated by the bounty system. It is, of course, difficult to separate the effect of this bounty-fed Continental wheat on the values of English wheat from the world factors operating at the same time, but I offer as my opinion that, irrespective of the drop in world prices, the fall in English wheat as a result of the import of Continental wheat referred to, was as much as 4s. to 5s. per quarter.

THE SUGGESTED COMPULSORY USE OF BRITISH WHEAT

There is official indication that some step is going to be taken by the Government whereby British millers will be compelled to use a fixed quota of British wheat in their grist. I dealt with this suggestion both last year and in 1928, when a Bill had actually been introduced into the House of Commons with this end in view. I then said that the flour millers were only too ready to purchase British wheat at the equivalent of world prices and taking into consideration the large amount of moisture that British wheat, by reason of our climate, contains.

I adhere to those views and I will go farther and say that British millers will not raise any factious objection to this compulsory use provided, in the first place, that the wheat they are called upon to use is wheat in good millable condition as regards moisture and quality; secondly, that such wheat is actually available; and thirdly, that under no circumstances will the foreign flour importer be given a clear and unmistakable preference over the British miller.

I have already indicated what I mean as regards wheat being in good millable condition. As to its availability, unless there are adequate safeguards British millers will run the risk of actually having to stop milling because there may be no English wheat actually offering on the markets.

In any scheme that may be adopted it is essential that we should have supplies available, not only to the total quantity which may be laid down, but also in a reasonably regular flow. (Hear, hear.)

It may not be generally known that under present conditions half the English crop is not dealt with through the markets, but is sold direct by private treaty.

THE QUESTION OF FOREIGN COMPETITION

In regard to the foreign flour importer, there are many real practical difficulties, but we have to rely upon the Government in any scheme they propound to ensure that these difficulties will be overcome. We have put up for many years with severe competition from abroad, but I cannot see that we can attempt, with flour including a compulsory addition of British wheat, which may be artificially inflated in cost, to compete against unmixed imported flour made from strong wheat coming in without let or hindrance.

There are not wanting indications that the policy of exporting under bounties may be extended by the United States in connexion with their flour trade. I can only express the hope that this policy will not be adopted, because if it is, it will constitute a further serious blow to our industry.

FLOUR-FEED AND WHEAT-FEED CONTRACT DIFFICULTIES

The drop in the values of coarse grain has had a repercussion on the flour milling industry, inasmuch as our wheat-feed—the now general name for what we used to call "mill offals"—is of course sold in competition with other animal foods and has therefore been equally depressed in value. As the value of wheat-feed falls the cost of flour increases, but, as you may realise, it is extremely difficult to demonstrate to buyers that an advance in the price of flour is ever justified on a falling wheat market. Further, flour contracts are made for materially longer periods of delivery than wheat-feed contracts, and the miller, under the conditions I have named, is constantly running a double risk.

May I illustrate what I mean in this way. We may effect a large number of sales of flour, which at the date they are made, and assuming that the current price of wheat-feed will be maintained, show a reasonable manufacturing profit to the mills. A few weeks later, before any substantial proportion of these flour contracts have been delivered to customers, a material drop in the value of wheat-feed takes place, owing to circumstances which I have just described, and which are entirely beyond our control. These flour contracts, instead of being the profitable transactions that we had reckoned, immediately, by reason of the proceeds from the sale of the by-products falling, have become not merely poor business but may even show downright losses.

RATES ON GRAIN CARGOES FROM ABROAD

It must not be thought that these enormous drops in prices all fall on the shoulders of the farmers in the producing and exporting countries, because simultaneously with a comparatively small decline in the prices in those countries there have been huge declines in the freight markets. As instances, here are comparative figures showing the rates on grain cargoes fixed about January 31, 1929, and those fixed about the same time a year later.

	Jan. 31, 1929	Jan. 31, 1930
San Lorenzo to U.K. or Continent	25s.	13s.
Vancouver to U.K. or Continent	31s. 3d.	18s. 9d.
Western Australia to U.K. or Continent	37s.	21s. 3d.

In dealing with the reasons which have led to a drop in values and consequent losses to the company, I have not attempted to make the list exhaustive, but there is one further feature that it is only right your attention should be called to. I refer to the great financial crash in Wall-street last year. The main effects of that disaster are well known to you, but what may not be so apparent to those not closely engaged in the wheat and grain markets is that throughout the world economic conditions have been affected to the extent of materially lowering the purchasing power in many Continental countries, and an added incentive to export their grain in the case of many of them.

PURPOSES OF THE MILLERS' MUTUAL ASSOCIATION

I now come to the flour milling side of our business and must make particular reference to the establishment of the Millers' Mutual Association, which, as you know, is the body set up by the millers last September for the purpose, as our report expresses it, of eliminating, as far as possible, the worst features of the uneconomic competition in the milling trade.

As I told you last year, although conditions then were no better than they had been previously, there was an indication among those engaged in the business of a genuine desire to improve matters. That desire, as I have indicated, culminated in the establishment of the Millers' Mutual Association, and I can now say that, although not all it could be wished, the flour milling industry has improved and is improving, a statement which I think is more satisfactory than we have been able to make in regard to this particular industry for many years past.

It is necessary to emphasize that the purpose of the association will be achieved, not by increasing flour prices, because price fixing is entirely excluded from their purview, but by shutting down redundant mills, and thereby aiming at concentrating the sale of the mills' products within economic distances from the plants. (Hear, hear.)

In the past, as you know, surplus flour in one district has often been sent by railway hundreds of miles to another district and sold there at the price ruling. The consumer got it for no lower a figure, and the only effect of the transaction was to transfer a greater or lesser amount of money from the pocket of the miller to that of the transport company. This action was almost inevitably followed by retaliation on the part of the millers in the district to which the flour had been sent, and generally a corresponding amount of their flour found its way into the district of the original offender, again without any advantage except to the railway, canal, or road company handling the traffic.

ECONOMIC WORKING AND THE CONSUMERS' INTERESTS

The other side of the activities of the association is perhaps the more important one, and that consists of buying up redundant mills in an endeavour to make the milling output of the country more nearly approximate to the actual requirements. It is far better economically, for instance, for eight mills to be running at full capacity than for ten mills to be running at 80 per cent. capacity, and at the same time endeavouring to increase their output in order to lower their overhead charges.

I wish to emphasize as strongly as possible that in carrying out the purposes of the association we are not initiating an attack on the consumer. If the association is successful the result will be that the millers will benefit by decreased costs of production and the avoidance of increased transport charges, and if we achieve the success that we anticipate I see no reason at all why our products should cost the consumer any more than he is paying at present, other things being equal. I should also like to say that no community of interests among the millers is contemplated other than the mutual benefits which I have laid before you.

You will understand that, the association having only been formed in the autumn, practically no material benefit has accrued to this company as a consequence during our last financial year. The buying and closing of such mills as the association has been able to deal with up to the present time has naturally not been done without a considerable amount of negotiation, and even if a mill has stopped running stocks have to be disposed of and the contracts with buyers filled. There has, however, undoubtedly been a good moral effect on the trade by the establishment of the association.

THE YORK AND GRIMSBY TRANSACTIONS

This leads me to the subject of the circular letter which was sent to all of you in February in regard to the closing of our York mills and the acquisition of mills at Grimsby. This double transaction was the result of negotiations with the association, who had secured the Grimsby mills, among others, with the intention of closing them down. Now when we, in cooperation with Messrs. Ranks, purchased the businesses of Henry Leetham and Sons, Limited, we did so, as I explained in my address to you in 1929, not merely for the purpose of adding to our output, but because those mills had for many years been more or less available for sale and were having a demoralizing influence throughout the trade.

The mill at York was definitely uneconomic in layout and in respect to its general condition, and a very considerable amount of money would have been necessary to bring it up to the standard which would enable it to compete on proper terms under modern conditions. By the double transaction to which I have referred we took over the Grimsby mills, a very much more modern plant in good condition and serving to supply very much the same area as York, and simultaneously shut down the York mill.

The transaction has been criticized on the ground that we should not have purchased a business which within two years had to be closed, but I am perfectly satisfied that the action we took both in 1928 and last January was for the direct benefit of the milling trade in general as well as of this company.

I am also satisfied that unless the purchase of the York business by Messrs. Ranks and ourselves had been made there would have been no chance of bringing about any scheme of rationalization of the flour-milling industry.

THE CANADIAN MILLS

I should like to have been in a position to give you favourable news regarding our Canadian mills, but having regard to what I have said in connexion with the policy of the Wheat Pool and the level of price at which Canadian wheat has been held I feel you will not be surprised to know that their results have not been satisfactory. The business of mills in Canada relying to a great extent on the export trade has necessarily been curtailed by reason of the comparative cost of their raw material and the lessened purchasing power of importing nations to which I have already made reference.

In this connexion, the figures relating to the milling output in United States and Canada in respect of 1929, which have just been published, are of interest. In 1929 the United States mills actually milled 528,731,000 bushels, as against 521,448,000 bushels in the previous year, an increase of something over 7,000,000 bushels. In Canada the total amount of wheat milled in 1929 was 83,982,400 bushels, as against 90,378,500 bushels in 1928, a decrease of 6,396,100 bushels.

It is our usual practice to deal at our annual meeting with the affairs of the British Oak Insurance Company, Limited, but on this occasion I regret that their report and accounts for their last financial year are not yet ready for presentation to the shareholders, and accordingly I am not in a position to give you any authoritative facts and figures.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS AND DIRECTORS' POLICY

You will naturally desire to know what action the board decide to take having regard to the results now before you, and in dealing with this question I wish to make two things perfectly clear. The first is that the position, though bad, is not disastrous, and the second is that we must not be stampeded into what I may call "panic legislation."

As I have previously indicated, we saw in the autumn that our operations in grain were not only laying us open to heavy risks, but that prompt action was necessary in order to avoid enormous losses. We took action at that time and we severely curtailed our grain operations. We are continuing, as a general policy, the curtailment of our grain operations and limiting them, as far as possible, to supplying actual and definite known requirements of the retail trade.

We have developed and are developing our trade in manufactured grain, and our conception is that, as manufacturers entitled to a manufacturing profit, we are fulfilling our part more truly than in operating in grain on the lines we have used for many years past. In other words, I wish to indicate that our policy will be to concentrate on the sale of manufactured grain in place, to some extent, of raw grain.

So far as possible, therefore, we have taken steps, and are continuing to take steps, to minimize the risk that the company inevitably incurs through conditions entirely outside and beyond our control.

COMING CONFERENCE WITH SOME OF THE LARGER SHAREHOLDERS

I wish to go a little farther than this in indicating the policy of the board, and to say that we have under close consideration the question of the *personnel* of the board itself. This is a matter which, as I think you will agree, requires most careful consideration in order that the unquestioned good of the company. Please do not think that the issue will be delayed or avoided. We are arranging to confer immediately with some of the larger shareholders and with other gentlemen who are well qualified to advise us.

I shall, with your permission, adjourn this meeting until a date not later than June 5, and will communicate our conclusions to you at that adjourned meeting.

I wish to make passing reference to certain happenings in the City of London last year, merely for the purpose of informing you that the whole of the transfers of the company's shares are audited at least weekly by duly qualified auditors, and no certificate for shares is issued from our office without their having verified all the relevant documents in connexion with it. This course implies no distrust as to the integrity of the responsible servants of the company, but has been adopted not only in your interests but as a safeguard for the directors and officers of the company.

PROPOSED NEW SET OF ARTICLES

I have to inform you that the board have under consideration the question of the company's Articles of Association. The present articles, which were adopted some 10 years ago, have since been altered in very many material respects by special resolutions. The Companies Act, 1929, which came into force during our last financial year, has now made the whole of the references in the articles to the Companies (Consolidation) Act of 1908 ineffective and in some cases misleading. It will, therefore, be necessary to call you together at a later date to sanction the adoption of a new set of articles, before which date we shall be able to see whether anything is necessary beyond the purely formal alterations arising from the causes I have named.

I wish to express on your behalf and on behalf of the board our grateful thanks to the staff for their work during the year. I am quite sure that there is no more loyal or efficient staff in the country, and I wish to lay particular emphasis on this under the present circumstances as I think it is only due to them. (Cheers.)

I now formally move "That the report and accounts for the year ended January 31, 1930, as presented, be and are hereby approved and adopted," and I will ask Mr. Evan Phillips to second that resolution.

Mr. EVAN PHILLIPS, in seconding the resolution, referred, amid cheers, to the large part that the chairman had taken in the formation of the Millers' Mutual Association.

After discussion, to which the CHAIRMAN replied, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr. WALTER ALLEN seconded, "That Mr. Evan Phillips and Mr. W. Norman Vernon, who retire from the directorate by rotation, being eligible, be and are hereby re-elected directors of the company."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. NORMAN VERNON thanked the shareholders for their re-election.

Mr. S. POTTER proposed, and Mr. J. TWOMEY seconded, "That Messrs. Impey, Cudworth, Lakin-Smith, Goode, and Co. and Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co., the retiring auditors, being eligible, be and are hereby reappointed auditors to the company for the current year at a remuneration to be arranged," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. LAKIN-SMITH, on behalf of his own firm and Messrs. Deloittes, thanked the shareholders for the confidence placed in them.

Mr. A. N. LEWIS proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff of the company.

This was seconded by Mr. H. F. ENSOR, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN replied briefly, and this concluded the proceedings.

The Report of the Meeting of Selangor River Rubber Company will be found on page 24

APRIL MINING OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage crushed	Output	Profit
Cam and Motor	24,000	£47,527	£16,637
Durban Navign. Coll.	—	48,599 tons	—
Geduld Proprietary	82,500	£112,341	£45,007
Hongkong Tin	—	80½ tons	—
Kamunting	—	114 tons	—
Kinta Kellas Tin	—	18 tons	—
Modder Deep Levels	42,800	£95,331	£31,504
Ollin River Gold	—	8 tons	—
Pangnga River Tin	—	16 tons	—
Rahman Hydraulic	—	50½ tons	—
Rezende	8,400	£11,599	£5,504
Rhodesia Corporation (Prod. Mins)	—	—	£1,000
Robinson Deep	137,000	£151,951	£22,348
Sedac Tin	—	12½ tons	—
Sherwood Starr	5,000	£12,476	£8,036
Simmer and Jack	73,900	£88,077	£10,522
South African Coal	—	61,582 tons	—
Sub Nigel	28,700	£100,592	£41,100
Transvaal Gold	14,450	£18,450	£1,243
Witbank Coll.	—	66,110 tons	—
RAND MINES GROUP			
City Deep	93,000	£196,666	£1,985†
Cons. Main Reef	56,500	£87,097	£12,041
Crown Mines	229,000	£315,875	£87,359
Durban Roodet. Deep	40,250	£58,178	£4,518
East Rand Prop.	145,500	£169,086	£10,811
Geldenhuis Deep	64,500	£85,043	£4,735
Modder "B" Gold	87,500	£102,524	£43,583

SELANGOR RIVER RUBBER ESTATES

FUTURE OF THE INDUSTRY

IMPORTANCE OF BRITISH AND DUTCH COOPERATION

VIEWS OF MR. NÖEL BINGLEY

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Selangor River Rubber Estates, Limited, was held on Friday in the Council Room, Rubber Growers' Association, Idol-lane, London.

Mr. NÖEL BINGLEY (chairman of the company) presided.

The REPRESENTATIVE of the SECRETARIES (Messrs. Taylor, Noble and Co., Limited) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—As you will observe, several alterations appear in the balance-sheet. The issued capital is increased to £284,604 by the issue, for reasons given in the report, of 20,000 shares at 6d. premium, the latter being shown under "share premium account £500."

The reserve account now stands at £25,000 by the allocation of £3,500 out of the 1928 profits.

On the other side of the balance-sheet, "Kerling land account" £14,266 12s. 4d. represents the cost of acquiring a block of forest land near Kerling in Selangor, and some £400 expended by this company on nurseries, &c., of selected high-yielding stock which will be used for planting up the new land. This amount has been already duly accounted for by the flotation of a subsidiary private company, referred to in the report, so that in future our interest in this land will appear under investments.

Although owing to expenditure on acquiring the Kerling land cash in London and the East amounts only to £4,146 8s. 4d., you will note that investments in British Government Securities are unaltered at £35,144 13s., while our interest in the Tennamaram Palm Oil Company, Limited, has been increased to £37,333 11s. 6d., as shown in the report.

The crop harvested of 1,630,535lb., or 350,000lb. more than the restricted 1928 crop of 1,280,382lb., is the largest in the history of the company, and is due not only to the removal of restriction, but to the improvement in bark conditions brought about by the restricting period of previous years. The cost of production was reduced to a figure which is the lowest shown by this company so far.

PROFITS AND DIVIDEND

The net profit is £26,459 15s. 6d., which compares favourably with £27,866 for the previous year, when it is remembered that the average net selling price was 8.06d. per lb., compared with 9.46d. the previous year.

An interim dividend of 2½ per cent., free of tax, was paid on December 18 last, and after reserving £5,000 for income-tax, and adding the carry forward from 1928 of £11,117 13s. 1d., there remains a balance of £25,962 6s. 7d. to be dealt with, which it is proposed to distribute by paying a final dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, the year, and carrying forward £11,732 2s. 7d.

When I addressed you last year I stated that your board had under consideration the acquisition, in conjunction with another company, of a block of land to be opened up and planted on the most modern lines with selected budgraft material. I can now inform you that we have acquired 1,750 acres of jungle land situated some eight miles from Kerling Station on the main Kuala Lumpur-Penang Line in the State of Selangor, upon which our manager, Mr. Gardner, as well as another well-known F.M.S. planter, reported favourably. This block has now been transferred to the Belata River (Selangor) Rubber Estates, Limited, a subsidiary private company held in joint ownership with the Sungei Rinching Rubber Estates, Limited, which has 40 per cent. of the £60,000 capital, the remaining 60 per cent. being held by our company. As stated in the report, a programme for opening up 600 acres during the current year is already in hand.

Our board are convinced that the institution of a progressive policy on these lines is essential if the company is to hold its own under whatever conditions may be in store for the industry.

The Tennamaram Palm Oil Company, Limited, continues to make steady progress, having earned 11 per cent. and distributed 7 per cent. for its last financial year.

Last year I told you that an extension of that company's property was under consideration, and, as stated in the report, it has since acquired the neighbouring oil palm plantation "Hopeful," which is situated as the crow flies about three miles from Tennamaram, and will before long be connected by the Raja Musa Government road now under construction.

This purchase gives the company over 2,300 acres of oil palms, practically all in bearing, at a capitalization of about £52 per acre, and the crop from the combined estates for the current book-year is estimated at 1,067 tons palm oil, against 711 tons from Tennamaram estate alone last year.

ESSENTIAL FACTORS

I have for many years held the conviction that the solution of the unsatisfactory conditions this industry has had to face during the past years was only to be found in the wholehearted cooperation between British and Dutch growers.

The essence of this question lies in the fact that we are dealing with an industry in which the producers of two friendly nationalities own or control some 5,420,000 acres out of the world's planted area of about 6,000,000 acres, or, say, over 90 per cent. of the production from planted rubber. This is exclusive of American-owned rubber in both British and Dutch territory, a certain proportion of which I imagine would be found eventually willing to participate in an arrangement if they were satisfied same was likely to further the chances of standardization of prices, which we have always been assured was universally desired by American and other manufacturers.

The promises of participation in the "May Holiday" experiment have been far beyond what was generally expected, representing as they do about half the world's production, or, say, 400,000 tons.

STATISTICAL POSITION

As regards the statistical position, which was dealt with so ably by Mr. Masefield, the late chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association, at its annual meeting last month, I will only emphasize the interesting conclusion from the figures of consumption for the last nine years which he quoted—namely, as against the total increase of 153 per cent. in world consumption of rubber over that period and of 232 per cent. in that of other countries, the United States of America only showed 119 per cent.

These figures suggest that consumption is steadily increasing in other countries than the United States of America as their industries gradually recover from the effects of the Great War, and that the extent to which producers have hitherto been dependent upon America for increased consumption may become less as the rest of the world slowly gets back to more normal conditions.

To-day the stocks in London and Liverpool stand at 97,630 tons, an alarming figure when compared with 35,992 tons at which they stood a year ago, but not so much so when compared with the world's average monthly requirements now and 10 years ago. To quote again from the figures I have already referred to, these show that while the stocks at the end of 1920 were 300,000 tons, or equal to 12 times the average monthly absorption, those for 1921, 1923, 1926, and 1929 were 14, eight, seven, and seven times respectively the average monthly consumption of those years.

These figures suggest that there is more justification than some seem to think for the inference that the withdrawal from the market of one month's production, or, if found necessary for attaining the object of the present scheme, that of two months, should effect the balance between production and consumption, which is the objective of the Liaison Committee and the "May Holiday" scheme if initiated.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the meeting closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, and to the staff in the East.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

HEAVY SELLING

FURTHER SHARP FALLS

NEW YORK, May 3.—The largest Saturday trading in the history of the Stock Exchange was accompanied by extensive selling, which caused heavy falls throughout the list. There was a heavy accumulation of overnight selling orders, prompted by yesterday's sharp declines together with the large increase shown in the monthly Stock Exchange compilation of brokers' loans, which are upwards of $100,000,000 in excess of the Federal Reserve Bank loan figures.

With very few exceptions opening prices were lower, Steel Common again showing weakness owing to reports of further price-cutting in steel products. A short-lived rally resulted from "bear" covering, but the downward movement was soon renewed on a continuance of selling outbreaks, which increased in intensity as the session progressed. Rapid declines uncovered a large volume of stop-loss orders as well as impaired margin accounts, the latter being thrown over.

Apart from the large amount of brokers' loans and the steel price cuts there was no particular disturbing news, but the uncertainties of the business outlook appeared to be the background of the present liquidation. The extensive volume of trading and heavy delays in tape prices added to the confusion and helped to intensify the general "bearishness." Some investement accumulation was reported in standard railroad issues towards the end of the session, but the close was easy, with the "ticker" nearly two hours late.

The sales were returned at 4,863,000 shares, making a total of 30,270,000 for the week, against 26,885,000 last week and 22,949,000 shares last year. The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks is 9.19 lower on the week at 140.24, the average of 30 leading industrials shows a fall of 27.15 at 258.31, and the average of 20 public utilities is down 12.55 at 94.61. A year ago the railroad and industrial averages were 152.87 and 327.08 respectively.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	May 3	May 2
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.87⅛	4.87
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1		4.85⅞	4.85⅞
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83 15/16	4.83¾
Grain bills sight	£1	—	4.85¾	4.85¾
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92⅝	3.92⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24⅛	5.24⅛
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.20½	40.19¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86⅝	26.86
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77	26.77
Prague, cheques	100kr.		2.96⅛	2.96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87½	23.87½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95	13.95¼
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.38¼	19.38½
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	12.39	12.39
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10⅜	14.10⅝
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.49¾	17.49¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77⅛
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29⅞	1.29⅞
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	39.49	38.19
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.90	11.90

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices May 3	May 2		Closing Prices May 3	May 2
Atchison	218	216¼*	Int.C.Amer	—	27¼
Atl. Coast	162¼	163¼	KansasCity	71	73
B. & O.	107⅛	112	Louisville	133½	136
Do., Pref.	81⅜	81⅛	Minn. St.P.	27	29
Brooklyn	77	77	Miss. Pac.	76½	78
M. T'nit	67⅜	67⅝	Do., Pref.	126½	124
Can. Pac.	197½	198	N.Mex.1 Pf	14¼	14¼
Cent. N.J.	245¼	245¼	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	207½	210	N.Y. Cent.	168	168⅜
C. G. W.	13¼	13⅜	N'lk. & W.	232½	232½
Do., Pref.	42¾	43¼	N. Pacific	75	76
Ch. N.W.	79½	80¼	Pennsylv'a	75½	76⅝
Ch.Mil.St.P.	18	20¼	Reading	111	111
Ch.Rock Is.	109½	110	S.L. & S.F.	111	110
Del.& Hud.	169¼	170	S.L. & S.W.	58	60
Del., Lack.	122½	123½	S. Pacific	119⅜	119¼
Erie	45½	47	Southern	105	105½
Do., 1st Pf.	60⅜	60⅛	Do., Pref.	97½	97½
G.N., Pref.	89	88	U. Pacific	221	220
Ill. Cent.	127½	128	Do. Pref.	84⅝	84⅝
Interboro'			Wabash	48	50
Rapid Tr.	30⅛	30	Do., Pf., A	86	86

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	132⅛	138½	Int. Nickel	31¼	31¼
Allied Chem	301	304½	Int. Paper	26½	27½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	28½	29	Int. Tele.	61⅝	65
Am. & F. Pwr.	76⅝	81¾	Kennecott	44	44
Am. Can	135	136½	Kresge S.S.	30⅝	31
Am. Loco.	68¼	68⅛	Kr'ger, G'y	32¼	33
Am. Rolling Mills	71	73½	Liggett&M.	102	104
Am. Smelt.	67⅛	68¼	Loose, Wile	60	61½
Am.Sug. R.	60¾	61	MackTrcks.	72½	73½
Am. Tel.	241	246	Montg'y W.	41⅝	43*
Am. Tob.	240	244	Nash Mtrs.	44⅛	45
Am.Wool'n	13½	13⅛	Nat. Biscuit	60	62½
Anaconda	57¼	59	Nat.CashR.	54	55½
Armour D.	75	75½	Nat. Dairy	52⅛	54
As.Dry Gds	42¼	42⅝	N. Amer.	114	116½
Atl'tic Ref.	40⅜	41½	Packard	16½	17¾
Baldwins	25	27¼	Pan A. Pet.	58	60
BarnsdallA	25	27	Pan. Pet. Ser.		
Beth. Steel	93½	94½	Pullman	76¼	76½
Cde Pascoe	52⅜	53⅛	RadioCorp.	46	55½
Chand'l Corp.	49¼	49¾	R'm'g'nRd.	33½	36
Chrysler	33⅜	34⅝	Ryl, Dutch	52⅜	53⅜
Col. Fuel	53	—	Sears R'b'k	83	85
Colum. Gas	70½	75½	ShellTrans.	44	46
Col. Graph.	27	29	Shell Un.	22⅛	23
Cons. Gas	119¼	123	Sloss S. St.	25	30
Cont. Can	62⅞	64⅜	Std. Brands	22⅝	23⅝
Cont. Oil of Cal.	24¼	25	Std. Gas	108	115
Corn Prod.	95⅛	98	Std. Oil of Cal.	67½	69⅝
Crucible	78¼	78	Do., N.J.	72⅜	76⅜
DavisonCh.	32¼	33½	Do., N.Y.	34¾	36½
Drug. Inc.	79	79	Studebaker	37½	38
Du Pont	125	129½	Tex. G.Sul.	57½	59
EastmanK.	224	230	Tidewater	15⅜	15⅞
Elec.P.&L.	76⅞	79	Tri-ContCp	15	16⅛
Electric Storage	69½	71¾	Un.Carbide	83¼	84
Fox Films	49	51⅝	Un. Fruit	93	93½
Gen. Elec.	74¼	80¼	United Gas	41	44⅝
Gen. Foods	56½	57½	U.S. Ind. Alc.	26	28
Gen.Motors	44¾	45⅝	U.S. Steel	170	175¼
Gillette	84¼	84½	Do., Pref.	145½	144⅜*
Goodrich	38½	39¼	W. Un. Tel.	172½	173¼
Goodyear	75	77	Wh'se Mfg.	160	174⅛
Hou.OilTx.	89	92	Woolworth	61⅞	63½
Hud. Mtrs.	44¾	45¼	Worth'n Pump	116	130
Ind. Rayon	103⅛	103¼	Youngst'n Sheet	120	116
Int. Harv'r	103½	103			
Int. Match	81¼	82			

CURB EXCHANGE

An.-Am.Oil	18	18	Mid. West Utilities	30¼	34⅛
Assoc. Gas	38¼	38¼	Pennroad	12¾	12¾
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	23⅞	25⅜	Silica Gel.	23½	24
Celanese	23	23	Stand. Oil of Indiana	51¼	54⅜
Elec. Bond	95½	105⅛	Swift Int.	32¾	33
Gulf Oil	145	152	VacuumOil	91	92½
Hydro Elec	45⅝	47			
Int. Pet.	20¼	21			

BONDS

Liby. Ln., 5½%	100 32/32	100 32/32	Final., 6%, '54	97¼	97½
Do., 4½%	101 32/32	101 32/32	Fren.,7½%	101	102
Do. (4th), 4½%	102 32/32	102 32/32	1941	122¼	122⅜
U.K., 5½%	105	105	Do.,7%,'49	117½	117½
1937			Ger7%,'49	108⅜	108¾
Do., 4%	87⅞	87⅞	Greek 7% 1964	100¼	100
1960-90			Hamb'g 6,		
Arg., 6%	99	98⅜	1946	95⅜	96
1959			Hungary,		
Aust., 5%	90¾	90	7½%,'44	102½	102
1957			Ital., 7%		
A'tria, 7%	104½	104	1951	98⅝	98⅜
1943			Jap., 6½%		
Belg., 6%	102	102½	1954	104¼	104
1955			Nord Ry.,		
Do., 7%	111⅛	111¼	6½%,'50	103¾	103⅞
1955			Norway6%		
Bordeaux, 6%,'34	103½	103½	1952	101⅝	102
Brazil,7%	99¼	100⅜	P.L.M., 6%		
1952			1958	103⅛	103
Bulg.,7,'67	82½	82½	Do., 7%		
Canada,5%			1958	104½	104½
1931	101	101	Poland, 7%		
Chile, 7,'42	101⅜	101½	1947	85¼	84½
Do., 6,'60	91¼	91¼	Do., 8%		
Czech, 8%	110½	110	1950	94⅛	95
1951			Rio do Jul., 8%,'46	98	98¼
Denm'k6%	104	104	San P., 8%		
1942			1950	97⅜	97¼
Dutch E.I., 6%,'62	102	102	Seine, 7%		
Do.,5½%	101⅛	101⅝	1942	107⅜	107½
1953			Swed.5½%		
Est. Rly., 7%,'54	105½	105½	1954	104½	104⅜
			Tokio City, 5½%,'61	91⅜	91¼

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	May 3	May 2
Atchison, Pref.	105½	105½
Lehigh Valley	74	74
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	52⅜	54
New York, Ontario and Western	12½	13
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	132	136
National Lead	142	142

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money was nominal. Commercial paper remained at 3½ to 4½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3 to 2½ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was steady at 4.86½ for cable transfers.

Silver rose ⅛c. to 42½c. for foreign bullion.

The Phillips Petroleum Company is offering its stockholders 676,000 shares at $32.00 per share, on the basis of one new share for each four held.

BONDS.—The market was moderately active and steady. Sales reached $7,719,000.

COMPANY RESULTS

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION REPORT

Bank of New South Wales.—Quarterly interim dividend of 2½ per cent., payable May 28, being the same as that paid a year ago.

Leeds Fireclay.—Warrants have been posted for the interim dividend of 4 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, being the same as that paid a year ago.

Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation.—Quarterly dividend on the common stock of 50 cents per share, payable on June 14. The dividend a year ago was 25 cents per share.

Mayfield (Dimbula) Tea Co. of Ceylon.—Final dividend of 31½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 37½ per cent. for the year ended December 31 (the same). Meeting, May 19, and dividend is payable on the same date.

Aktiebolaget Elektrolux.—A dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. (9 Swedish crowns per share of 100 crowns) for the year ended December 31, 1929, has been proposed on the "B" shares, and, subject to confirmation at the meeting to be held May 12, will be payable on May 13.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE RUBBER

The profit of the Central Travancore Rubber Company for 1929 was £8,140. The directors are unable to recommend payment of any dividend at the present time in view of the depressed condition of the rubber and tea industries. For 1928 a dividend of 3 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares.

BRISTOL COLLEGE GREEN HOTEL

The net profit of the Bristol College Green Hotel Company for the year ended March 31 amounted to £7,217 (against £7,454 for 1928-29). The total dividend for the year is unchanged at 12 per cent., free of tax, which absorbs £7,394, the balance forward being slightly lower at £4,766 (against £4,944). Meeting, May 12.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC

A net revenue of £99,521 is reported by the Oriental Telephone and Electric Company for 1929 (against £89,551 for 1928). No change is made in the total dividend for the year at 12 per cent., free of tax. A special allocation of £12,500 is made to reserve for depreciation, increasing that fund to £78,685, while the carry-forward is increased from £34,425 to £39,807. Meeting, May 13.

HOME AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT TRUST

Net revenue of the Home and Foreign Investment Trust for the year to March 31 last was £32,008. After payment of the Preference dividend, the board recommend a final payment of 4 per cent. actual, making 7 per cent. (against 6 per cent.) for the year on the old Ordinary stock, and a dividend of 4 per cent. actual on the new Ordinary stock for the six months to March 31 last.

LEBONG TEA

The crop of the Lebong Tea Company for 1929 was a record one, being 812,505lb. (against 752,305lb. for 1928). The profit amounted to £25,685 (against £24,552), excluding £5,631 brought forward and £548 profit on sale of War Loan. It is proposed to pay, on June 2, a final dividend of 20 per cent., making 30 per cent. for the year (the same), and to increase the insurance reserve by £4,000 (against nil) to £9,000, while directors' additional fees amount to £1,313. The balance to go forward is £5,690. Meeting, May 14.

J. COMPTON, SONS AND WEBB.

Net profits of J. Compton, Sons and Webb, uniform clothing manufacturers, for the year ended December 31 were £60,099 (against £59,842). Adding the amount brought forward, there is a total of £65,529. A final dividend is proposed of 17½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 27½ per cent. for the year (against 25 per cent.) and £13,500 is again transferred to reserve, leaving £5,529 to be carried forward. The report states that the accounts are presented in a different form to that of the previous year, in order to comply with the new Companies Act, 1929. Meeting, May 16.

BUKIT SEMBAWANG RUBBER

The crop from the estates of the Bukit Sembawang Rubber Company for 1929 amounted to 1,581,732lb. (against 1,573,252lb. in 1928), of which 1,480,560lb. have been sold in London at an average gross price of 8.87d. per lb. The accounts show that the net profit amounted to £6,123 (against £5,415), which, together with the amount brought forward, makes an available total of £22,033. A sum of £600 is placed to reserve for taxation, and the balance of £21,433 (against £15,911) is carried forward. Meeting, May 13.

ABBOTS INVESTMENT

The net revenue of the Abbots Investment Trust for the year ended April 15, being the first full year's working of the company, amounted to £22,980 (against £13,648 for the first accounting period from May 9, 1928, to April 15, 1929). It is proposed to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year, and the carry-forward is increased from £3,648 to £6,941. The investments have been valued at market prices ruling on April 15, and the result shows a depreciation of 8 per cent. on the figure at which they and the advances stand in the balance-sheet. Investments stand at £640,025, and advances at £19,855. Meeting, May 12.

BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA

The gross profits of the British Bank of South America for the year ended December 31, after allowing for rebate of interest on current bills and drafts, for interest on deposits, and after making provision for bad debts and contingencies, amounted to £314,363 (against £364,992), and £108,648 was brought forward. After deducting all charges, incuding taxation in Brazil, &c., there remains a balance of £208,624 (against £208,648). A further dividend is proposed, payable on May 16, of 10s. per share, making the total distribution 20s. per share, or 10 per cent. (the same). The balance carried forward is £108,625. Meeting, May 15.

COHEN AND WILKS

The profit of Cohen and Wilks, Limited, manufacturers of raincoats, &c., for 1929 amounted to £33,174 (against £43,415), and £31,358 was brought forward. After deducting directors' fees, &c., income-tax, £2,417 (against £3,322), and placing £7,500 (the same) to reserve, there remains available £51,297. The Ordinary dividend for 1928, paid in May, 1929, required £13,125, and the Preference dividend for the half year ended December 31, 1928, £7,875. After providing for the dividend on the Preference shares for the year under review, it is proposed to pay on May 23 a dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year of 5 per cent. (the same). The balance carried forward is £4,841. In 1928 a sum of £2,500 was written off preliminary expenses. Meeting, May 16.

ROBERT LOMAS (PROPRIETORS)

The report of Robert Lomas (Proprietors), Limited, general drapers, for the year ended January 31 last states that the company holds all the issued shares of Robert Lomas, Limited, and has received from that company a contribution sufficient to cover the management expenses for the year. The directors state that owing to the abnormal conditions existing last year, and to the interruption in trading caused by extensive alterations necessary to make the store an up-to-date one, the subsidiary company made a loss for the year. This loss has been written off against the reserve of that company. The dividend on the Eight per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of Robert Lomas (Proprietors), Limited, is now in arrear as from October 1, 1927. The balance at credit of the profit and loss account remains unchanged at £2,476. Meeting, May 12.

CONTINENTAL UNION TRUST

After providing for management expenses the revenue of the Continental Union Trust Company for the year ended March 31 last amounted to £55,537, and £906 was brought forward. It is proposed to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 3 per cent., making 5 per cent. for the year; to transfer £5,000 to general reserve and £1,000 to taxation reserve, leaving a balance of £3,269 to be carried forward. According to a valuation based upon prices at March 31 last, the amount at which the 201 investments of the company stand in the balance-sheet—namely, £1,331,328—is more than represented. The previous accounts were made up for the nine months to March 31, 1929. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, after deducting management expenses and current pensions, was £22,106. The dividend on the Ordinary shares for the period was 2 per cent. Meeting, May 14.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN GENERAL SECURITIES

The net revenue of the British and Foreign General Securities and Investment Trust for the year ended March 31 amounted to £17,435 (against £17,181 for 1928-29). A balance of £28,115 was brought forward, and after transferring £25,000 to reserve fund (against nil), and allowing for the Preference dividend, it is proposed to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary stock (the same), leaving £6,413 to be carried forward. A valuation of the investments, which stand in the books at £550,701, shows that they are amply represented by value. The book value of the subsidiary company's investments at the close of its financial year was in excess of the market or estimated value. The trust holds the whole of the share capital of the subsidiary, and full provision has been made for the deficiency by writing down the value of the holding in the accounts of the trust. Meeting, May 12.

CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY

During 1929 the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation sold 169,989,255 units of electrical energy, compared with 147,957,366 units in 1928. The gross revenue rose from £955,129 to £1,058,629, and the profit, after providing for depreciation, from £401,803 to £461,121. From this have to be deducted Debenture interest and sinking fund allocation, the Preference and interim Ordinary share dividends, reserve for taxes (£30,000), and stamp duty on additional capital (£10,000). The directors now propose to place £75,000 to reserve fund (the same), £15,000 to pensions reserve (against £7,000 to fire insurance fund (the same), £10,000 to retiring gratuity fund (against £2,000), and £28,188 to reserve for distribution to domestic consumers (against £22,550). As previously announced, the proposed final dividend on the Ordinary shares is 6 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year (the same), while a bonus of 5d. per £1 share (against 4d. per share) is also to be paid. The carry-forward is £11,621 (against £41,130). Meeting, May 12.

JOHN BRIGHT AND BROTHERS

The accounts of John Bright and Brothers, spinners, weavers, dyers, &c., for the year ended March 31 show a net profit of £23,965. The fixed assets have recently been revalued, and the new valuation has been adopted in the accounts. The whole of the situation, states the report, between Messrs. Crossea and Winkworth Consolidated Mills and the company, whereby the Debentures of one company were held by the other, has now been cancelled, and the necessary adjustments made in the accounts. Consquent upon these arrangements and the revaluation of the assets, an item of £330,683 appears in the balance-sheet against Debenture stock suspense account, which it is intended to cancel out by a reduction in the Ordinary share capital; to this course the shareholders have already given their assent. The directors do not propose the payment of a dividend on the Ordinary shares, but wish to continue the conservative policy followed by their predecessors since 1923, from which date accumulated profits to the extent of £166,496 have been retained in the business. Since the last annual meeting, and as a consequence of the arrangements referred to above, a new board has been elected, with the exception of the managing director and general manager, who retains that position.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Profits of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, for 1929 were £720,967 (against £771,344 for 1928), to which is added £549,105 brought forward and £70,000 (against £67,000) being reserve for Government taxation written back. In addition, there is to be added £250,000 (against nil), being dividend equalization reserve written back and £236,815 (against nil), being premium on shares, less issue expenses, &c., making a total of £1,846,887 (against £1,366,640). Government taxation absorbed £35,343 (against £32,480) and the dividend on the Ordinary shares of 12½ per cent. (the same), £464,807. Dividend No. 1 of 3 per cent. on the Cumulative Preferred stock for the second half of 1929 absorbed £60,000. Directors' special remuneration requires £23,490 (against £20,340); the amount placed to reserve for Government taxation for 1930 is £65,000 (against £70,000); £150,000 (against nil) is reserved for stabilization of diamond interests, and £240,000 (against nil) is placed to Preferred stock dividend reserve fund, leaving a balance unappropriated at December 31 last of £509,248 (against £549,105, when £250,000 was placed to reserve fund). Since the close of the year a dividend of 22½ per cent. has been paid, and this will be dealt with in the accounts for 1930. Total reserve funds now amount to £2,240,000 (against £1,800,000). Meeting, May 17.

NITRATE RAILWAYS

Gross receipts of the Nitrate Railways Company for 1929 amounted to £828,210 (against £879,109) and net receipts to £271,382 (against £235,280). The working expenses, as in previous years, have been debited through the various abstracts, with contributions to renewals. The percentage of the total working expenses to gross receipts in 1929 was 67.23 (against 73.23 in 1928). Adding to £271,382 the balance of £83,385 brought forward, balance of interest, &c., exchange, and transfer fees, there is a total credit balance of £397,537 (against £349,093, when £74,454 was brought into the accounts). Against this there is charged balance of income-tax, &c., £21,344 (against £20,849); expenditure on new sidings, &c., £13,919 (against £10,265); and appropriations of £50,000 to reserve account (against nil); and £50,000 to amortization account (against £30,000). A final dividend is proposed on the Ordinary and Preferred Converted Ordinary shares of 4 per cent., making 6 per cent. for the year respectively (the same), and £88,194 is carried forward. The revenue account is made up at the exchange of $40 to £1, the same rate as in 1928. The total traffic carried in 1929 was 11,874,166 metric quintals (25,796,317 Spanish quintals), compared with 12,728,524 metric quintals (27,665,116 Spanish quintals) in 1928. At the request of the Chilean Government, and in order to continue assistance to the nitrate industry, the directors agreed that the temporary rebates in the tariffs for nitrate, coal, and petroleum should remain in force to December 31, 1930. In 1928 a sum of £31,713 was transferred to depreciation and reserve account. Meeting, May 13.

ASSOCIATED LEAD MANUFACTURERS

Net profits of Associated Lead Manufacturers, Limited, for 1929 amounted to £119,063 (against £101,671). The following allocations are made:—Goodwill and processes, £8,000 (against £5,561); stamp duty on increase of capital, £4,000; base stocks written down, £20,000 (against £12,000); and provision for income-tax, £12,000 (against nil). The balance brought forward was £28,348. In 1928 a sum of £10,610, being the balance of preliminary expenses, was written off. The report states that in spite of the increased earnings the directors deem it wise in view of the uncertainty of the general trade outlook to conserve the company's resources, and therefore the dividend on the Ordinary shares for the year is unchanged at 2½ per cent., while £26,097 is carried forward. The directors report a further expansion in the profits of the business as a whole in spite of a period of difficult market movements in some of the commodities handled, and of continued competition from dumped foreign goods in certain important departments. During the year substantial outlays have been made in the establishment and development of new departments, in the further reorganization of the company's plant, and in the creation of funds held and controlled by the trade as a whole for use in propaganda and other purposes. The operation of manufacture has been continued, and as a result certain plant is now non-operative. The efficiency of the company's plant is, however, far greater than was the case when the various properties were acquired. The effect of certain acquisitions has been the creation of a capital surplus, and such has been set aside partly to write down non-operative plant. Meeting, May 13.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE

The accounts of the Yorkshire Insurance Company for 1929, in which are included the transactions of those subsidiary insurance companies the whole of whose shares are held by the company, show that in the life department the net new sums assured were £1,570,160 (as against £1,730,212 for 1928), producing a net yearly premium income of £36,244. In addition single payments amounting to £11,032 net were received. The total net premium income was £503,632; claims by death and maturity, including bonuses, amounted to £357,981. The consideration received for annuities was £61,189. The life and annuity fund has been increased by £283,286 to £6,475,572.

In the sinking fund and capital redemption account the new insurances amounted to £190,677 and the total premium income to £36,306. The fund at the end of the year was increased by £16,627 and now stands at £302,377.

The net fire premium income amounted to £1,068,377, as against £1,064,819 in the previous account, and the losses were £565,064—a ratio of 52.9 as against 47.5 per cent. last year. The balance at credit of this account, £107,704, has been carried to the profit and loss account; the reserve for unexpired liability is increased to £427,351, making the total fire funds £776,729.

The net premiums in the accident and general account amounted to £1,382,644, as against £1,244,704, and the claims to £746,933, with full provision for claims outstanding; after transferring £61,921 to the profit and loss account, and increasing the reserve for unexpired liability to £569,522, the total accident and general funds amount to £810,802.

Marine premiums received amounted to £516,967, as against £483,795 in the previous account, and after deduction of claims and expenses and carrying £20,000 to the profit and loss account the amount of the fund carried forward is £581,246.

The profit and loss account includes £5,000, being one-fifth of the profit on reversions, and £9,610, one-fifth of the shareholders' profits from the life department, declared at the last valuation. After payment of the dividend and other charges, including £41,113 for Colonial and foreign taxation, and adding £37,500 to the reserve for income-tax, £10,000 has been carried to the superannuation and guarantee fund, £10,000 to the general reserve fund, and £140,044 is carried forward. The general reserve fund, after including the credit balance of the purchase of business account and the premium on the new issue of shares (less expenses), has been increased from £853,802 to £1,067,942. The directors recommend that the dividend be at the rate of 9s. 6d. per share on the fully-paid £1 shares and 4s. 9d. per share on the £2 10s. (10s. paid) shares, free of tax. An interim dividend of 3s. 6d. and 1s. 9d. per share respectively was paid on October 31 last, and it is proposed that the balance of 6s. and 3s. per share respectively be paid on May 14. The dividend payable on the re-arranged capital corresponds to that paid last year. Meeting, May 13.

A HATRY COMPANY'S PLIGHT

LOSSES OF £1,500,000

The first report has now been issued of the Associated Automatic Machine Corporation, which was formed in 1928 under the auspices of the Hatry group, and owns or controls various subsidiary and operating companies. The present board includes members of the shareholders' committee who were co-opted in September last.

The total loss of the company after realization and revaluation of the assets, as shown by the balance-sheet as at March 31 last, amounts to £1,564,051, and is accounted for under the following headings:—(1) the realization of approximately £450,000 of gilt-edged securities belonging to subsidiary companies and the reinvestment of the greater part of the proceeds in investments of the Hatry

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL TRADE REPORTS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), May 3.—WHEAT.—The reduced private estimates of the American winter crop were partly offset by favourable Canadian news and sellers were inclined to accept less money. La Plata descriptions, however, were 3d. firmer owing to the sharp advance in the Argentine exchanges. Inquiry was very quiet. For No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), May, 38s. 3d. was asked, 36s. 9d. for (Atlantic), May, and 39s. 3d. for Pacific white, May-June 15: Rosafe (83½lb.), old crop, May, was held for 38s.; and Barli (82½lb.), new, for 37s. For Australian, on passage, 39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. was required. Parcels were inactive at 3d. per qr. decline for Manitoba, while La Plata were held for 3d. per qr. advance. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, May, 40s. 7½d.; Rosafe (62½lb.), May, 37s. 9d.

The wheat futures market closed steady at 2d. to 3d. decline.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba

Per 480lb.	Opening values	Noon values	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	MANITOBA GRADE			
May	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 2
July	38 2	38 2	38 2	38 5
	LONDON GRADE			
May	35 4	35 4	35 5	35 7
July	35 5	35 5	35 6	35 8

MAIZE continued quiet at recent quotations. La Plata, May 5, 2s. 3d.; May-June and June-July, 2s4s. 9d. Parcels were in poor request at partially 3d. advance. Bessarabian, May-June, sold to Liverpool at 22s. 6d.

BARLEY remained quietly steady. No. 3 Canada Western, May, 22s. 6d.; June, 22s. 9d. Russian, afloat, 17s. 6d.; Persian, 17s. 3d.

OATS were dull, unchanged. La Plata, afloat, 12s. 3d.; May, 12s. 6d.; and June, 12s. 9d.

Farmers' deliveries are subjoined (season 37 weeks) :—

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
This week ..	161,749	48,855	21,810
Average price ..	9s. 7d.	7s. 10d.	6s. 8d.
Same week last year	167,009	35,021	28,040
Average price ..	9s. 11d.	10s. 1d.	7s. 10d.
This season ..	8,331,590	10,848,597	1,741,841
Average price ..	9s. 3½d.	8s. 11d.	7s. 1d.
Last season ..	8,810,561	11,317,918	2,616,656
Average price ..	9s. 7½d.	10s. 9d.	9s. 3½d.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—WHEAT.—C.i.f. parcels were neglected with Manitoba 4½d. lower and La Plata 3d. per quarter dearer. White sorts were unchanged. No. 2, ditto, 38s. 3d.; No. 3, 38s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, May, 37s. 3d.; No. 5, 35s. 3d.; No. 6, 28s. 3d.; No. 1 hard winter, May, 38s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, May, 34s. 1½d.; Rosafe (63lb.), loading, 38s.; (62½lb.), May, 37s.; choice white Karachi, May-June, 39s.; June-July, 39s.; Australian (Western), afloat, 40s.; South, 39s. 9d.; soft white Pacific, late May, 39s. Spot parcels were quiet, 1½d. per cental lower. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. to 2d. per cental lower on further favourable crop news from the United States and Canada, and later ruled quietly steady on fair support. The market, however, closed dull 1½d. to 1½d. lower. Sales, 60 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business covered		Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May	7 6¼	7 6¼	7 6¼	7 6¼	7 6¼
July*	7 8¼	7 8¼	7 8¼	7 8¼	7 8¾
October*	7 10½	7 10¾	7 10½	7 10¾	7 11

* Nett cash.

MAIZE.—C.i.f. parcels were quiet with La Plata the turn dearer. Selling early May quoted 2s. 4½d.; May-June and June-July, 2s. 9d.; Danubian, unchanged; May-June, 22s. 6d.; June-July, 22s. 7½d., sellers; No. 2 white hot East African, May, 28s. 6d. (bulk). Spot was again lower.

OATS were quiet. La Plata, f.a.q., May, 13s. 9d. Chilean tawny, May-June-July, 13s. 6d.

FLOUR was unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, May 3.—Wheat was quoted at 39s. delivered to mill. The barley trade is about ended. Oats, 19s. to 21s.

NORTHAMPTON, May 3.—Trade was slow. Wheat was weak, at 40s. to 41s.; oats, 20s. to 22s.; barley, 29s. to 30s.

PETERBOROUGH, May 3.—Wheat was quoted at 38s. 6d. to 40s. Other grain was unaltered. Supplies were small.

LONDON (THE BOROUGH), May 3.—POTATOES.—Home-grown deliveries totalled 4,500 tons. Quotations:—Best variety King Edward, £3 15s. to £4 5s.; second grade silftland, King Edward, and Scotch King, £2 15s. to £3 5s.; Majestic, Arran Chief, and Skirlaw, £2 10s.; Edward, £3 10s. to £3 per ton; and Spanish Mataro, 2½d. per cwt., ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Trade was generally brisk with plentiful supplies at market. Quotations:—English Bramley seedling apples, 7s. to 14s. per bushel; Tasmanian, 8s. to 12s. 6d.; New Zealand, 10s. to 14s. per box; Australian, 12s. to 14s. per box. English Hambro grapes, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; Belgian Colmar, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.; Australian, 16s. to 20s. per case; South African, 16s. to 18s. per 10lb. box. Canary bananas, 13s. to 24s. per crate; Brazilian, 10d. to 1s. per doz. Mexican avocado pears, 3d. to 4s. each; Cape, 7s. to 9s. per box. English hothouse peaches, 12s. to 36s.; Belgian, 6s. to 18s. per doz. South African pears, 2s. 6d. to 8s. per box; New Zealand, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per tray. Californian oranges, 25s. to 28s.; Spanish, 16s. to 30s. per case. English forced strawberries, 6s. to 12s. 6d. per lb. Florida grape fruit, 25s. to 35s.; Cuban, 20s. to 22s. 6d. per case. Sicilian lemons, 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per box. Canary tomatoes, 15s. to 22s. 6d. per package. English, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. English asparagus, 2s. to 4s.; French, 1s. to 3s. per bundle. English cauliflowers, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per doz.; spring onions, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; leeks, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per doz. bunches; rhubarb, 3s. to 5s. per doz. bundles; beetroots, 5s. to 8s. per cwt.; spinach, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per bushel; Cornish cabbages, 4s. to 5s. per crate.

HAY AND STRAW (WHITECHAPEL).—Small supplies met a quiet trade at steady prices. Best meadow hay was quoted at 4l. 10s. to 4l. 17s.; seconds, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 5s.; inferior and sainfoin, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 10s.; new clover, 5l. to 6l. 15s.; and best straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 15s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—As business in Manchester is so quiet consumers were disinclined to increase their purchases of raw material, but the sales were augmented by fair buying for export. A small trade was done in American growths, and quotations were further reduced 5 points; middling, 6.60d. per lb. Egyptians were in good demand at a further decline of 5 points. There was a fair, 7.85d. A moderate business was done in Peruvian, with quotations of smooth and Tanguis 5 points easier; good fair smooth, 8.95d.; and good fair Tanguis, 9.20d. Egyptian had a moderate sale, and were quoted 5 points lower; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 14.20d., and f.g.f. Upper, 10.30d. Afros were quiet at a loss of 5 points; middling, West, 8.45d.; good fair East, 9.10d. East Indian ruled dull, and quotations were reduced 5 points; fine m.g. brooch, 6.20d., and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.55d. per lb.

American futures opened 1 point up to 1 point down, and values gained 6 to 4 points owing to week-end covering and some trade calling which absorbed scattered liquidation, and the market closed quietly steady, unchanged to 2 points dearer on the day.

Egyptian.—The Sakellaridis contract opened 2 points easier, and with further long liquidation and poor support the market closed barely steady, 5 to 8 points down on the day. The Upper contract closed barely steady, 2 to 5 points lower. Sakellaridis closing values:—May, 13.17; June, 12.95; July, 12.86; Aug., 12.96; Sept., 12.96; Oct., 12.87; Nov., 12.70; Dec., 12.71; Jan., 12.79; Feb., 12.94; March, 13.02; April, 13.02; May, 12.98. Upper and Pilion closing values:—May, 9.98; June, 9.98; July, 9.87; Aug., 9.87; Sept., 9.87; Oct., 9.87; Nov., 9.48; Dec., 9.61; Jan., 9.61; Feb., 9.67; March, 9.74; April, 9.74; May, 9.79.

The Empire and miscellaneous contract after a small trade closed steady, 2 points dearer on the day. Closing values:—May, 8.60; June, 7.97; July, 7.87; Aug., 7.84; Sept., 7.83; Oct., 7.70; Nov., 7.74; Dec., 7.74; Jan., 7.75; Feb., 7.75; March, 7.80; April, 7.80; May, 7.80.

Description	Sales		Export		Imports		Stock
	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week	To-day	So far this week	
American	1,300	1,300	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian, &c. ..	1,000	1,000	900	900	83	83	—
Peruvian, &c. ..	300	300	—	—	—	—	—
African, &c.	100	100	—	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c. ..	300	300	100	100	—	—	—
E. Indies, &c. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals —							
This week	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	83	83	
Last week	3,000	3,000	100	100	111	111	
Amer. Futures		To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery	H'st	L'west	Closing	H'st	L'west	Closing	
May	8.11	8.09	8.11	8.20	8.08	8.09	
June	—	—	8.07	—	—	8.05	
July	8.07	8.05	8.06	8.15	8.03	8.04	
August	—	—	7.97	8.01	8.01	7.96	
September	—	—	7.91	—	—	7.90	
October	7.88	7.84	7.86	7.92	7.85	7.85	
November	—	—	7.85	—	—	7.85	
December	—	—	7.86	7.90	7.88	7.86	
January	7.87	7.85	7.87	7.91	7.85	7.86	
February	—	—	7.88	—	—	7.87	
March	7.92	7.89	7.91	7.95	7.89	7.90	
April	—	—	7.93	—	—	7.92	
May	7.96	7.94	7.95	—	—	7.93	
July	—	—	7.95	7.98	7.95	7.94	
October	—	—	7.94	—	—	7.93	
January (1932) ..	—	—	7.96	8.00	8.00	7.94	

Return of stocks, &c., for week ended May 2 :—

	Import	For'w'd	Sales	Export	Stock
American	10,432	28,804	12,980	400	354,020
Brazilian	134	6,501	5,688	83	149,860
Peruvian	223	2,411	4,280	1,800	65,510
Egyptian	3,595	5,343	—	1,900	28,700
Indian	14,442	685	950	7,420	778,150
W. Indian	178	234	250	125	2,580
E. African	2,529	1,474	700	4	35,000
W. African	—	—	40	—	—
Australian	5,095	506	2,140	51	30,030
E. Indian	7,577	16,175	500	102	52,700
Totals ..	44,194	62,433	27,190	14,461	786,850
So far this year	2,354,788	2,160,884	1,244,170	108,564	—
Last year	2,607,000	2,286,000	1,280,000	103,000	978,260

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.), as follows :—

	To-day	Previous close
	1st report	
Admonteil, June ..	—	19.85
.. August ..	—	18.40
Sakellaridis, May ..	—	29.00
.. July ..	—	27.01
.. November ..	25.33	25.50

Receipts to-day 3,024 bales, against 5,668 a year ago.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

MANCHESTER, May 3.—There has been no appreciable improvement in demand for artificial silk fabrics. Notice the retention of the duties and the reductions in the prices of viscose yarns has stimulated operations. Those with moderate stocks to dispose of find the reduction in price rather an awkward complication.

There has been no broadening of business for the big markets of the East. The Indian trouble is having a serious effect, though it is not entirely stopping business. One or two good lines of printed qualities having been disposed of during the week for Calcutta. The steadiest support has been received from the home market and the Colonies. Dress goods composed wholly of artificial silk yarns have moved steadily. These included taffetas, satins, and voiles. Some high-quality mixture fabrics have also been in request. Rather more has been done in linings, but furnishing and casement cloths were quiet. Corset cloths have moved rather more freely. There has not been much done for the African markets. Demand for Australia was on a rather small scale. Demand for yarns has been rather irregular. In certain qualities the turnover has been of moderate extent, but there was no disposition to place substantial contracts either in the better or lower grade qualities. Nominal prices of all artificial silk, and cotton and artificial silk mixture fabrics, are as follows:—Celanese stripe, 101s.; brocades, 99s.; crêpe brocades, 147s.; limbrics, 118s.; all artificial silk limbrics, 147s.; and crêpe poplin, 144s.

Crêpe-de-Perper was easy. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. per lb.; Lampong, 11½d.; white Muntok, July, quoted 10½d., value; Lampong, April-June, quoted 10¾d., sellers; May-July sold at 10d.; Aug.-Oct. quoted May-July at 1s. 0¼d.; Aug.-Oct. at 1s., c.i.f., delivered weight. Prices quiet; spot quoted 11½d., sellers; May-July, 1s., value, c.i.f. Pimento quiet; spot quoted 7d.; May-June, 52s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quietly steady. Smoked sheet, spot and May, sold at 7d. per lb., and buyers; June at 7½d., and buyers; July-Sept. at 7¼d., buyers; Oct.-Dec., at 7½d., and buyers; Jan.-March at 7¾d., and buyers; crêpe, spot, quoted 7d., value. Para grades unchanged; hard fine, spot, quoted 8½d., sellers.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, May-June, quoted 27s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 132s. 6d. per cwt.; A C, 150s. sellers. Futures were steady; T N, May delivery, quoted 121s., buyers; Aug. delivery sold at 126s.; Oct. delivery at 127s. 6d. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, May-June, quoted 110s., sellers, c.i.f. (Calcutta cable, dated May 3, gives :—Spot sold at Rs.55, and sellers; June and July quoted Rs.55, sellers.

HEMP.—Manilla grades were quiet. Grade J, May-July, quoted 42?. per ton, value; K, £22 10s., value; L, £21 10s., value; M, £21, value; No. 1, £20 15s., value; No. 2, £23 15s., value; M, No. 1, £24 5s., value; No. 2, £23 5s., value, c.i.f. African sisal quiet; Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, April-June, quoted £32; f.a.q., £31 10s., sellers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged.

JUTE.—The market was closed to-day and will remain closed on all Saturdays during May and June.

COPRA was easier. Singapore, f.m.s., May, quoted £21 5s. per ton, sellers; June, £21 13s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., June, quoted £21 15s., sellers, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., May, quoted £21 15s., sellers, c.i.f., usual ports. Mixed (no pad.), May-June, quoted £20 15s., sellers; South Sea, kiln dried, £20 10s., sellers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

TANNED HIDES AND LEATHER.—Messrs. Dyster, Nahler and Co. report that at auction the offerings of Madras and Bombay tannages were slightly more extensive than on the last occasion, but also were the Ceylon offerings. There was very little demand for kips of Bombay origin, and for the few sales possible prices were about 1d. per lb. lower on average. Madras kips were hardly sufficient in quantity for quotations purposes. Cow calfskins were in fair demand at about late rates, excepting skins of light average weight, which were rather easier, particularly those of third selection. Ceylon imports were well competed for at about ½d. per lb. below last sales parity.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—In view of lower American overnight advices, the market opened easy at 1pd. per cwt. decline. During the remainder of the session trading was quiet, and the close was steady at the initial decline.

	Opening	Closing
May	7/8s.-7d.b.	7/8s.-7/7b.
August	7/10 paid	7/10½s.-10d.b.
October	8/1½s.-8/0½b.	8/1½s.-8/0½b.
December	8/3½s.-3d.b.	8/3½s.-3d.b.
January	8/3s.-4½d.b.	8/3s.-4½d.b.
Holland	8/8s.-7½d.b.	8/8s.-7½d.b.
May, 1931	8/10½s.-10d.b.	8/10½s.-10d.b.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (The BALTIC EXCHANGE), May 3.—LINSEED was steady but quiet. Calcutta to London, April-May, £18 15s., sellers; La Plata, April-May, £17 7s. 6d.; and May-July, to Hull, £17 12s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED was quiet. Egyptian, black, May, £7 11s. 3d.; and June, £7 12s. 9d., to Hull, with Sakellaridis, May, at £7, and June at £7 2s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were dull. Coromandel, machined, to Rotterdam/Hamburg, June-July, £16 2s. 6d.; and Aug.-Sept., £16 10s., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet; Bombay, April-May, £16 7s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. To Hull, April-May, £15 7s. 6d.; May-June, £15 10s.; June-July, £15 12s. 6d., sellers. LINSEED OIL was steady and unchanged. Spot, La Plata, £41; May, £39 6d.; and May-Aug., £33 10s.; Sept.-Dec., £27 7s. 6d. COTTON OIL was neglected. Crude extracted, £38, and technical refined, £39 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL remained quiet. Egyptian, crude, £29; refined common edible, £34; deodorised, £36, naked, ex mill.

HULL, May 3.—LINSEED OIL was quiet. Spot quoted £40 5s.; June-Aug., £39; and Sept.-Dec., £38 per ton. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian, crude, spot, £28 10s.; and deodorised, spot, £31 10s.; technical, spot, £31 10s.; Crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £29 10s. PALM KERNEL OIL quiet. Crushed/extracted, spot, £32. GROUNDNUT OIL quiet. SOYA OIL.—Extracted, spot and crushed, spot, £37; deodorised, spot, £34. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £36 10s.; refined, spot, £38 10s. CASTOR OIL and COD OIL was quiet and unchanged. TURPENTINE.—Spot, 49s. 9d. per cwt.

METALS AND MINERALS

GLASGOW, May 2.—COAL.—Business has been a little better in one or two directions lately, the Easter holidays in England having diverted some business to the collieries in the East of Scotland, but taken as a whole the position leaves much to be desired. The shipping trade is appreciably below normal, while with the seasonal contraction in land-sale business more and more coal is being thrown on the shipping market, and this is tending to keep the market depressed. In spite of the reductions reported have seldom been more than a fraction of a penny. Outputs generally are still running ahead of demand, and in spite of a good deal of idle time at the collieries and extensive short-time working, coal is accumulating, and the collieries are being forced to make concession to prevent stocks from becoming unwieldy.

There has, however, been an encouraging increase recently in the volume of forward inquiry coming to hand, and it is possible that before the turn of the half-year that market will take an upward turn, although it is hardly likely that the movement will go very far until the autumn demand opens out. The collieries are making a stand now as regards forward business, and are disinclined to commit themselves except at prices showing a fair premium on to-day's rates. This applies particularly to round coal, but as regards nuts the collieries are not pressing the market, and if the anticipated business in round coal over the summer and autumn months materialises the likelihood is that a stronger market will rule also for nuts.

Current quotations for the shipping trade are approximately as follows :—

Lanarkshire.—Ell best, 14s.; splint best, 16s.; splint second, 15s.; navigation, 16s.; navigation second, 14s. 6d.; Hartley, 18s.—all per ton f.o.b. Glasgow. Steam, 12s. 6d.; trebles, 12s.; doubles, 11s. 3d.; singles, 10s. 6d.; pearls, 10s.; dross, 10s.—all per ton f.o.b. Grangemouth.

Fife.—Shetland navigation, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; first-class steam, 12s. 9d.; third-class steam, 12s. 3d.; trebles, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; doubles, 11s.; singles, 10s. 6d.; pearls, 10s. 6d.—all per ton f.o.b. Burntisland or Methil.

Lothians.—Prime steam, 12s. 3d.; secondary steam, 12s.; trebles, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; doubles, 11s.; singles, 10s. 6d.; pearls, 10s. 6d.—all per ton f.o.b. Leith.

Ayrshire.—Unscreened navigation, 16s.; peri, 16s.; steam, 13s. 3d.; trebles, 13s.; doubles, 11s. 3d.; singles, 10s. 9d.; pearls, 10s. 9d.; dross, 10s. 6d.—all per ton f.o.b. Ayr or Troon.

Ince and Irvine.—It is quite impossible to speak hopefully of the iron and steel trades, where the output is as low as it has been for a long time and inquiries on a scale which, taken as a whole, suggest rather a further diminution instead of an expansion in production. The shipbuilding demands are poor, and indeed the local yards have just completed one of the poorest months on record, as quite apart from the low output figure there was the depressing fact that only one comparatively small new contract was announced during the month. The indications are that the shipbuilders will have a fair time for the remainder of the year, and this is certainly not conducive to confidence in the iron and steel trade. Export trade is also depressed, although the position in this respect is perhaps not quite so bad as it was some weeks ago. The tube trade, which is a large exporter normally, is rather better off at the moment for large pipes, but butt-welded tubes and lapwelded tubes of small diameter are poorly specified. There is still much short-time working in the tube trade, and this is almost a novel feature of this department, which up to some months ago had enjoyed an almost unbroken period of activity extending over some years. The sheet trade, which has been one of the worst sufferers in the recent slump in trade, is a little better off for work as regards black sheet, although in the lighter gauges there is still keen competition from the lighter steel plates. Galvanised sheets are, however, a depressed market. The bar iron trade, which depends to some extent on the tube industry for orders for filling and socket irons, is badly off for work, while in the re-rolling establishments Continental competition is still telling against the local firms. Pig iron moves off slowly, and prices are inclined to weaken, and scrap is also a weaker market in view of the increasing tonnages being imported.

Current quotations are :—

	Home		Export	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Scotch "crown" bars ..	10	5 0	10	5 0
Sections (angle basis) ..	*8	7 6	7	7 6
Steel ship plates	*8	15 0	7	15 0
Boiler plates	10	10 0	10	10 0
Steel bars (re-rolled) ..	7	12 6	7	12 6
Black steel sheets (½ in.)	9	0 0	8	15 0
Gal. corr. sheets, 24g. ..	12	15 0	12	5 0
Pig iron, No. 3	3	18 0	—	—
Hematite	4	1 0	—	—
Heavy steel scrap	3	5 0	—	—
Cast iron machinery scrap	5	5 0	—	—

* Subject to rebate of 10s. per ton.

NEWCASTLE, May 3.—COAL.—Depressed conditions continued to rule for all large steam coal resulting in numerous pit stoppages and restriction of output. The prospective loss of production to-day in consequence of the suspension of work for the May Day celebrations has been of little assistance in balancing supply and demand. Minimum prices have been reduced 1s. for Northumberland classes, but the new level is no lower than the figures at which supplies were obtainable on the open market, and no supplies are obtainable at still further discounts through re-sellers anxious to clear their commitments. Other descriptions of large steam were also readily obtained at the minimum prices through direct sellers and at concessions although re-sellers. Gas coal was quietly steady and coking qualities fairly well supported at late prices, though a much larger business could readily be met. Steam small coal was somewhat easier, owing to the reduced output occasioned by the slow movement of large, and prices were firm. The position of coke has been disturbed by the finish of the Cartel prices for Scandinavian ports at 21s. 6d. for gas and 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. for foundry and furnace sorts.

Contract inquiries during the week included 60,000 tons of steam coal for the Newfoundland State Railways over June-December, 21,000 tons of gas or coking coal for the Malmo gas works over August to January; and 20,000 tons of gas coal for the Oslo gas works over June-January or June-May at the buyers' option.

Prices were approximately :—

	May 3	April 26
Best Blyth large	13/6	13/6 to 14/6
Best Blyth small	10/6 to 11/-	10/6 to 11/-
Tyne prime steam ..	11/- to 11/6	11/- to 11/6
Tyne prime large ..	12/9 to 13/6	13/6 to 14/-
Bunkers	13/6 to 15/-	13/6 to 15/-
Gas coal (best)	15/9 to 16/3	15/9 to 16/3
Coking coal	13/6 to 14/-	13/6 to 14/-
Manufacturing fuel ..	15/- to 17/-	15/- to 17/-
Gas coke	21/6	21/- to 21/6
Furnace coke	18/- to 21/-	18/- to 19/-

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, May 3.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies for the week ended May 3 amounted to 9,011 tons, as against 9,063 tons in the corresponding week last yea. Imported beef, principally Argentine, formed 63 per cent. of the beef supplies, as against 53.3 per cent. a year ago. Imported mutton, mainly New Zealand, formed 84.3 per cent. of the total supply of mutton and lamb, as against 82.3 per cent. in the same week last year. Imported pork and bacon formed 28.2 per cent. of the total supply of pork and bacon, as against 31.2 per cent. a year ago. The bulk of the poultry and game supply was imported, 62.2 per cent., as against 67.4 per cent. a year ago. Imported rabbits formed 93.3 per cent., as against 95.7 per cent. in the same week last year. Imported eggs formed 47 per cent., as against 47.6 per cent. a year ago; and imported butter, cheese, &c., formed 78.5 per cent., as against 83.9 per cent. in the same week last year. The quantity of fresh-killed beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork marketed during the week aggregated 1,799 tons, as against 6,747 tons of chilled and frozen meats. The quantity of meat, &c., surrendered or taken as being useless for food was 14 tons, as against 14 tons in the same week a year ago.

BILLINGSGATE FISH (wholesale).—Arrivals totaled 461 tons. Light supplies were held over at the close of the market. Quotations :—Salmon, English, 2s. 11d. to 3s. 1d.; Scotch, 3s. to 3s. 3d.; Irish, 2s. 11d. to 3s.; salmon trout, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; soles, 1s. 3d. to 4s.; skate and slips, 1s. to 1s. 7d.; mullet, 9d. to 1s. 9d.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 9d.; lobsters, 1s. 3d. to 2s.; crabs, 8d. to 1s.; brill, 3s. to 12s.; lemon soles, 6s. to 13s.; turbot, 2s. to 7s.; live cod, 3s. to 9s.; plaice, 6s. to 14s.; haddock, 3s. to 6s.; mackerel, 3s.; whiting, 2s. 6d. to 6s.; gurnet, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; skate, 2s. to 4s.; roker, 4s. to 5s.; hake, 5s. to 8s.; dory, 2s. to 4s.; conger eels, 2s. to 4s.; English and Scotch herrings, 2s.; and dry haddock, 8s. 9d. to 12s. 3d. per stone. Live eels, 12s. to 22s. per draught. Bloaters, 4s.; kippers, 2s. 3d.; and red herrings, 1s. per box. Shrimps, English and Dutch, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.

CATTLE

CARLISLE, May 3.—Offerings amounted to 1,000 head, and business ruled quiet at slightly reduced prices. Quotations :—Two-year-old heifers, £14 to £16; Aberdeen-Angus steers, £16 to £19; polled heifers, £16 to £19; and polled bullocks, £18 a head.

NORWICH, May 3.—Business ruled slow for a big show of beef, which made 4s. to 5?s. 6d. per cwt., live-weight. A small entry of store cattle were in poor request at £10 to £23 a head. Calves were not so plentiful, but in good request at £9 10s. A large number of sheep met a fair trade; in wool realised 1s. 3d.; clips, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; and lambs to 1s. 6d. per lb. A good supply of pigs ruled easier. Cutters and Londoners ranged from 12s. 6d. to 14s. per stone. Heavy, fat hogs sold up to £9 5s.; and fat sows up to £15 10s. Stores met a dull sale; feeders were maintained to 50s.; strong stores at 72s.; and others from 26s. to 50s. At Lynn market :—Cattle, 1,231; sheep, 1,627; and pigs, 748.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, May 3.—WHEAT closed firm at 5c. to 7c. advance. MAIZE was steady, 4c. to 3c. higher. OATS were quiet at 5c. decline. LINSEED closed steady, 7c. to 5c. up.

CLOSING PRICES	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires :		
Wheat, June delivery ..	9.91	9.86
.. July delivery ..	10.03	9.96
Maize, June delivery ..	6.06	6.02
.. July delivery ..	6.10	6.07
Oats, June delivery ..	4.70	4.75
Linseed, May delivery ..	19.80	19.73
.. June delivery ..	20.00	19.95
.. July delivery ..	20.18	20.13
Rosario :—		
Wheat, No. 2 June ..	9.90	9.80
Maize, June delivery ..	5.90	5.90
Linseed, June delivery ..	19.85	19.73

(Prices in pesos currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires) (Peso = about 1s. 7¼d.).

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 2.—Brazilian markets will be closed to-morrow.

EXCHANGE on London declined 1-64d. to 5-32nd. The COFFEE market closed steady, with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 14@775. Receipts, 12,000 bags, which makes 2,585,000 bags so far this season, against 2,566,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 1,000 bags to Europe and 5,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 320,000 bags, against 287,000 bags a year ago. Clearances during the week totalled 15,000 bags to the U.S. and 17,000 bags to Europe. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard was unchanged at 21?000. Receipts, 38,000 bags, making 8,163,000 bags for the season to date, against 7,436,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 3,000 bags to the U.S., 5,000 bags to Europe, and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows an increase at 975,000 bags, and compares with 1,083,000 bags a year ago. Purchases for the U.S. during the week amounted to 110,000 bags, and for Europe 68,000 bags, while clearances were 127,000 bags to the U.S. and 73,000 bags to Europe.

MINING NEWS

MINING TRUST.—Weekly Progress Report.—North Charterland Concession.—In western portion of the concession a shaft at Chipalingula has entered copper carbonates at a depth of 90ft. Cabled assay 3 per cent., width not yet determined, but width of reef at surface is 30ft. Work is proceeding on eight other prospects. New Guinea Goldfields.—Location No. 8.—Shaft in drift from No. 4 adit advanced 7ft.; total, 357ft.; same in width, 31in. Location No. 9.—N.W. drift from No. 2 cross-cut, 5ft.; total, 34ft.; same width, 24in.

REZENDE MINES.—Development footages for April.—Central, 78ft. Monarch.—West Drive, 52ft. driven, 51ft. sampled, assaying 74dwt. over 68in.; crosscut to hanging wall at 50ft., 36ft. driven, 21ft. sampled, assaying 71dwt. Reliance.—Crosscut, North, 76ft.; crosscut South, 43ft.

CAM AND MOTOR GOLD.—April Developments.—Main Shaft, nil (total, 2,868ft.). Circular Shaft, nil (total, 2,403ft.). Development, 1,590ft. Cam, 350ft. 14 Level.—West Stope Drive from Rise at 277ft. East, 18ft. driven, assaying 35in. over 32in. No. 16 Level.—East Stope Drive from winze at 261ft. East, 24ft. driven, assaying 105s. over 38in.; West Stope Drive from winze at 241ft. East, 27ft. driven, assaying 15s. over 30in. No. 17 Level.—West at 340ft. South on Spur Reef, 27ft. sunk, assaying 172s. over 25in.; winze at 110ft. East, 27ft. sunk, assaying 132s. over 30in. No. 18 Level.—Rise at 650ft. South on Spur Reef, 15ft. driven, assaying 180s. over 24in.; winze at 510ft. South on Spur Reef, 16ft. sunk, assaying 25s. over 18in. No. 19 Level.—Footwall winze at 1,060ft. South on Spur Reef, 10ft. sunk, assaying 25s. over 20in.; winze at 1,035ft. West, 26ft. sunk, assaying 27s. over 16in.; Rise at 1057ft. West, 23ft. risen, assaying 81s. over 15in. No. 21 Level.—Main East Drive, 27ft. driven, No. 19 Level, over 14in.; Main South Drive on Spur Reef, 30ft. driven, assaying 15s. over 26in. No. 21 Level.—South Stope Drive from 394ft. winze, 81ft. driven, assaying 15s. over 26in. No. 21 Level.—South Stope Drive from 1,295ft. crosscut, 63ft. driven, assaying 10?s. over 37in.; North Stope Drive from 1,295ft. crosscut, 57ft. driven, assaying 42s. over 27in. Petrol.—No. 20 Level.—West stope Drive, 19ft. driven, assaying 59s. over 7in.; Main winze, 17ft. sunk, assaying 48s. over 7in.

Reports of proceedings under the heading "Company Meetings" are inserted as advertisements, but care is taken to ensure that they are trustworthy.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Cocoa Exchange remained closed to-day. WHEAT.—The cash market closed easy at 1½c. to ½c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 119½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 105½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 114½c. MAIZE easy, ½c. down. No. 2 mixed, 88½c., f.o.b., New York. OATS steady, ½c. up. White clipped, 49½c., f.o.b., New York. RYE easy, ½c. lower. No 2 Western, 67½c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY nominal with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was steady and unchanged. Spring clears, $5.55; Kansas straights, $5.50; Minneapolis patents, $5.80, and bakers' clears, $5.00. Rye flour, $5.00 to $5.40.

DAILY GRAIN M

PUBLIC NOTICES

APPLICATION for a LICENCE of the BOARD of TRADE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the 18th section of the Companies Act, 1929, APPLICATION has been made to the Board of Trade for a LICENCE directing an Association about to be formed under the name of the BRITISH WOOD PRESERVING ASSOCIATION to be registered with Limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.

The objects for which the Association is proposed to be established are :—

To investigate and discover and to acquire, collect, promote and spread knowledge of all kinds of methods of preserving wood, whether by treatment or otherwise, of fire-proofing, and of preventing wastage of timber, and in particular to promote the standardisation of specifications for wood preservatives and the application thereof and to promote the use of treated wood.

To afford facilities by the holding of meetings, delivery of essays, papers, lectures and reports and the discussion thereof and otherwise for the interchange of ideas concerning wood preservation, and all matters relating thereto.

The other objects of the Association are set out in extenso in the Memorandum of Association, a copy of which may be inspected at the office of Messrs. G. and G. Keith, 18, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1.

Notice is hereby further given that any person, Company, or Corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Board of Trade, on or before the 20th day of May next, by a letter addressed to The Controller of the Companies Department, Board of Trade, Great George-street, London, S.W.1.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1930.

G. and G. KEITH, Solicitors, 18, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1.

CITY of LONDON (STREET TRAFFIC) ACT, 1909. POSTPONEMENT of PUBLIC ENQUIRY.

Notice is hereby given that the PUBLIC ENQUIRY to be held by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen at Guildhall, in the City of London, on Tuesday, the 13th May, 1930, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering certain draft Regulations under Section 2 (2) (a) of the above Act, of which due notice was given in the issue of this Newspaper on the 17th day of April last, HAS BEEN POSTPONED, and such Enquiry will be held at Guildhall, in the City of London, on Friday, the 16th day of May, 1930, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated this 2nd day of May, 1930.

JAMES BELL, Town Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION of the ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL (the Trustees of the Royal Naval Scholarship Fund) will be held on THURSDAY, May 29th, 1930, at Walter House, 422, Strand, W.C., at 3 p.m. Admiral H. W. Grant, C.B., will preside.

By Order,
(Signed) W. HILL, Secretary.

SCOTTISH LEGAL HEALTH ASSURANCE APPROVED SOCIETY.
(For Men and Women.)

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held on MONDAY, 12th May, 1930, at 7.30 p.m., in the Livingstone Hall, 42, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1, for the purpose of presenting a Financial Statement of the affairs of the Society and submitting a Report by the Committee of Management, and for the transaction of such other competent business as the Committee may determine.

By Order of the Board,
DANIEL BOYLE, President.
JAMES HILLON, Treasurer.
WILLIAM WATSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.—THOMAS SMYTHE HUGHES MEDICAL RESEARCH FUND.—APPLICATIONS for GRANTS from the Thomas Smythe Hughes Fund for assisting medical research, accompanied by the names and addresses of two references, must be made to The Academic Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.7 (from whom further particulars may be obtained), not later than 16th June, 1930.

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CLAPHAM COMMON.—FREEHOLD Double-Fronted detached RESIDENCE ; seven bed, bath (hot and cold), three reception ; well adapted for Flats ; VACANT. AUCTION 15th May.—JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 139, St. James's-road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.17.

A PERFECT SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER.
CLOSE CADOGAN-SQUARE.—A charming modernized FREEHOLD HOUSE on which £1,000 has just been spent ; two very charming living rooms, five bed rooms ; garden ; independent hot water ; parquetry floors. PRICE, £4,600, or would be Let.—Sole Agents, J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CLOSE HARRODS.—Delightful LITTLE NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE of CHARACTER ; living room, two bed rooms (fitted basins), bath, &c. ; 41gns. a week for six or 12 months.—Full details of J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

HOLLAND PARK, W.14
(practically in).
EXCEPTIONALLY attractive and recently newly built HOUSE in this delightful position, having every modern and up-to-date improvement, and amid the charming countrylike surroundings of this historic park ; eight bed and dressing

"ORMONDE HALL," BOLNEY, SUSSEX.

(London 38 miles. Station Haywards Heath.)

This HISTORICAL and genuine XVth-CENTURY TUDOR RESIDENCE, restored and modernised, is now offered for SALE, at speculator's price, with Lodge, Swimming and Boating Pool, centuries-matured Gardens, Tennis Lawn, 25 Acres Parkland; Stabling; good Hunting District.

Open for inspection at all times.

A substantial portion of the purchase money could be left on Mortgage with the Vendor.

For price and Illustrated Brochure apply Mr. S. Butler, Ormonde Estate Office, 45, Marine-parade, Brighton.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 26)

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL (close to).—Commodious and beautifully FURNISHED FLAT; third floor; lift, porters; very sunny; redecorated; six or seven bed, two fine receptions, &c.; 12gns. per week to careful tenant; strongly recommended.—EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLAT.

25, QUEEN'S-GATE.—SELF-CONTAINED UNFURNISHED SUITE, near Park; constant hot water; one bed, one sitting room; passenger lift; excellent service and catering. Rent £200 per annum inclusive.—Apply Manageress.

37A, THURLOE-PLACE, S.W.7.—Sunny FURNISHED MAISONNETTE to be LET six months; four-five bed, two sitting; maid. 6½gns. Western 5772.

51 GNS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Charming well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE with South aspect; three bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK.

39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

CADOGAN-SQUARE (Near to).

Four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms.

7 GNS. a week secures a clean and well FURNISHED FLAT for the season with above accommodation; telephone and other conveniences.—Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

WITHOUT PREMIUM.

£180 PER ANNUM.—EARL'S COURT.—An unusually attractive MAISONNETTE with garden; four bed, dressing, bath, two reception rooms, offices. In excellent order. Fittings to be agreed to be taken at valuation.—ROW and SON, 35A, Kensington High-street, W.8.

SLOANE-STREET (just off).

Five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms.

£250 PER ANNUM and £250 premium secures a newly decorated FLAT with above accommodation; excellent fittings included; early possession.—Sole Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

HOVE.—SERVICE SUITE, facing sea and lawns, only first floor vacant; exceptionally well appointed; hot and cold; spacious rooms; excellent cuisine and service.—7, Brunswick-terrace.

MAISONNETTE to be LET in best position in EASTBOURNE, facing sea, one, two, or three months from 1st June. Furnished; three bed rooms, large drawing room, dining, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water; with or without maids.—Write Box A., care of Yarrell, 19, Ryder-street, S.W.1.

SEAFORD.

UNFURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR SELF-CONTAINED FLAT

containing one bed room, one large sitting room with bay window, very large well-fitted kitchen, bath room, and w.c.; right on the sea front; electric light and gas; separate entrance at rear. Inclusive rent £52.

CENTRAL HEATING throughout the Flat.

CONSTANT HOT WATER.

to bath, lavatory basin in bed room, and sink in kitchen. Rent only £80 per annum, including heating and all rates and taxes; no extras, no premium, no furniture or fixtures to buy. Immediate possession. Only 95 minutes from Victoria or London Bridge. Call 10-5 daily, including Saturdays and Sundays.

11, Esplanade, Seaford, Sussex (three minutes railway station).

WANTED

DELIGHTFUL small SERVICE FLAT in heart of London for summer; bed, bath, sitting, with lift. "Phone."—No. 43, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

WANTED, Unfurnished SELF-CONTAINED FLAT; two bed, one reception, bath, kitchen; easy distance Westminster.—Write Box 0255, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for two months, self-contained FLAT; two bed, one sitting room, kitchen, reception, and bath room; handy City; not exceeding four guineas.—A. C. S., Strand Palace Hotel.

CONSULTING ROOM

BAKER-STREET (near).—CONSULTING ROOM; very light; rent £80 per annum.—Apply CHARLTON and Co., 8, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

EASTBOURNE, MEADS.—Excellent semi-detached RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath; lovely garden; room for garage. PRICE for FREEHOLD REDUCED to £2,500 to close an estate.

CENTRAL, near Grand Hotel and Sea.—DETACHED CORNER RESIDENCE, standing in large garden; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath. FREEHOLD £3,750.

For particulars of above and other properties available apply EDGAR HORN, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

DELIGHTFUL PART OF ESSEX.

Easily accessible, with yachting facilities.

A Quaint old FARMHOUSE, with walled garden, prettily situated and quite secluded; three reception rooms, seven bed, bath, kitchen, and usual offices; suitable to gentleman wishing to farm for pleasure, there being excellent buildings, two cottages, and 196 ACRES, mainly grass, well timbered. £3,500, OR WOULD SELL WITH SMALL ACREAGE.

Recommended from inspection:

F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele.: Regent 6773.

£2,600. BARGAIN.

NORTH DEVON

(1½ mile Westward Ho! overlooking the Turridge).

A VERY ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Hall, three reception, bath room, 10 bed rooms.

Electric light. Company's water. Central heating. Main drainage.

GARAGE, STABLING, BOATHOUSE.

Charming yet inexpensive grounds, wild garden and paddock; in all about THREE ACRES.

TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

FOR A HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs to acquire privately a well-known COUNTRY SEAT in one of the most beautiful districts within 40 miles of London. The HOUSE was built some 50 years ago, is most substantially constructed and in excellent order; it stands high, some 500ft. above sea level, on dry soil, and enjoys the most glorious views; it has always been occupied and maintained as a private estate and possesses the dignity and charm of an Elizabethan country home; the natural beauty of the beautiful park and grounds obviates the necessity for any formal gardens and elaborate and expensive upkeep.

An important main line junction is within seven miles, and an excellent service of country omnibuses passes within a few hundred yards of the lodge. The house could be handed over for the use as a school. The suite of reception rooms all have large windows looking south and the principal bed rooms, of which there are seven, and one of more, face full south and would make splendid dormitories. The secondary and staff bed rooms are each in separate wings or well shut off. The offices are excellent. There are some 40 bed rooms, seven reception rooms, and a large hall room; electric light, central heating, three staircases, and stable accommodation; also a small flower garden, one walled kitchen garden; the whole of the gardens can be economically maintained; the beautiful park affords hunting and every convenience.

The whole is in first-class order and easy and inexpensive to maintain.

THE 150 ACRES (practically all beech woods and meadowland); the property would be ideal for a high-class school, and the price would be about a tenth of the cost of building such a property to-day; there will be no better home for a school that has ever been offered in the open market.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. WHATLEY, HILL and COMPANY, Estate Agents, 24, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

To lovers of a good garden and a glorious view.

A MERSHAM, BUCKS.—Forty minutes by rail from Town and only 10 minutes from station.

£1,250 PRICED FREEHOLD picturesque DETACHED RESIDENCE; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; electric light, gas, and water, main drainage; choice garden, about half an acre; GOOD; strongly recommended.—AYRTON, SAUNDERS and SELL, 7, Amersham.

ANTIQUE COTTAGE; six rooms, bath (hot and cold); kitchen, scullery, cellar; main services; water; well drained; £630.—Hudson, Charsfield, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

A BARGAIN IN THE COTSWOLDS.

In a nice situation near Minchinhampton Golf Links.

AN attractive old RESIDENCE facing South with fine views; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, excellent domestic offices; main lighting and water, modern drainage; double garage; pretty terraced gardens, vinery and kitchen garden, in all about ONE ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £1,750

(excellent cottage available).

Full details and photographs from

F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele.: Regent 6773.

Secluded and sunny situation between

GUILDFORD AND WOKING.

PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD.

ATTRACTIVE OLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing three lounge hall, dining and drawing rooms, nine bed rooms, bath room, servants' hall, excellent offices.

Company's water. Electric light. Telephone. Sandy soil. Perfect central heating.

STABLING, GARAGE.

Matured gardens and grounds of about

FOUR ACRES

with tennis and other lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard and meadow.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.12565.)

AUCTION SALE.—OXON, old Village of South Stoke, two miles Goring (four London); main line; 17th May. PRICED FREEHOLD old-fashioned RESIDENCE known as "The Elms," with over 2 ACRES; four sitting rooms, seven bed, bath; main water, gas and electric; small pretty garden.—NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

BURGESS HILL, SUSSEX.—Well-built PRE-WAR HOUSE; two reception, four bed, bath, 2 maids' rooms; FREEHOLD, £2,600.—GLADDINGS, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS,

RICHES & GRAY, 21, SEA-ROAD. Tele. 34.

BOURNEMOUTH.

AN ARTISTIC FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with oak floors, doors, joinery, high-class fittings, central heating, constant hot water. Telephone.

Approached by drive, and containing entrance, staircase and dining halls, two or three reception rooms, billiards room, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath rooms, and compact offices.

Substantially built garage. Work and potting rooms.

PRETTY AND INEXPENSIVE GARDEN.

TO BE SOLD.

Particulars from the Agents, Messrs. FOX and SONS, 44-50, Old Christchurch-road, Bournemouth, Hants, or from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

GARTH HUNT.

BRACKNELL (near).—Comfortable MODERN HOUSE, containing two-three sitting rooms, billiard room, six bed rooms, three dressing rooms, bath room; garden with tennis lawn, in all 2½ acres. Company's electric light, main water, gas, main drainage, stabling, garage for three cars.—Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

£3,250 OR £150 UNFURNISHED

BERKSHIRE.

In an old-world village and easy motor run of Huntercombe.

50 minutes from Town.

LOW PRICE for QUICK SALE.

A FREEHOLD GEORGIAN HOUSE, containing halls, two reception, billiards room, 13 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and complete offices.

Co.'s water and gas. Main drainage.

Central heating.

Stabling, Garages, and Chauffeurs' Flat.

QUAINT OLD COTTAGE, with three bed rooms, &c.

EXQUISITELY LAID-OUT GARDENS, with tennis lawn, flower gardens, kitchen garden, &c., in all over ONE ACRE.

THE WHOLE IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER.

Strongly recommended by

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.42,142.)

NEAR ANDOVER.

On the outskirts of a pretty village.

Delightful views over the Test Valley.

CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE with carriage drive approach and containing hall, three reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and usual offices.

Electric light. Water pumped by engine.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS. STABLING. COTTAGE.

SMALL FARMERY.

Matured grounds of about 10 ACRES with two tennis lawns, terrace walks, kitchen garden, pastureland, &c.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,250.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.42457.)

CHILTERN HILLS, near HENLEY and READING.—FREEHOLD, architect's CHARACTER HOUSE, 300 feet above sea, containing hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; central heating, main water, electric light; garage; acre of gardens.—Inspected by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£2,500, or offer. Huntercombe Golf.

DETACHED HOUSE, BOGNOR five miles; three reception, four bed rooms, bath, usual offices; garden; tennis court. £1,250.—Write Box G.1340, The Times, E.C.4.

DORKING, SURREY.—Pre-War FREEHOLD RESIDENCE for SALE, sound construction, recognised one of best houses in neighbourhood; ideal situation; four reception, seven bed, two bath, well-arranged domestic offices; large, lofty rooms; central heating; all services; matured garden; garage. Early possession.—Apply Agents, ARNOLD and SON, Dorking.

EASTBOURNE, WILLINGDON. In a delightful position, within easy reach of the town.—Attractive detached RESIDENCE, planned on two floors; two good reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath, &c.; central garage and large gardens with tennis court; £2,800 FREEHOLD.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE HOUSE AGENTS.

ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.

ELIZABETHAN HOUSE of real character and in excellent order, together with the LORDSHIP of the MANOR, of an Essex village, in the lovely Dunmow country.

Three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, servants' sitting room, bath room, &c. MOATED GROUNDS of over FIVE ACRES. £5,000 FREEHOLD. Farms if wanted, one 300 acres.—KEMSLEYS, Chartered Surveyors, 104, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. (Fe. P.46.)

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

EXQUISITE SMALL TUDOR HOUSE, in a pretty part of Suffolk, close to village. The structure has been carefully restored and fitted with every modern convenience. Oak beams throughout, also panelling, open fireplaces, &c. Accommodation: Hall, two reception rooms, four principal and two attic bed rooms, bath (hot and cold), radiators, electric light, excellent outbuildings and charming small grounds of nearly an ACRE. In perfect order. Freehold £2,600.—ARTHUR RUTTER, SONS and Co., Bury St. Edmunds (Tele. 88).

FARNBOROUGH, HANTS.—FURNISHED detached HOUSE, garage, central heating; two reception, four bed rooms, bath, electric, 'phone.—Write Box G.1543, The Times, E.C.4.

Excellent Hunting, Shooting.

In a Tudor Village of the Cotswolds.

FOR SALE, a fine old STONE-BUILT HOUSE of the period but with Georgian facade (three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, four baths; co.'s water, electric light, central heating; walled-in gardens of AN ACRE with tennis lawns, rose garden, fruit and kitchen gardens; stabling, garage and chauffeur's rooms, &c., adjoining with 80 Acres of pasture and additional loose boxes. Hunting with the North Cotswold.

The whole, including over 5,000 Acres can be had.

Particulars of NICHOLAS, 1, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

SUSSEX.

FOR CROWBOROUGH and ASHDOWN FOREST Properties apply to Messrs. CHARLES J. PARRIS, Auctioneers and Chartered Surveyors, Crowborough.

Executor's Sale.

PRICE FREEHOLD £2,250.

GLORIOUS SOUTH DEVON.

LYMPSTONE. Ideal situation. Lovely views.

17th CENTURY RESIDENCE of distinctive character; drawing and dining rooms, study, six bed and dressing rooms, two attic rooms, usual offices, servants' sitting room; beautifully laid-out garden, in all about ONE ACRE.

Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' square, S.W.1.

HARTLEY WINTNEY, HANTS.—Executors selling a seven-bed roomed HOUSE at knock-out price; three reception rooms, bath room, &c.; gas and water; garage; walled garden. By AUCTION 17th inst., or privately now.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tel. 116.

RESERVE UNDER £1,500.

KINGSWOOD, SURREY.

Comfortable detached RESIDENCE, with matured garden and tennis court; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, and offices; two floors only; electric light, gas, central heating, and other amenities; golf, tennis; excellent train service. FREEHOLD. £5,250.—Sole Agents, SLADE and CHURCH, Kingswood Station, Surrey.

AUCTION, TUESDAY NEXT. Unlooked-for reserve.

"LITTLEBARNS," CRANLEIGH, SURREY.—Three reception, five beds, four services; garages; 1¼ acre; excellent secluded social amenities.—Auctioneers, CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Cranleigh (Tele. 200) and Guildford.

NEAR EXETER.

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

Situate in a favourite locality 500ft. up, commanding lovely views over the Exe Valley and facing full South. Distinctive OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, of character, all on two floors. Hall, four fine reception, 11 bed rooms (fitted lavatory basins), three bath rooms; electric light, central heating and every convenience; splendid offices; servants' hall.

Excellent stabling. Three cottages.

LOVELY OLD GROUNDS AND PARK.

Two Good Farms (let off).

HUNTING, SHOOTING, GOLF.

The ESTATE is in perfect order. FOR SALE FREEHOLD with

40 Acres at £7,500.

240 Acres at £15,000

Full illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

NEAR HUNGERFORD.—FARMHOUSE with two reception rooms, offices, six bed rooms, bath room; garage, stabling; grounds and paddock; ONE ACRE.—THAKE and FAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

£1,700.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Maltby, C.B., comprising beautiful mixed HOUSE, with all modern improvements and 500 acres of land.—Particulars from P. Dudding, Esq., Holbeche House, near Dudley, Worcs.

NEAR SEA, WEST SUSSEX.—Small RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY (built 40 years); two reception, four bed, bath, &c.; garden 1½ acres. FREEHOLD, £1,450. —GLADDINGS, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

SOMETHING UNIQUE.

IN GLORIOUS ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.

NEAR EAST GRINSTEAD and convenient for the South coast in a beautiful position facing South some 400ft. above sea level with delightful views. A well appointed and extremely fascinating RESIDENCE of charm with extremely pretty gardens forming an effective setting; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, electric light, excellent water supply, modern drainage; garage and cottage. Many attractive exceptions. House ready for immediate occupation.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD at

a tempting price.

Photographs and further details from

F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele.: Regent 6773.

PINKNEYS GREEN.

(Between Cookham Dean and Maidenhead.)

PERFECT SITUATION. 40 MINS. LONDON.

BEAUTIFUL JACOBEAN RESIDENCE, of quite unusual charm, modernised and with every convenience; charmingly situated, quite secluded but most accessible. Three reception rooms, six-eight bed rooms (all fitted lavatory basins), two bath rooms; central heating, main water, electric light; stabling; garage; cottage.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

Trouts and other lawns, ornamental water; orchard; paddocks and meadowland.

ABOUT 14 ACRES.

REASONABLE PRICE ASKED.

Illustrated particulars from the Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

TO BE LET.

PRINCES RISBOROUGH (in village near).—Convenient semi-detached RESIDENCE, 2 miles railway station, London under one hour, in secluded garden and orchard of TWO ACRES; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, &c.; good offices; garage and loose boxes; rent £130 per annum.—GOSLING and REDWAY, Prince Risborough. ('Phone 31.)

AN INTERESTING OLD-WORLD FARMHOUSE AND 50 ACRES.

PRICE £2,000 FREEHOLD.

The House, a picturesque structure in brick with tiled roof of considerable exposed interior oak, is suitable for conversion into a

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE.

It is situate on a bus route three miles from the Kent Coast, and contains two sitting and five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; Company's water; requisite buildings.

GARAGE. COTTAGE.

Lawn, large kitchen garden, &c. A compact holding with frontages to three hard roads and prospective building value.—Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.19584a.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
(continued)

ADJOINING GOLF LINKS.

HADLEY GREEN.—Delightful old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, overlooking common; six bed, bath, and three reception; ACRE garden, two tennis courts; garage. Lease 15 years. Rent £136. Premium £500 or near.—Apply HARLAND and SON, Barnet. (Tel. 0075.)

BOURNEMOUTH.

SUITABLE for Cinema, Garage, or for the erection of Shops. Valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE with TWO HOUSES thereon for SALE having a main road frontage of about 270ft. in the popular and rapidly developing district of West Southbourne; only 2½ miles from the centre of Bournemouth.—Price and further particulars of FOX and SONS, 6, Southbourne-grove, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.

SURREY, 40 minutes London, overlooking cricket field.—Detached HOUSE (three bed, bath, two reception); good garden. Price only £1,350.—WATKIN and WATKIN, East Grinstead. Tele. 375.

SUSSEX, Horsham (best part) and close to open country.—Delightful RESIDENCE on two floors; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception; large old-world garden, fruit, tyr a, &c.; garage for two; all main services. PRICE £2,600 FREEHOLD.—Apply to A. R. BACKHAM, 31, Carfax, Horsham.

SUSSEX WOODLANDS (Bognor 4½ miles, main station two).—A perfect little COUNTRY HOME, secluded in TWO ACRES of delightful coppice. Three bed, two sitting, bath, three lavatories, offices; garage; main water and gas; gravel soil. FREEHOLD £2,000.—B., Ashgrove, West Walberton, Arundel.

NEAR TAUNTON.
BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.

ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL PROPERTIES AVAILABLE.

A HOUSE of DIGNITY and CHARACTER, modernised, finely decorated in strict keeping with the period, and situated in a commanding position affording grand views over the Quantock and Brendon Hills. A great deal of money has been spent upon it regardless of cost. Charming hall with Adams staircase, three-four large lofty reception rooms, 10-12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, excellent offices, servants' hall; main water and drainage; central heating; electric light; splendid stabling; garage; two cottages.

FINELY TIMBERED OLD-WORLD GARDENS. Lawns, hard tennis court, walled garden, paddock, &c.

EIGHT ACRES.

GOOD HUNTING AND POLO.

FREEHOLD ONLY £5,950.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN. STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

Illustrated particulars of the Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

ST. GEORGE'S HILL.

100 yards famous Links. 8mins. Weybridge Station.

TRULY PICTURESQUE HOUSE in OLD SURREY FARMHOUSE STYLE.

Sheltered position facing South; perfect order; electric light, main water and drains.

Three reception, four bed, dressing room, two bath rooms; two excellent garages.

SMALL BUT PLEASANT GARDEN.

PRICE £3,750.

EARLY SALE DESIRED.

Photos from HAROLD SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge; HARRODS, Sydney; or WHITEMAN and Co., 56, Brompton-road, S.W.

SUNNINGHILL, BERKS.

THIS Beautiful Modernised COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in perfect decorative order throughout, having 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four excellent reception rooms; central heating, main electric light, gas, water, and other modern conveniences; standing in 1½ ACRES of park land; garage, stables, tennis court, and rooms for two cottages; FREEHOLD, £8,000. Inspection advised.

CHESTERTON & SONS,

66, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 2277.

GOLF AT ORPINGTON.

THE Owners of the GODDINGTON ESTATE at ORPINGTON, having concluded arrangements with well-known firm for the erection of good-class houses on the property, are now offering the MANSION HOUSE and 100 ACRES of LAND for the construction of a Golf Course.

The situation is ideal, the soil is gravel with chalk sub-soil, and the potential membership of the club is a large one.

The property can be leased or purchased, a very substantial portion of the price being left on mortgage.

For particulars apply to:—Fortune, Abbey House, Westminster, S.W.1. Phone, Victoria 8081.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, BERKS, 38 minutes London from Maryland Station (9½ miles).—BOROUGH OF READING HOUSE, known as "THE COPPICE," with over THREE ACRES. Large hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; large brick and tiled garage.—Apply NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

£1,400. UPSET AUCTION PRICE. BARGAIN. MORTGAGEES' SALE 31st MAY.

WHY NOT BUILD

a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? But consult our exclusive building service operative in all districts.—Write for brochure "A." with plans and prize-winning designs.

Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

IN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.

17 MILES LONDON (BUCKS).—A charming PERIOD and RESIDENCE, with central heating, electric light, water, &c.; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; old garden. Rent £145 per annum. Price for lease of 21 years £800.—NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

A BARGAIN IN GLOS.

£3,750 will be taken for an OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, in an excellent sporting neighbourhood with lovely views over Severn Valley and the Cotswolds; modernised and containing four reception, 12 bed and dressing, two bath rooms.

Stabling for hunters. Garages. Cottage.

Old-fashioned gardens of rare character, orchard, and paddock, in all about

11 ACRES.

Agents, NORFOLK and PRIOR, 14, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, W.1.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

BEAUTIFUL BOURNE END.—Delightful COTTAGE on private stream; three bed, bath, two reception; charming garden; £5 5s. weekly for season.—RINGE and SON, Bourne End. Bucks.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.

STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS.

GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road. Tele. 410.

BLUEBELL TIME in CORNWALL.—Sea Meads has vacant FURNISHED COTTAGES for May and June. Rents £5 5s. to £7 7s. Excellent cook-generals available. Rents include gas, coal, vegetables, tennis, putting course, sandy foreshore, safe bathing, recreation room and the seclusion of a well-kept picturesque estate. Sunny schoolrooms and playground. Private boating, fishing and riding.—Write Secretary, Sea Meads, Marazion.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—To be LET, FURNISHED, for summer months, delightful labour-saving RESIDENCE, glorious situation, uninterrupted sea views; path leading to cliff edge, two minutes from sandy beach; two or three reception, seven bed, two baths, servants' hall, large playroom; electric light, gas. Well furnished throughout. Rent 20 guineas weekly. —Strongly recommended by HANKINSON'S, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (B.901.)

BUCKS, near a main line station and about 15 miles from Town.—To be LET, FURNISHED, an excellent example of timbered architecture of XIVth and XVth Centuries; 15 bed and dressing, day and night nurseries, six baths, four reception; garage; electric light, telephone, central heating, main water; boating and bathing in River Colne; two hard tennis courts, beautiful grounds, woodlands, &c.

All particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. (C.6285.)

CHARMING modernised OLD-WORLD COTTAGE; six rooms; South aspect; well-stocked garden; above Exe Valley.—The Cottage, Silverton, Devon.

COCKING RECTORY, MIDHURST, WEST SUSSEX; overlooked by Downs; near Goodwood; 14 miles from Bognor; six bed rooms, four reception rooms, hot and cold water bath room, inside conveniences; vegetable garden; tennis and croquet lawns; motor garage.

CLOVELLY, N. Devon Coast.—To be LET for summer months, FURNISHED HOUSE in village; overlooking sea; five bed, three sitting rooms, bath room, kitchen, scullery, &c.; £6 6s. weekly.—Apply Miss Leeke, The Close, Exeter.

CORNWALL (South).—Delightful MODERN HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, until end of July; two sitting, five bed rooms (hot and cold).—"Bodilan," Prah Sands, Marazion.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN small HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED, May, June, July; every modern convenience; electric light, central heating, company's water, telephone; 3½ miles golf links; reception, garden, tennis courts, horse farm; servants left.—Apply Major Critchley-Salmonson, "Dobins," Bagborough, Taunton.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK & DAVIES.

'Phone 229.

EASTBOURNE.—West End, near sea.—Detached, well FURNISHED RESIDENCE, planned on TWO FLOORS; three reception, five bed, two bath; full-size tennis court; available summer months; 14 guineas weekly.

Commended by Owner's Agent, EDGAR HORN, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

FARMHOUSE, 14 APARTMENTS, to be LET; or board and attendance.—Meanskill, Knock, Skye, Inverness-shire.

MULLION, CORNWALL.—To be LET FURNISHED, BUNGALOW on Cliffs; lovely sea view; two reception, four bed, bath; sanitation; garage; golf, bathing.—Rolt, Treverbynvean, Liskeard, Cornwall.

NORFOLK BROADS.—To be LET from June for three or four months, charming VICARAGE; three reception, seven bed rooms; tennis; garden produce; telephone; sole access of river and Broads.—Apply Vicar, Hoveton, Wroxham, Norfolk.

OVERSTRAND.—FURNISHED HOUSE overlooking sea, five bed rooms, two reception; June, 8gns.; July, 10gns.; Sept., 8gns., or offer.—Apply Box G.1544, The Times, E.C.4.

SUSSEX, on the BORDER of KENT.—FURNISHED, for the summer or longer, a NORMAN SHAW RESIDENCE, on two floors, in excellent order; 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath, three reception, billiards room; ample offices; stabling and garages; attractive gardens and pleasure grounds of some 20 ACRES; 400ft. above sea; electric lighting, central heating, telephone, &c.; convenient for several golfing centres.

Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. (C.2998.)

SOUTH COAST, near FOLKESTONE.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET summer months, easily run, every modern convenience; three double bed rooms and dressing room, one single bed room, two reception rooms; garden; garage; quiet position, close to sea and golf courses. From £5 5s. a week. August 9 gns.—Write Box S.690, The Times, E.C.4.

SURREY, near Betts Bridges.—To be LET, beautifully FURNISHED, a fine GEORGIAN RESIDENCE (available for the summer from early May or up to a year); 17 bed and dressing rooms, five baths, four reception, usual offices; garages and stabling; electric light, telephone, and all modern conveniences; attractive pleasure grounds, lawns, hard court, small golf course, fine walled garden, in all about 17 ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. (C.1186.)

TO be LET (or would SELL), FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, BURWELL HALL, LINCOLNSHIRE, with all modern improvements, standing in electrify timbered park of 350 Acres; good hunting, shooting, fishing, and boating on estate; plate, linen, gardener, chauffeur, and servants left if required.—Apply as above.

"WHITEWALLS."—A beautiful LITTLE HOUSE FURNISHED; sleep six; every modern convenience; garage; own grounds; overlooking sea; near Gorleston-on-Sea Links.—Write Box G.1513, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED
3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED.

A Client of Messrs. OSBORN and MERCER, whose Estate they have just sold, is anxious to PURCHASE immediately a SMALL PROPERTY BETWEEN NEWBURY AND OXFORD, not in the Thames Valley or in the business man's area; about eight bed rooms, with well-timbered grounds, a cottage, and paddock.—Fullest details to Purchaser's Agents, 28a, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.1.

COTTAGE wanted, Unfurnished, on lease; three bed rooms, inside sanitation; country; educated society; FIVE ACRES pasture available.—Write Box S.906, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN REQUIRES, in East Herts or Essex, about 25 miles of London, small COUNTRY HOUSE or Farm, 8 to 12 bed rooms, &c., with farm buildings, garage, &c., and about 20 acres grassland.—Write Box No. 480, care of White's, Ltd., 72-73, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

PURLEY.—WANTED to RENT, Foxley-lane district. Rent about £140 per annum. House; five bed rooms, and garage essential. No Agents.—Write Box 1037, at Horsemonger's, 60, Cheapside, E.C.2.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE (FREEHOLD) on north side of London only, not more than 20 miles, exceeding 20 miles, preferably St. Albans, Potters Bar, Hadley Common or Elstree; eight bed rooms (including maids'), three sitting rooms, &c.; arranged on two floors and having modern conveniences; not less than three acres of ground, but not all garden; not near main roads or where development is contemplated; £7,000 is available for the right place.—Write Box E.480, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED to PURCHASE, FREEHOLD, with early possession, either an OLD or MODERN RESIDENCE, in first-rate condition, having electric light, &c.; seven to nine bed rooms, and three or four reception sitting rooms. Must have attractive gardens and land of five to 20 ACRES, and a cottage or man's quarters; any countried situation within 50 miles of London, but not North East Kent or Essex.—Only modernised solicitor need write to Mrs. Kerr-Crosbie, 167, Pitshanger-lane, London, W.5.

FURNISHED HOUSE with some fishing, within 70 miles of London.

REQUIRED for three to four summer months; 20 to 22 bed and dressing rooms; modern conveniences; hard tennis court; good rent will be paid; proposed tenant abroad.—Owners, solicitors or agents please communicate with his Agents, WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, Mayfair, who will arrange for inspection forthwith. (J.K.H.)

SURREY or KENT.—WANTED to RENT, preferably with option to purchase, small COUNTRY HOUSE with good garden; must be secluded.—Write Box E.479, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to RENT, Unfurnished HOUSE, SURREY or KENT, about 25 miles from London; eight or nine bed rooms, three reception rooms; garage; not more than agreed.—Write Box 1216, care of A. W. Reeves, 32, Tothill-street, S.W.1.

WANTED, in Suffolk, North West Corner, round Brandon preferred, an OLD HOUSE, about 10 bed, little land, well timbered, and stream or lake a great attraction. Details should be sent to "Steward," care of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. Usual commission required.

WANTED to RENT for the SUMMER MONTHS, FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY HOUSE with 14 to 16 BED ROOMS, TWO or THREE BATH ROOMS, and ELECTRIC LIGHT; QUARTERS for CHAUFFEUR; ANYWHERE WITHIN 1½ HOUR of LONDON if on HIGH GROUND; CAREFUL TENANTS.—PARTICULARS to HAMPTON and SONS, 20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

WANTED, June-September inclusive, comfortably FURNISHED little HOUSE, within 25 miles London; must be secluded and real country; good train service essential; careful tenants (no children); moderate rent.—Write Box S.478, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE in Bucks or Herts, rural district but convenient for Main Line Station, HOUSE with eight to 10 bed rooms and up to 20 ACRES or more.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WANTED, within 20 miles of Hyde Park, to RENT or PURCHASE on easy terms, a Modern Detached HOUSE, having four-five bed rooms, two reception, and usual offices; small matured garden and garage; Bickley, Shortlands or Beckenham districts preferred, but others considered.—State full particulars to Dawson Scott, "Pescot," Longfield, Kent.

HOUSE RENOVATION AND DECORATION
4 *lines* 9*s.* (*minimum*)

WILLETT,
BUILDERS AND DECORATORS.

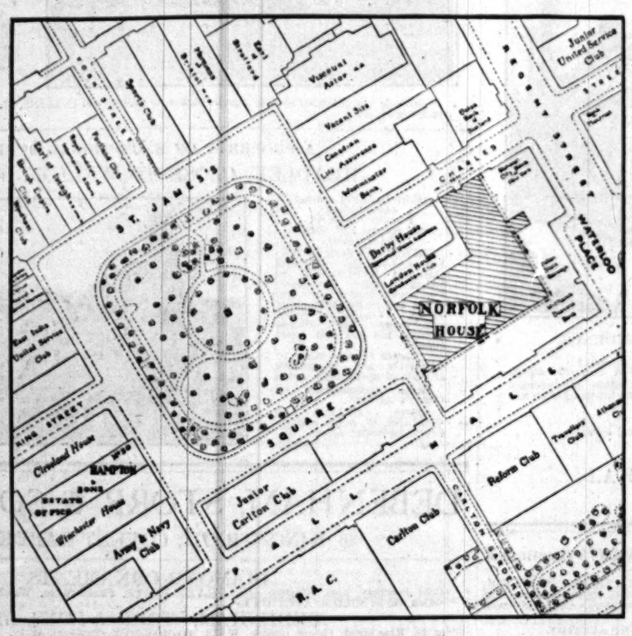
Estimates given for internal and external decorations, repairs, alterations, reconstructions. Best materials and workmanship at competitive prices. Houses and garages built to order.

WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 5

BY DIRECTION OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

IN LONDON'S PREMIER SQUARE

"NORFOLK HOUSE," ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1



PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE

TO BE VIEWED ONLY BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

IDEALLY SITUATE FOR AN EMBASSY, COLONIAL OFFICES OR WEST END CLUB,

and with

GREAT PRESENT AND POTENTIAL VALUE AS A SITE

FOR ANY FIRST CLASS UNDERTAKING.

FRONTAGES TO ST. JAMES' SQUARE . . . . . 107 FEET
" " CHARLES STREET . . . . . 70 FEET

SITE AREA NEARLY 30,000 SQUARE FEET.

FOR SALE

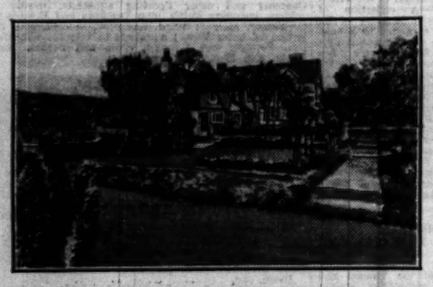
THE UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD.

HAMPTON & SONS HAVE BEEN GIVEN SOLE AGENCY

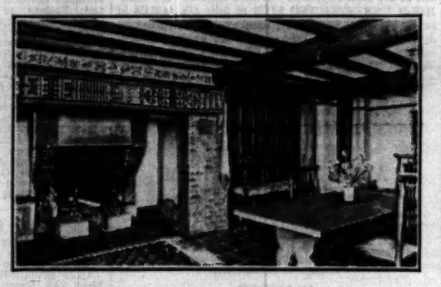
and instructed by THE DUKE OF NORFOLK to SELL by private treaty, and if not previously sold, to offer the Property

BY AUCTION ON TUESDAY, 8th JULY, 1930,

in their Estate Rooms at 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.



THE RESIDENCE.



THE DINING ROOM.

SEVENOAKS (NEAR).

SITUATE IN THE HEART OF BEAUTIFUL UNSPOILED COUNTRY. One mile south of Knole Park.

FOR SALE. THIS CHARMING FAMILY RUN OLD ENGLISH COTTAGE-TYPE HOUSE, sympathetically modernised and having old oak beams and floors and other interesting features.

Electric light. Lavatory basins in bed rooms. Company's gas. Modern sanitation. Constant hot water.

Three large reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three w.c.'s, model kitchen, maids' sitting room, &c.

GARAGE, designed by Architect, for TWO CARS.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDEN, crazy-paving, sunk garden, lawns, rose garden, herbaceous borders, orchard of 300 trees, prolific kitchen garden, bathing pool, 50ft. by 16ft., avenue of 150 yards lined with Lombardy Poplars, in all about

FOUR ACRES. PRICE £3,600 FOR QUICK SALE.

Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (K.33738.)

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP AND BUSINESS PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS, LONDON AND MANCHESTER.

By Auction, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Thursday, May 22nd, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

VERY FINE FREEHOLD CORNER, WITH POSSESSION.

62, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, W.

AT THE JUNCTION WITH WARDOUR-STREET, 300 YARDS FROM PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.

SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, FRONTAGE 45ft. WARDOUR-STREET, FRONTAGE 44ft. FLOOR SPACE 6,600 sq. ft.

Separately approached and well-lighted upper part of 4 floors suitable for Offices or Showrooms, Basemen and

LOFTY GROUND FLOOR, EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR BANK, INSURANCE COMPANY, &c.,

OR READILY CONVERTIBLE INTO

ONE LARGE OR 3 OR 4 SMALLER SHOP UNITS.

PUBLICITY OR INCOME OBTAINABLE, IF DESIRED, FROM DAY AND NIGHT ADVERTISING SIGNS.

SOLICITORS, Messrs. STANLEY ATTENBOROUGH and CO., 4, CLARGES-STREET, W.1.

By Auction in Edinburgh early Next Month.

TWO EDINBURGH SHOPS

WITH POSSESSION, IN SEPARATE LOTS.

74 & 76, SOUTH BRIDGE,

AND 1-3, CHAMBERS-STREET, IN A MOST VALUABLE POSITION.

No. 74.

The commanding corner Shop of 118ft. total frontage, with large showrooms on two upper and basement floors.

Part facing into Chambers-street, easily divided for letting if a purchaser desires.

The Property is subject to a small Ground Annual.

No. 76.

Excellent Shop, about 20ft. 6in. frontage and 106ft. deep in clear space, with basement showroom and sub-basement.

Ideal premises next to one of the large Edinburgh stores, Messrs. J. and R. Allan.

The Property is subject to a small Ground Annual.

Solicitors :—Messrs. Parkers and Hammond, Friars House, New Broad-street, E.C., and Messrs. Crofts, Gray and Co., 5, Forres-street, Edinburgh.

By Auction in Glasgow on May 28th, 1930.

GLASGOW SHOP PREMISES

IN A CHOICE CORNER POSITION.

154-156, ARGYLE-ST.

PART OF THE FINEST BUILDING IN THIS FAMOUS STREET.

Comprising a magnificent

GROUND-FLOOR ISLAND-WINDOW DISPLAY AREA AND FOYER, A PARTICULARLY FINE FIRST-FLOOR SHOWROOM, 142FT. LONG, occupying the full frontage between Mitchell-street and Buchanan-street, mezzanine and basement Show Rooms. First Floor Work Room, electric lift, &c. The Ground Floor has 34ft. frontage to Argyle-street and 30ft. depth to Mitchell-street.

WITHOUT FEU OR OTHER BURDENS.

Solicitors : Messrs. Parkers and Hammond, Friars House, New Broad-street, E.C., and Messrs. Cochran, Stout, and Dunlop, 178, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

By Auction on Wednesday next, May 7th, on the premises.

At 2 p.m.

THE COTTAGE, CHERTSEY-ROAD,

SHEPPERTON.

Freehold, with Possession.

At 11 a.m.:

THE ANTIQUE AND MODERN

FURNITURE

View Tuesday, May 6th, 9.30 to 5 p.m., and morning of Sale.

Preliminary Announcement of Sale by Auction next month.

FIVE FREEHOLD SHOPS FOR INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE IN FIVE LOTS. IN BUSY POSITIONS IN

FOLKESTONE, KENT.

The Premises are Let on Repairing Leases to good tenants as follows :—

ADDRESSES.	ACCOMMODATION & TENANT	YRS. UNEXP.	RENT P.A.
1-3, RENDEZVOUS-ST.	Prominent Corner Building with 84ft. frontage to the principal business thoroughfare, let to the Folkestone Gas Company.	11¼	£450
7, RENDEZVOUS-ST.	Excellent shop basmt. & Up. Pt. ; let to Messrs. Whitchurch and Medhurst, Hosiers and Outfitters	4	£135
9, RENDEZVOUS-ST.	Similar Shop Premises ; let to Messrs. F. J. Parsons, Ltd., Stationers	10½	£140
34, SANDGATE-RD.	Shop premises with bakehouse, etc., at rear ; let to Messrs. W. K. Marks, Ltd., Bakers and Confectioners	9	£200
2, HARBOUR-ST.	Excellent Shop Premises on the corner of the High-street ; part sublet to the Midland Bank, Ltd.	8	£75

LOW RENTALS—REVERSIONS IN 4 TO 11½ YEARS.

By Auction on Thursday, May 22nd, 1930, at the London Auction Mart.

SUTTON

IN ONE OR TWO LOTS.

FREEHOLDS

116-118, HIGH-STREET.

Two excellent Shop Premises in the finest position amongst multiple companies. Total frontage about 45ft. Let to good tenants at entirely inadequate rentals, producing a total of only

PER £185 ANNUM,

rising to £195 per annum in 1931.

VALUABLE REVERSIONS in 1932 and 1938.

Full particulars of the above may be had from Messrs. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN at their OFFICES:
77, MADDOX-STREET, LONDON, W.1, and at 44, BRAZENNOSE-STREET, MANCHESTER.
Mayfair 6710 (12 lines). Manchester Central 9794.

Kens. 1490.
Telegrams :
"Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

ORDER OF SALE ON TUESDAY NEXT, MAY 6th,

AT HARRODS ESTATE SALE ROOMS, S.W.1, AT 2.30 P.M.

1. 24, KENSINGTON GORE, S.W.—Well-appointed TOWN RESIDENCE. Beneficial lease of 11¼ years unexpired at £300 per annum.
2. "GILLIES," WADHURST.—POSTPONED.
3. "SITKA," CHISLEHURST, KENT.—Exceptional FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with garages, stabling, gymnasium, bungalow or swimming bath, beautiful grounds with lake, in all about 7½ ACRES.—In conjunction with Messrs. D. J. CHATTELL and SONS, 65, Chislehurst-road, Chislehurst, Kent.
4. "CARLTON COMBE," SOUTH GODSTONE.—Attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, garage, and about 1½ ACRE.
5. "HOLLY LODGE," CHALFONT ST. PETER.—Compact FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with about three-quarters of an Acre.
6. "DENE COTTAGE," WEST CLANDON.—SOLD prior to Auction in conjunction with Messrs. WALLIS and WALLIS, 31, High-street, Guildford.

"MANOR FARM," WORMSHILL.

NEAR SITTINGBOURNE, KENT.

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PLEASURE FARM, including a medium-sized residence, containing three reception, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath, and offices ; co.'s water, modern drainage, telephone.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS

of about 4½ Acres, shaded by beautiful trees, tennis and other lawns, sunk rock garden, herbaceous borders, walled kitchen garden with fruit trees ; garage for three cars, two cottages, model farmery, and good pastureland, in all about

SIXTY-TWO ACRES.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

NORTH CORNISH COAST.

Close to well-known 18-hole Golf Links.

STONE-BUILT HOUSE

in good position commanding excellent views, and with the accommodation on two floors, Galleried lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room.

Electric Light. Telephone. Excellent water supply. Sandy soil.

Attractive Grounds, with hard tennis court, vegetable and flower gardens, paddock, in all about 2½ acres.

Garage. Men's rooms.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD. £3,000.
OR WOULD BE LET FURNISHED.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

EIGHT MILES NORTH.

Special to Professional Men.

SOUNDLY BUILT ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

in growing district.

Fine hall, two reception, surgery, dispensary, waiting room, modern domestic offices, five bed rooms, tiled bath room.

Electric light and power, independent hot water system; large garage (room over).

Good garden, with tennis lawn, about ½ ACRE ; additional land available.

LOW PRICE, WITH POSSESSION.
IF UNSOLD AUCTION May 8th.

Auctioneers,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

CHESHAM & BERKHAMSTED.

Unrivalled position, 600ft. up. Glorious views. Absolute seclusion. Easily accessible to London and convenient for first-class golf courses.

CHARACTER HOUSE,

in perfect state of repair, admirably planned and luxuriously appointed. Hall, three reception, five bed rooms, two bath rooms and offices.

Electric light, Co.'s water; telephone; modern drainage.

Two garages. Outbuildings.

3½ ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,500.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HERTS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS.

16 miles from Town. Excellent train service.

THREE MINUTES GOLF COURSE.

BEAUTIFULLY BUILT (PRE-WAR) FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

in splendid order, fine views, square hall, three reception, five bed rooms, tiled bath room, kitchen, tiled scullery.

Electric light. Gas fire points. Garage. Matured Garden, with tennis lawn, about ½ ACRE.

REDUCED PRICE £2,750, OR £2,500 WITH LESS GARDEN.

EASILY WORKED, WELL-PLANNED HOUSE.

Recommended by
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SPECIAL INTEREST TO ROMAN CATHOLICS

ON A SPUR OF THE COTSWOLDS.

Close to Minchinhampton Golf Course. Near to Dominican Monastery and Franciscan Convent.

Delightfully situated FREEHOLD TUDOR RESIDENCE in first-rate order ; outer and inner halls, cloak room, five reception, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Electric light. 'Phone. Central heating.

Large garage ; three cottages (two vacant) ; charming fully-stocked pleasure grounds, in all about

SIX ACRES.

For SALE FREEHOLD, or to LET ON LEASE.

Sole Agents :—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

OXFORDSHIRE.

WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF THE CITY OF OXFORD.

Few minutes main line station. 1½ hour Paddington.

Adjoining and having magnificent views over Blenheim Park.

PICTURESQUE STONE-BUILT HOUSE on the outskirts of an old-world village.

Lounge hall, four reception, 13 bed and dressing rooms, and bath room (ample space for additional one or two bath rooms).

Electric light. Telephone. Modern drainage. Splendid water supply.

Heated garage for three or four cars. Stabling for four. Chauffeur's rooms. Cottages available.

Very beautiful grounds, with lawns, old-world rose garden, sunk garden, clipped yews, grass orchard, kitchen garden, in all

ABOUT 2½ ACRES, FREEHOLD, £6,000.

Recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"LAYER COTTAGE," STOKE-BY-CLARE, SUFFOLK.

Outskirts of Quaint Village ; five minutes from station ; 2½ miles from Clare.

Charming Old-World FREEHOLD COTTAGE, restored and modernized ; wealth of old oak beams ; electric light, hot water supply, radiators, co.'s water ; three fine reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, modernized offices ; garage, stabling, outhouses.

MATURED OLD-WORLD GARDEN

of about one acre ; thatched-roofed five-roomed cottage, stabling, and about one acre can be had in addition.

For SALE Privately ; if unsold, Auction in June.—Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AMID PRETTY COUNTRY IN

SHROPSHIRE.

Half mile station. 11 miles Wolverhampton, 18 miles Shrewsbury.

£2,200 WILL PURCHASE

FREEHOLD BLACK AND WHITE BAILLIE-SCOTT

RESIDENCE, containing entrance hall, oak-beamed and galleried dining-room, two reception rooms, compact offices, seven bed and dressing rooms, large attic, bath room ; company's gas and water ; 'phone ; space for garage ; well-stocked gardens, full-size croquet or tennis lawn, flower and rose gardens, two kitchen gardens, fruit trees, trees and shrubs, large paddock, in all about

3½ ACRES.

Recommended by Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

IN THE QUAINT OLD TOWN OF

RYE.

OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR AND SEA.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

Three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Independent hot water; electric light; gas; company's water; central heating; main drainage.

SMALL GARDEN.

PRICE ONLY £2,750 FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, or Surrey Office, West Byfleet, Surrey.

BARGAIN IN EAST ANGLIA.

On the outskirts of an old-world market town, with churches, telegraph office, &c., in a quiet and retired position.

Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE, white brick with slate roof. Three reception, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Modern drainage, electric light, gas, company's water ; stabling, large garage.

PLEASURE GROUNDS are delightfully laid out with trees, lawns, flower and kitchen gardens, in all

ABOUT 1½ ACRE.

Freehold £2,500.

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

AMID UNSPOILT COUNTRY

ON THE ESSEX HEIGHTS,

3½ miles from Great Waltham, 6½ miles from Dunmow, 8 miles from Chelmsford.

GENUINE HALF-TIMBERED 16TH-CENTURY FREEHOLD COTTAGE, restored and modernized ; full of old oak beams ; commanding extensive views. Two good reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. ; large garage.

PRETTY GARDENS,

with large paddock, about three-quarters of an acre.

Radiators ; Ideal hot-water system ; excellent water supply.

£1,750 FOR QUICK SALE.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ON THE MOORS OF DEVON.

¾-MILE TROUT FISHING.

MOST PICTURESQUE MOORLAND RESIDENCE, in sheltered position, commanding glorious panoramic views.

Four reception rooms, full-sized billiard room, seven bed rooms, one dressing room, two bath rooms.

Stabling, garage, three rooms for man. Gravitation water. Central heating. Modern drainage. Constant hot water. Telephone. Electric light.

Beautiful gardens and home farm. About 80 acres.

TO BE LET FURNISHED

for one year or longer.

Inspected and strongly recommended by
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SALES BY AUCTION

(Continued from Page 27)

By Order of the Executors of the late Mr. A. C. Christie and others.

ARUNDEL, SUSSEX.

Close to the famous ARUNDEL CASTLE, within 15 minutes' walk of the station (S.R.), Littlehampton and the South Coast about four miles distant. Brighton about 17 miles. London by rail in under 1¾ hour.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

known as

WARNINGCAMP HOUSE and SEFTON PLACE, together with cottages, lodge, and parkland, in all about

19 ACRES, 2 RODS, 14 POLES,

WITH POSSESSION of both Houses on COMPLETION.

For SALE by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of) as a whole or in two lots, by

Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY & GARRARD,

amalgamated with Messrs. H. and R. L. COBB, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, on WEDNESDAY, May 28th, 1930.

For further particulars apply to the Solicitors : Messrs. Murray, Hutchins and Co., 11, Birchin-lane, E.C.3.

Auctioneers : As above, 4-5, Charles-street, St. James's-square, S.W.1, and at Castle-chambers, Rochester, Kent ; also at Sevenoaks, Kent.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

"GILLIES," WADHURST,

SUSSEX.

MESSRS. HARRODS, Ltd.,

acting in conjunction with

MESSRS. BRACKETT & SONS,

beg to announce that the AUCTION SALE of the above property advertised to take place at Harrods' Estate Sale Rooms, S.W.1, on Tuesday next, the 6th instant,

HAS BEEN POSTPONED.

A further announcement will be issued later.
Auctioneers : Messrs. BRACKETT and SONS, High-street, Tunbridge Wells, and HARRODS, Ltd., 62 and 64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ON VIEW THIS DAY. SALES TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY NEXT.

OXENHAM'S AUCTION ROOMS,
187 and 189, Oxford-street, W.1.

MESSRS. TOOTH & TOOTH

will SELL by AUCTION, as above, at 12 o'clock, well-made FURNITURE, comprising sets of Jacobean design oak, walnut, and mahogany dining-room chairs with sideboards and dining tables to correspond, grand and upright pianofortes, a H.M.V. gramophone, inlaid mahogany and walnut drawing-room appointments, English and Oriental carpets and rugs, oak, white enamelled and inlaid mahogany bed-room suites, brass and wood bedsteads and superior bedding, plated articles, pictures, ornamental items, and numerous effects.

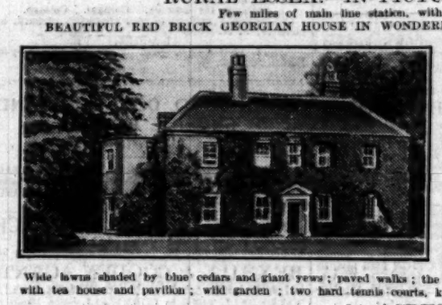
GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS.

(ESTABLISHED 1778.)

RURAL ESSEX. IN PICTURESQUE UNDULATING COUNTRY.

Few miles of main line station, with excellent trains to Liverpool-street in 45 minutes.

BEAUTIFUL RED BRICK GEORGIAN HOUSE IN WONDERFUL OLD TIMBERED GARDENS ADJOINING A PRIVATE DEER PARK.



APPROACHED BY DRIVE. ACCOMMODATION ON TWO FLOORS :—

Square lounge hall, four handsome reception rooms, four baths, 11 bed rooms

ALL WITH FITTED BASINS AND HOT AND COLD WATER.

The offices and servants' quarters are completely shut off.

Central heating throughout. Very efficient acetylene gas installation. Entirely modernized drainage. Telephone. Garage for four cars.

THE HOUSE HAS BEEN ENTIRELY MODERNIZED AND RESTORED YET RETAINS ALL ITS CHARMING OLD-WORLD AIR, ENHANCED BY ITS SURROUNDINGS OF LOVELY GARDENS, WHICH HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF UNREMITTING CARE AND ATTENTION FOR MANY YEARS, AND ARE NOTORIOUS FOR THEIR BEAUTY.

Wide lawns shaded by blue cedars and giant yews ; paved walks ; the "Barn Garden" with fly pond and fine old barn suitable for dances, &c. Garden with tea house and pavilion ; wild garden ; two hard tennis courts, kitchen and fruit gardens, vinery and excellent meadowland, in all

14 ACRES. TO BE SOLD.

INSPECTED AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AS AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY by the Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. (5598.)

FAIRLIGHT.

In a delightful part of Sunny Sussex, three miles from Hastings.

AN ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

commanding sea and extensive, delightful land views of rolling and wooded pastoral country.

Secluded, facing South, and sheltered, though standing 400ft. above sea level.

The house is in first-class decorative condition, and contains :—

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, NINE PRINCIPAL BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, THREE BATH ROOMS, ALSO FIVE EXCELLENT SERVANTS' BED ROOMS ; MOST AMPLE AND CONVENIENTLY-ARRANGED DOMESTIC OFFICES.

Centrally heated. Excellent drainage. Electrically lighted.

Tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, with glasshouses.

Cottage, Stabling for four horses, Garage for three cars. Telephone. Gravitational supply of excellent water.

TO BE SOLD, OR WOULD BE LET, WITH 23 ACRES.

For further particulars and permission to view apply to Messrs. GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, who have inspected and highly recommend, or to Messrs. Thorpe, Meadows and Pearson, Solicitors, Hastings. (C.2993.)

IDEAL FOR BUSINESS MAN.

SURREY.

FARMHOUSE-TYPE RESIDENCE,

Erected by a well-known architect, in unique position, 600ft. above sea.

Panelled hall, three reception, billiard, 12 bed and dressing, five bath, excellent offices ; married quarters.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.
MODERN DRAINAGE.
CENTRAL HEATING.
FITTED BASINS IN ALL BED ROOMS.

Beautifully fitted and planned for a minimum of labour.

WELL-TIMBERED AND LAID-OUT GROUNDS (inexpensive to maintain), tennis court, rock garden, woodland walks, &c., good kitchen garden, glasshouses ; garage and buildings.

FREEHOLD. SIXTEEN ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by
GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS,
25, Mount-street, W.1. (C1197.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

20, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

HAVING SOLD THE FREEHOLD.

SALE TO-DAY, MONDAY, 5TH MAY,

AND DAILY UNTIL FRIDAY,

AT 11 A.M. AND 2 P.M. EACH DAY,

CONTINUING EVERY SUCCEEDING MONDAY TO FRIDAY DURING MAY.

THE ENTIRE EQUIPMENT OF THE

HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C.2,

COMPRISING :—

THE FURNISHINGS OF THE

GRILL ROOM, RESTAURANTS, BANQUETING ROOMS, BALL ROOMS, FOUR MASONIC TEMPLES, 600 BED ROOMS, APPOINTMENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OFFICES, AMERICAN BAR, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-DRESSING SALOONS, POST OFFICE, LAUNDRY.

50,000 ARTICLES OF PLATED WARE.
150,000 ARTICLES OF CHINA AND GLASS.
100,000 PIECES OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

COPPERS, COOKING AND CULINARY UTENSILS, THE FULL EQUIPMENT OF THE KITCHENS, &c.

ADMISSION BY CATALOGUE ONLY (PRICE 1s. EACH), TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE AUCTIONEERS' OFFICES AT THE HOTEL CECIL, STRAND, W.C., OR 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,

127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.

By direction of Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, D.S.O.

MILLAND PLACE, LIPHOOK, HANTS.
TO BE LET ON LEASE AT £600 PER ANNUM.
WITHOUT PREMIUM.

This delightful RESIDENCE standing in well-timbered grounds of about

25 ACRES,

with gardens of exceptional charm and lake well stocked with trout, 25 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, five reception rooms, lounges, excellent offices.

Electric Light.
Central Heating.
Facing South.
Garage. Stabling. Six Cottages. Excellent Golf.

Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Letting Agents, TURNER LORD and DOWLER, as above.
Telephone : Grosvenor 2200.

A MOATED ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

IN THE LOVELY DUNMOW COUNTRY, 39 MILES FROM LONDON, AND CARRYING WITH IT THE LORDSHIP OF THE MANOR.

Three reception rooms, downstairs cloakroom, adequate domestic offices with servants' sitting room, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Electric light from own plant. Garage and stabling. Old-world grounds of over

FIVE ACRES,

with farms extra if desired.

The property is in excellent order and is replete with features characteristic of its period.

KEMSLEYS,

Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents, 164, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2. Telephone, Bishopsgate 5343 (3 lines).

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